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THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

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FOYER DES ETUDIANTES

The life of a woman student in Geneva is about as different as it could possibly be from the life of the Campus. Lecture-going is the one feature in common. To begin with, the large majority of students in Switzerland are foreigners; they come from every country of Europe and every continent of the globe, the greatest number being Slavs. It is hard for them to find opportunities for study at home, and they come to the most accessible centers of instruction, often at great expenditure of time, strength, and money. In the next place, the Genevan student is very poor; she lives in one room, which she cleans herself, and either cooks her own meals or takes them in some cheap restaurant, and she has to count every centime which she spends on even the most necessary books; while if the bare allowance from the distant home is a week late, the situation at once becomes serious not to say disastrous. But perhaps the greatest difference of all lies in the relation to the authorities, or rather in the entire absence of any relation with them. The university attracts these women by its low fees and by the elasticity of its conditions of entrance; there are no racial restrictions, such as exist elsewhere, and those who cannot matriculate at first may attend as *auditrices*. But once admitted, no further care or responsibility whatever is taken for them. It is a vicious circle; the cheapness of the education makes it impossible to pay the salary of a Dean, while at the same time it increases the need for such an officer. The results on health and morals are deplorable. These women, who have made great sacrifices for their education, are apt to work extremely hard, and too often it is misdirected labour, for lack of someone at the outset to

explain regulations or advise as to reading. Again, medical students have said that they dare not resent the familiarities, not only of men students but of certain professors, lest they suffer for it in their final examinations. Cheating is the rule with few exceptions and the proctor simply takes no notice.

In such an atmosphere it is not surprising that there is no "life" as we understand the term in an Anglo-Saxon university. The only thing approaching it is the life of the Foyers. About three years ago, the World's Student Christian Association opened a little room for women students in Geneva and under the guidance of their sub-agent, Miss Constance L. Grant, it has blossomed out wonderfully, and has been followed by the men students of Geneva, by four other Swiss universities, (Lausanne, Zürich, Neuchâtel, Berne) and also in Berlin, Sofia, Keif, and St. Petersburg.

The Foyer des Etudiants in Geneva is now a large and convenient room decorated with a collection of flags, mottoes, and views of as many countries, languages, and universities as it has been possible to collect. Here the women students find their one and only social centre, a strictly neutral ground belonging equally to all nations. The ultimate aim of the Foyer is to raise the moral and religious ideals of every student who comes into it; or, in the simpler language of the great inscription on the wall, "Faire Jesus Roi." The means are also simple in principle,—to discover and as far as possible to meet any genuine need; but this works out into the most varied activities—religious, educational, social, athletic—all organized from the Foyer as base, under the auspices of the local Student Christian Association. It is a marvel of adaptation, and with the most inclusive conditions of entry, it combines an amount of solid utility which is beyond all praise. At first one is bewildered by the number of different degrees of membership, for the Foyer is partly distinct from the Association in organization, though one with it in aim and spirit, and each has two or three kinds of members; but all this has its meaning and its use in view of the still more bewildering variety of students who are attracted to its hospitable doors. Almost all the privileges are open to any woman student whatever, but it is only after having visited the Foyer for some time that she can be admitted as a member; she then formally undertakes "to maintain by her conduct the dignity of the Foyer." This sounds extremely vague, but for those who have signed this declaration, the

dignity of the Foyer has meant a definite effort for a higher standard, putting away questionable habits, assuming a responsibility for the Foyer and its tone, and co-operating loyally in its doing. One example of this co-operation is their respect for one another's national prejudices. In private, when they are sure of the sympathy of all their hearers, one gets terrible glimpses of the hatred and scorn and bitter sense of injustice which causes so much friction among the jumble of incompatible temperaments of the races of south-eastern Europe; but in a mixed assembly it has only occurred once or twice during the history of the Foyer that offence has been given. For the sake of general sociability, and also on account of the need for those in charge to watch all that goes on, it has been made a rule that only French shall be spoken; and a notice to that effect frowns from the wall on anyone who dares relapse into her mother tongue.

In the Foyer there are carried on all the usual activities of an American College Christian Association—Bible classes and other study bands, religious meetings, committees, preparation for conferences: Switzerland holds the palm for its readiness to send delegates to other countries. But besides this, the Foyer is the center of all that there is to correspond to our athletic, social, and class organizations, as well as what goes on in the Dean's office and the Chapel. One of the most important developments is the help offered to newcomers during their first few days. Imagine yourself just arrived in Geneva from Bulgaria or Hungary, with very little knowledge of the French language, and none whatever of Swiss habits. As you stand hesitating in the university vestibule, a very smiling little person offers to show you which is the most important bulletin board and at which office you must register first. Before leaving you, she hands you a card giving the address and hours of the Foyer. You are terribly suspicious of the word "Chrétienne" in the title, which suggests to you nothing but the persecution of Russian Jews, and the ignorant prejudices of some bad specimen of the Orthodox priesthood; but the attractions set forth on the card: "renseignements, thé, conversation française," and perhaps the memory of that smile, give you courage to ring the bell. The door opening reveals another cheerful greeting, and the first thing which catches your eye is the word "welcome" in your own language; you find yourself sitting down to tea with a few others whose French is as bad as your own, which is a wonderfully comforting fact. Soon

you are getting addresses of cheap rooms from the bulletin board, and relating the experiences of the last twenty-four hours to someone who listens as if she really cares—as indeed she does. You go away more cheerful than you came, feeling that at least you have some kind of footing somewhere. Having fixed up your lodgings, you return in a day or two, bringing a companion one degree more strange to the place than yourself, and so it goes on. By and by you attend some gatherings at the Foyer, and perhaps pick up and carry off a leaflet explaining the Christian Association. This is a great puzzle, but at last it dawns upon you that Christianity has a side of which you have never dreamed, and which is somehow at the back of the timely welcome and help which you have received and appreciated. So begins a new interest in Christianity and a new respect for the name of Christ, which is in itself an enrichment of life, and may lead on to the joy and strength of a full acceptance of Him as Master.

Such is the work of a Foyer in the little state which is the lecture-room as well as the playground of Europe. It is more for the benefit of the world at large than for Switzerland, and the way in which the Swiss have taken up the burden of it is admirable; but is the whole burden to be left to them? Hundreds of American college women pass through Switzerland every summer, and precisely in the summer vacation is the best opportunity for outside help. The regular workers are scattered for their holidays, their last effort being to help such of their fellow-students as wish to find suitable quarters up among the mountains for their vacation; but there is great need of keeping the Foyers open during the *Cours de Vacances*, offered especially to foreign teachers by most of the Swiss universities. These students are an entirely different set from those who come during the semesters, so that change of management does not so much matter. The organization is simpler because the regular programme is dropped; but it is both possible and useful to offer information as to rooms and private lessons etc., tea in the afternoons and evening gatherings from time to time. Experiments of this kind made during the last two summers show immense possibilities in scattering the ideal of the Student Christian Movement all over Europe, and preparing for it in regions where it has not yet penetrated. But this requires a number of volunteers, each giving from one to six weeks during July and August. It is also a very

great encouragement to receive tokens of interest from students anywhere, letters or gifts of money or visits from passers by; indeed a Foyer can compete in interest with most of the objects usually visited by travellers in a Swiss town. The number of nations to be met there may run up to twenty in a week, and the fresh points of view on every subject under the sun—European politics, the Salvation Army, tea, the harmfulness of physical exercise and the British constitution, to take actual examples—which are to be heard every day are a valuable addition to the education of the best educated!

Bryn Mawr has already taken a most useful part in this work, but it is very small compared with both the resources of the Campus and the opportunities of the field. The purchasing power of money is at least twice as great in Switzerland as in the United States, and the style of living is incomparably simpler; at the present moment \$1000 is needed to start a hostel and restaurant for women students in Geneva, for which there is obvious scope, and which is only rendered impossible at present for lack of capital.

Communications are invited by the undersigned, all of whom in one way or another can claim Bryn Mawr as their Gracious Inspiration.

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THE NEED OF AN HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Professor Schinz, in his address before the Philadelphia branch of the Alumnae Association, printed in the last number of the *QUARTERLY*, calls attention to a conspicuous defect in the study and teaching of literature not only at Bryn Mawr but in America generally—the neglect of an historical background. Ignorance of history is characteristic not only of the student, but also of the teachers of literature in American schools and colleges, and it is not too much to say that there are probably many who claim to be specialists in the field who could not pass even an elementary examination upon the history of the country whose literature they endeavor to interpret. The causes for this neglect are not easy to discover, but the results are often lamentable. They involve not only an ignoring of an essential to a proper understanding of the literature of a country, but even a kind of supercilious attitude of aloofness from history as if it were a negligible factor, undeserving of attention, and of value only so far as it furnishes a convenient skeleton of dates and names that are needed to give to great authors and to great literary monuments their proper place in the sequence of time. Such an attitude toward history is simply suicidal on the part of those whose business is to interpret literature and on the part of those who plan the courses in literature in our colleges. History can no more be ignored in its relation to literature than can the social milieu be omitted by students of the life and work of great men. The historical development of a people forms the medium in which literature takes shape and there are few

literary writings that do not reflect the influence of the time in which they were produced.

The teacher and student of literature must have something more than a knowledge of a few solid facts; they must understand the ideals and tendencies of an age, the aspirations of a people, the changes which come over the political, economic, and ethical standards of a community and a nation from age to age, and the shifting of points of view as from one century to another the children succeed the fathers and new interests and purposes supplant those that have been satisfied or attained. To comprehend the social attitude of Chaucer, the religious and intellectual ideas of Milton, the political importance of Burke, and the significance of the writings of the poets and novelists of the nineteenth century, one must be steeped in the characteristics of the life which surrounded these men and gave a reason and a purpose to their literary ambitions. There are few writers whose works are a part of our heritage, that were not the products of their time and who failed to reflect the spirit of the world that surrounded them. Even the great philosophers, from Herder to Bergson, detached though they often seem to be from any close associations with the practical life of their age, exhibited in more ways than one the influence of the material and social conditions about them and are the more influential when they express in living words

“What simply sparkled in men’s eyes
before
Twitched in their brow or quivered
on their lip
Waited the speech they called but
would not come.”

The world of the novelist, the essayist, the poet, and the philosopher is no mere sociologist heaven, where men live detached from the facts and realities of every-day life and draw their ideas by

processes of introspection from their inner consciousness, as a spider spins his web. Theirs is the world that men have lived in: its facts are their facts; its ambitions are their ambitions, and its ideals are their ideals; and while many a great writer not only reflects but leads his age, not only accompanies but guides the forward movement, there are others also who are the champions of conservatism and who expend their powers of thought and expression in warring against the forces that are making for progress and that history alone is competent to interpret and expound. How impotent then is the exposition or criticism of a teacher of literature to whom these ideals and processes are unknown; and how superficial and fragmentary the knowledge of the student who never raises eyes from the essay or novel or drama for a look into the great world outside, its past as well as its present, whence only the data for judgment and criticism can often be obtained.

While this close connection of history and literature can be demonstrated in greater or lesser degrees in all classes of literary products, it is preeminently conspicuous in works produced during periods of great historical storm and stress. A great deal of continental literature is nothing more than the clothing in literary garb of ideas expressive of national unrest and discontent. In France, Germany, Poland, Hungary, Italy, Russia, and elsewhere many of the most conspicuous writings are instruments designed to promote a cause or to emphasize a creed. The movement in England away from the classicisms of the early eighteenth century, the trend toward romanticism, the establishment of the democratic and romantic school at the end of the century fell in with the religious and political movements in the heart of society and the reaction against romanticism in the middle of the nineteenth century corresponded to the reaction against individualism in social life and

answered the demand of a people whose taste for literature was governed to no small extent by the nervous strenuousness of practical life. The literature of Italy, Bohemia, and Hungary was devoted to the creation of a national spirit; the Hellenistic movement in Greece was aided by a literary revival that aimed to arouse enthusiasm for the traditions of the past; nearly every writer in Germany from 1812 to 1848 was a literary warrior in behalf of German freedom, and even when his work took the form of poetic realism, it was still a work "with a purpose," reflecting the unrest and fermentation characteristic of the time. Who can comprehend Balzac or Victor Hugo without a clear cut knowledge of the history of French social and political history of the years before 1870?

That there are important aspects of the study of literature demanding no knowledge of history cannot be gainsaid. The intensive study of style and expression of literary methods and peculiarities, the technique of time and metre, the significance of the lyric, epic, and elegiac forms of verse and their relations to the subject matter, the value of the various vehicles of expression, prose, poetry, and the drama do not concern us here. They belong to other phases of the study of literature, and with them history has little or nothing to do. But when we deal with an author's thought, with the characters that make up his dramatis personae, with the world which he pictures as the scene of their action, with the purpose that underlies his presentation, with the standards, ethical, moral, and religious that govern his comments on life and duty, and with the political and social atmosphere that completes the setting of his work, then we must demand of teacher and student alike a more or less intimate knowledge of history as the modern historian interprets it. In all these respects there is an organic and inseparable connection between history and literature.

HERE AND THERE WITH THE ALUMNAE

IN GREECE

Athens is to me the loveliest city in the world, dear beyond possibility of criticism, but the months of my stay there fade to quiet colors in comparison with the vivid weeks we spent wandering through the wilder parts of Greece. We didn't dignify our travels with the name of a "literary pilgrimage," and yet we might have done so, if the title isn't inconsistent with such informality; for we carried our own food, reinforcing it each day with native bread and cheese and what fruit we could get, and we adapted our route to suit the weather and our own pleasure at the moment. Our luggage was in ruck-sacks, conveniently slung over a donkey's saddle, and each had a rug for use in sheetless monasteries. But "literary" it was for all that, since no such journey through the heart of Greece can be anything else to those who care for the legends and history of old Greece. Apart from the associations with almost every foot of the soil, the appropriate local color is never wanting. Men in white ballet skirts plough today with the same kind of "crooked plough" that Hesiod described about 2600 years ago, and you see the soil turn black behind them as the furrow progresses, just as Homer said. Or again, you see Homer's picture of the village dance, and on the mountain slopes of Cithaeron you may find a shepherd, leaning on his tall crook and wrapped in great goat-skin cloak, who might be the very one that rescued the baby Oedipus. In Crete, a half day's ride from Candia, we were asked to tea with a Greek excavator, whose servant poured fresh water over our hands before tea was served. It was done in precisely the ancient style, and pleased us more than the strong tea or the ordinary Huntley and Palmer biscuit!

The very manner of our travels was so primitive that it was easy to identify ourselves with the heroes of old, who had followed these same trails as we did—on horseback or on foot. Would it be fair to compare our two-wheeled soustas to king Laios' chariot? They were the only chariots we found, at any rate, and we patiently sat on boards, with no support for our backs, through many hours on end. The illusion was possibly even more complete on sea than on land. One of the most thrillingly delightful nights I ever spent was on a little tramp steamer bound for Chalcis in Euboea. Wrapping ourselves in cloaks and rugs, like Odysseus when the sailors of Alcinous brought him safely back to Ithaca, we lay on the benches of the deck under the stars. The pilot, undisturbed by our proximity, diverted himself by an unending song with three variations: one verse sung in a deep growling bass, the next in a shrill falsetto, and the third was merely a tune whistled. It might have been one of the dramatic duets between a girl and her lover, such as one often hears in Greece, or some of the words may have been his own improvisation. We were often amused by these improvised songs, which had no prejudice against choosing us and the bargain we had made as the main theme. It was dark but for the starlight, and when peasants came on board during the night, we had to convince them that the benches were already occupied. A little dirty dog, over friendly, was not so easily disposed of. In the early morning, when we passed the little circular bay of Aulis, where once the many ships were drawn up on the sloping sand and delayed on their way to Troy, we thought again of Homer, and still more of the Agamemnon of Aeschylus with its beautiful description of what took place here. Up on a hill near by we could imagine the sacrifice of Iphigenia, and Agamemnon standing beside the altar with his face hidden in his cloak.

By noon the next day we were in Seven-gated Thebes—the center of nearly half the old legends. It is a plain little village now with nothing royal about it except its

situation on the hill top where once its predecessor stood. The street names however recall its former glory, for we walked up Pindar Street and then turned to the right on Antigone Street to find our hotel. "Hotel" is a rather pretentious word for the rough boards of our rooms where the friendly host did all the work himself. But he made us fairly comfortable and provided plenty of hot water—for a consideration. We chose for luncheon and dinner the café which Baedeker called "the least objectionable," and found it delightfully picturesque. An anxious-faced little man cooked for us and for half a dozen soldiers over one small brazier. The soldiers ate below, in a room at the rear of a grocery store; for us a table was spread in a narrow gallery above, where we sat in state. One knife too many was brought up for us, and the servant seeing it, hurled it over the balustrade to the floor beneath, from which it was subsequently recovered and handed to the next comer. The floor was washed once a year—so we heard—and that was probably at Easter time, due in three weeks! In the evening we gave an audience in our gallery to peasants who wanted to escort us on our way the next morning. We had practically engaged one group of them with horses, but our bad luck with the Theban horses that afternoon (one had lain down in a mud puddle and the rest acted as if they would like to follow suit) had decided us to take soustas for the first day and trust to finding horses on the slopes of Mt. Helicon the next evening. So we had to tell these men that their services were not wanted, and if they had not been Greek peasants, a courteous race, we should have had a row. As it was, their attitude was precisely, "Of course, we understand; it doesn't make the slightest difference, and we hope you will have a splendid time." And they shook hands with us all when we parted. This is typical of my experience of Greeks. When it comes to a definite money matter, there may be discord, and when they are tired they become unreasonable, like small children; but generally they are pleasant to deal with. They seem to have a consciousness of race difference and a natural curiosity, but no servility such as would come from sensitiveness to class distinctions.

The only ruins at Thebes are those of the palace of Cadmos. We had seen the homes of Agamemnon and Perseus and Heracles, and were to see that of Minos, but I must admit that the palace of Cadmos, Oedipus, Antigone and the rest was disappointing and did not seem to come into the same class with the others. For all one sees is a collection of dusty stone walls, low and worn, like old dump heaps, and one needs imagination indeed to believe that the great heroes of mythology lived here. An old woman whose yard we had to pass through shared this view. "Psemmata, psemmata," said she to us as we came out, "Lies, lies! They say it's a king's palace, but it isn't. It's nothing but my back yard!" Fortunately however one does not go to Thebes for ruins alone. For the town is surrounded by the plain and then by the hills and mountains, just as in its prosperity; and on our lame and spiritless horses we followed up the river of Dirce to its source, traced out some of the old walls, and looked off to the hill where Antigone perished and to that other whose name still recalls the Sphinx that tormented Thebes. We read Sophocles' play again and felt that it would always hold fresh charm for us. Oedipus, too, became a more vivid personality, and we took pleasure in tracing his wanderings many days. The shepherd who carried him to Mt. Cithaeron to die followed the same path, very likely, that we took in our soustas early in the morning; and when Oedipus, a grown man, entered Thebes again after consulting the oracle and unwittingly killing old Laios, his journey over a shoulder of Parnassos and below lone Daulis was the same as mine one day in April.

But there were no tragedies in our wanderings. The day we left Thebes was sunny with New England white clouds in a blue sky, and sky larks rose from the plain of the Asopos. The ground was white with narcissus or blue with borage, and part of the

time our way led through narrow lanes bordered with hawthorn hedges in full bloom. The olive groves looked like apple orchards, and the slopes of the fields near Leuctra were as green as our own meadows in spring. The contrast was marked between this freshness and the rugged barrenness of Attica which we had left three days ago—adorably rugged with its violet and pale rose tints. A young peasant whose way was the same as ours for half an hour, advised us as to our night. We hoped to reach a town called "The Ancient Lady" on the slopes of Mt. Helicon. Of course there was no inn, and as he showed us by expressive gestures how we should suffer if we stayed with the village priest, we decided that the school-house would be the best resort. When five o'clock came and we could get no beasts to carry us beyond Erimocastro (for the path was too steep for soustas), we were dismayed to learn that the only possibility for the night was in the priest's house. We hoped lack of cleanliness did not run in the profession! The first sight of the house hardly cheered us, for there were but two rooms and in neither was there a sign of a bed—except a great grain chest in the sitting-room. The entire male population entered at once to pay their call of ceremonial politeness, and we sat round stiffly and drank cognac, trying our best to make conversation, and feeling relieved when the church bell summoned us all to vespers. Later, we assisted—in the French sense of the word—in the preparation of our dinner, for when it grew dark the only place for us to sit in was the kitchen with its single candle and the light from the fire-place in which our leg of lamb was roasting. The priest could not share our repast, for it was Lent, but he helped to make things appetizing by stirring up the meat with his fingers, and then sat down to his own delicious black mess of devil fish cooked in oil. The scene was the most picturesque I had ever seen, for the entire back-ground of our picture was a mass of watchful faces, respectfully silent until stirred to laughter by my demand that the priest's son, a boy of fourteen or fifteen, should go into the street and bring back five stones "so large," to be warmed in the fire and to serve as foot-warmers when we went to bed. We slept on the floor on quilts, with others of the same board-like variety over us, so our own rugs were essential. The priest's wife was immeasurably distressed on finding that we had opened the window, but submitted when we told her that American women invariably die if their windows are closed at night. She shuddered palpably at the mental picture of five dead American women in her only sitting-room the next morning! Other visitors called to see us go to bed—the first chance the village women had had to honor the strangers—but I fear they were disappointed to see so little undressing. It was so cold that we envied our friends in the kitchen by the fire, and were quite ready to turn out at half-past four the next morning. Dressing was a simple matter, and bathing even more so. The only basin the house possessed was in the small corridor next the front door, and although we begged for a glass to brush our teeth in, this process had to take place on the steps outside the house, and attracted rather more attention than we were used to.

The day that followed was one of many on donkey-back—on little agile donkeys that jump rivulets as if they were in Alice through the Looking-glass. We sat sideways on the broad, wooden saddles, with our luggage to balance us on the other side of the animal, and became so used to them that I barely escaped going to sleep and falling off that evening, after fourteen hours of traveling. Our way led over Mt. Helicon and through the Vale of the Muses, where I picked up a piece of an old libation bowl. When we stopped for luncheon, under a pine tree with violets and crocuses at our feet and the snowy top of Parnassos around the corner, I poured a little Mavrodaphne wine into it and offered a libation to the nymphs of the spot. It was a very different day from that we spent on Parnassos five weeks later. At that time we

rode for many hours in the rain, with cold winds from the snow above us, and in a desert of mist with no trees visible but scrubby pines and copper colored holly oaks. Sometimes a fancied burst of sunshine ahead of us would resolve itself into a gorgeous clump of gorse. All else was cold and wet and grey. So we welcomed heartily a shepherd's khan where we could warm ourselves by a great fire and eat our luncheon. The one large room served as bed-room, too, for over half the earthen floor was a low platform on which were heaps of quilts and pillows. The host brought us food—cheese and snow-white yaourki, made from curdled goat's milk. By this time we were quite addicted to the native retsinato wine, which could be had always when good water could not, and we vainly hoped it was fulfilling its traditional duty of teaching us to speak modern Greek better!

But we never deserted the ancients for long. On the pass of Thermopylae we sat and read Herodotus, and as we drove back to Lamia over the river Spercheios to which Achilles had dedicated his hair if he should return in safety from Troy, we threw in locks of our own! The little river Enipeus—Homer's "fairest stream that flows"—appeared to us as a rather sulky little brook, but we were glad to recognize it. Veles-tino thrilled us with the thought that here Apollo served Admetus, and Alceistis died for her husband. So one name after another suggested the days gone by, and added to our pleasure in the days that we were living. I am sorry that my account of such days must be so fragmentary; that I cannot tell of ruins or wonderful frescoes, old palaces and drainage systems as complete as our own; of Crete, Olympia, Delphi, and Parnassos; of Mycenae and the thirsty Argive plain, of monasteries with beautiful carvings or mediaeval mosaics; of curious burial customs which recall ancient rites; of ways of speech and dress and the cultivation of the soil. As Homer says, even if I had ten tongues and a voice that never wearied, I could not hope to tell all the beauties of that fairy land. I have only tried to describe some characteristic experiences in the modern country, and to indicate the delight one finds in travel through a land where every mountain, every plain or bit of water, and even many a modern custom has its connection with the world of fairy-story in our greatest literature.

ELIZABETH DAY SEYMOUR.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

MY DEAR MRS. ANDREWS:

Since hearing you speak at the alumnae meeting I have been thinking about the QUARTERLY and wondering whether it would not be possible to agitate, this year, the question of raising the alumnae dues to the proper amount so that every alumna should be, *ipso facto*, a subscriber to the QUARTERLY. The present alumnae tax of one dollar determined upon years ago, is today a very low one, and I cannot believe that any one, sufficiently interested in college affairs to pay that amount, would object to a moderate increase; on the other hand, the advantages of having the QUARTERLY as the official organ of the Association, of making it a representative recorder of alumnae happenings, and a forum for the expression of alumnae opinion seem to me inestimable. The QUARTERLY has filled so valuable a place in the past, that it seems a pity it should not be put upon a firm foundation, that it may develop, as it should, untampered by financial considerations. The present lack of full alumnae support is due, I think, to lack of initiative rather than to lack of interest. Once established upon a larger basis, the QUARTERLY would make its way, I am sure, and would moreover, feel, in time, a powerful reflex from its greater circulation.

There may be complications in the way of this scheme; if so, perhaps some reader of the QUARTERLY will point them out; another way, perhaps, propose some other

method of increasing the QUARTERLY's circulation from its present 700 to its possible 2000 subscribers.

The recent deficit of the QUARTERLY shows the importance of some provision in the near future. I offer this suggestion with the hope that it may call forth other expressions of opinion.

Sincerely yours,

GERTRUDE HARTMAN.

April 15, 1913.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

Under the joint stimulus of the New York exhibit of neo-impressionist and cubist painting, and of the extraordinary experiments of Miss Gertrude Stein, the undergraduates had been roused to a curiosity which, if unintelligent, was at least genuine. What they wanted was some reasonable warrant, either for approval or condemnation, some theory as to the significance and possible extent of the general revolt against established canons.

From the brilliant lecture delivered on March 6, by Miss Georgiana Goddard King, one of the Readers in English, this was precisely what it got—this, and something more. For though ostensibly the lecture confined itself to an establishing of the claims of ultra-modern painting, it in reality laid bare the entire dazzling field of new aesthetics and creative imagination; and at the hands of one who appreciates profoundly the potential consequences of a completely fresh cut into the substance of which art is made, the discussion assumed the proportions and significance of a vision and a forecast.

The pregnant suggestion of the fitness that Bergsonian doctrine should be matched by a new representation of movement, and that a treatment of matter in accord with the theory of *electrons* was now in order, struck one breathless with a sudden perception of imminent and limitless development.

Historical analogues abounded, and Miss King was careful to show wherein the new school abided by the great principles endorsed by Giotto, Il Greco, the Siense Leonardo. She pointed out the tactile values of Matisse, the admirable line and composition of Picassot. By parallels lucidly drawn she moreover made vivid the new criteria engrafted upon the old. The new fashion of setting pattern not in a plenum but against a background itself intricate and difficult, corresponds, we learned with modern methods in music. In both cases disproportionate claims are made upon the attention, and a full sense of the boundless wealth of the design thereby attained. If the aim of the lecture was to awaken thoughtful appreciation of a new purpose in artistic invention, it was amply successful, but this, after all, was but part of its accomplishment. By virtue of eloquent suggestion it opened doors into the far future, and left one breathless before a vision of *untraversed ways* lying beyond the limits of even present day experiments.

On January 11, Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Johns Hopkins University lectured on "The White Slave Traffic" and the "Social Evil" and how to deal with them. The popular interest in the subject was reflected in the large and attentive audience. Dr. Kelly spoke simply and earnestly of the condition here and abroad, condemned what he called the "criminal indifference of the public," and urged the coöperation of all thinking people in the fight against vice with which he has personally, in so large a measure, identified himself.

On February 1, 1913, the Plays and Players Club of Philadelphia presented *Les Femmes Savantes* in the Cloisters. Owing to the lateness of the season and a regrettable oversight this autumn, no acknowledgement has been made for the courtesy which the undergraduates of Bryn Mawr deeply appreciated. Especially they would like to thank Mrs. Otis Skinner, through whose efforts largely they had the pleasure and the privilege of seeing a delightful comedy played. As a result of the production, \$200 was cleared for the Students Building Committee.

On February 14, Dr. McClung lectured in Rockefeller on the determination of sex, making the points that though the male and female organisms are essentially different, the difference is in degree and not in kind; and that the contribution of the two sexes in heredity is practically equal.

On February 8, the Bryn Mawr Students Association for Self-Government celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of its foundation. A reception in Pembroke East in the afternoon was followed by an open meeting in Taylor Hall at which Miss Buchanan, 1913, presided.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, 1893, the first president of the Association, spoke of its early effects. The present undergraduates could not, she said, know the dreams and visions of the old days before Self-Government became a commonplace. Miss Hilda Smith, 1910, gave an account of the trial of the No-proctor-system. Miss Coolidge, 1914, spoke of her conception of Self Government as a sub-Freshman and as an undergraduate. President Thomas then made a short address, in which she congratulated the students on the progress of the institution of Self Government since 1892, and expressed her belief in the system and specially in that system in operation at Bryn Mawr.

The present undergraduate who cannot not feel the dreams and visions of the early days at least comprehend better the aims of the Association and the energy of the early leaders.

Dr. Rudolph Eucken, on Saturday evening, March 8, lectured to the College on "Philosophy and Religion." Among other things he said that our time is one of great progress and we have come to realize our ignorance in matters of the soul; that old questions regarding it have arisen; that the age is one of spiritual crisis, and we must protest against superficiality; that Religion and Philosophy hand-in-hand must deal with the problems of nature, the world, and the new conception of God; and that only through vital belief in God and spiritual life can we grasp the real significance of life.

At the close of the lecture Professor Eucken added a few words in German, pointing out the idealistic tendency in America and expressing the hope that the country might lead in the development of the new philosophy.

On Saturday evening, February 15, Dr. Don R. Joseph, professor of physiology in Bryn Mawr College, formerly of Rockefeller Institute, gave an interesting and instructive lecture under the auspices of the Graduate Club on Infant Paralysis.

Washington's Birthday was most pleasantly celebrated by the performance of the *Importance of Being Earnest*, given by the alumnae for the benefit of the Students Building Fund. Miss Annie Russell who, a short time ago, spoke to the college on "The Playgoer from the Actor's Point of View," pointed out quite seriously, be it understood, that the audience was entirely responsible for the quality of the drama.

We should like to say that the audience would have been very glad to claim responsibility for the excellent performance of Oscar Wilde's comedy.

At least the undergraduates, who understand the difficulties of college dramatics, with a not ungenerous allowance of time and a fairly united cast, could understand the greater difficulties which could attend a one week rehearsal of alumnae, requisitioned from several classes, and they appreciated both the effort and the achievement. Miss Haines, '12, the stage manager is to be thanked and congratulated.

The cast follows:—

John Worthington, J. P.	EMILY R. FOX
Algernon Moncrieff.	M. GEORGIANA BIDDLE, '09
Rev. Canon Chasuable, D.D.	ADELAIDE NEALE, '06
Merriman, butler.	EDITH MURPHY, '10
Lane, man servant.	HILDA W. SMITH, '10
Lady Bracknell.	JULIA L. HAYNES, '12
Hon. Gwendolin Fairfax, her daughter.	JEANNIE B. KERR, '10
Cecily Cardew.	CATHARINE L. TERRY, '12
Miss Prism, governess.	RUTH CABOT, '10

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible. The value of this department would be greatly increased if Bryn Mawr Students everywhere would constitute themselves regular contributors to it.

BRYN MAWR CLUB OF WASHINGTON

At the meeting of the club held in December, the following officers were elected: president, Shirley Putnam, '09; vice-president and treasurer, Annie Thayer Gookham, '99; secretary, May Wolf, ex-'97.

Among the Bryn Mawr Alumnae and former students taking part in the suffrage procession in Washington on March

3 were the following: Susan Walker Fitzgerald, '93; Elizabeth Lewis Otey, '01; Edith Houghton Hooker, '00; Sara Towle Moller, ex-'01; Violet Foster, '02; Constance Leupp, '03; Eleanor Lord, Ph.D., '98; Marguerite Armstrong, '05; Elsa Bowman, '96; Margaret Hall, '99; Alice Jacques, '05; Helen Scott, '10; Frances Morris Orr, '02; Elizabeth Tappan, '10; Fanny Cochran, '02; Katharine Liddell, '10; Janet Howell, '10.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

If this department is to be at all successful the secretaries of classes must send in news items to the editor by the middle of January, March, May, and October, as otherwise the only news that the *QUARTERLY* receives is an item here and there sent in by individuals who are kind enough to keep the needs

of the *QUARTERLY* in view. For this number we have nothing from 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1898; almost nothing from 1900; nothing from 1903, 1904, and 1911. Will not the secretaries of these classes kindly send in some news in time for the June number?—
THE EDITOR.

	1889	1898
No News!		No news from '98, though she ought to be celebrating her fifteenth anniversary this June.
	1890	
No News!		1899
	1891	Margaret Hall acted as picket during the Ladies Garment Strike in New York. She also marched in the suffrage parade in Washington on March 3.
No News!		Ellen R. Kilpatrick, ex-'99, visited Mary Hoyt, ex-'99, in January.
	1892	Ethel Hooper Edwards (Mrs. Martin Ruff Edwards) has a daughter, Anne, born in Kuling, China, last summer. The Edwards family have been in Chicago this winter.
No News!		Laura Peckham Waring (Mrs. Edward H. Waring) and Katharine Middendorf Blackwell (Mrs. Henry C. Blackwell), ex-'99, attended the suffrage hearing before the joint committees of the New Jersey legislature at Trenton on February 18.
	1893	May Blakey Ross (Mrs. Thomas Ross) has a second son, Thomas Ross, Jr., born June 27, 1912, at Doylestown, Pennsylvania.
1893 is planning to celebrate its twentieth anniversary this June, if a sufficient number of the class finds it possible to be present. Margaret Hilles Johnson (Mrs. Esrey Johnson, Jr.) has charge of the arrangements.		Amy Louise Steiner has been spending the winter in Hartford with her brother.
Evangeline Walker Andrews (Mrs. Charles W. Andrews) has just returned from a six weeks' trip to the West, having visited Santa Fé, the Grand Canyon, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco, Denver, and Chicago, and made a special pilgrimage to many of the old Spanish Missions.		Mary Thurber Dennison (Mrs. Henry S. Dennison) reached home early in March, after a trip to Panama.
	1894	
No News!		1900
	1895	What has become of the rest of 1900?
		Grace Campbell Babson (Mrs. Sydney G. Babson) has returned to Parkdale, Oregon. She has been spending the winter in West Orange, New Jersey.
	1896	
Elsa Bowman marched in the suffrage parade in Washington.		1901
	1897	Madge Miller visited Panama this winter.
Elizabeth Higginson Jackson (Mrs. Charles Jackson) ex-'97, went on a trip to Panama in March.		Mary Ayer Rousmaniere (Mrs. John E. Rousmaniere) has a second daughter, Frances Hall, born in Boston, February 17, 1913.
Susan Follansbee Hibbard (Mrs. William G. Hibbard, Jr.) has recently returned from a trip to Panama.		

Helen Converse Thorpe (Mrs. Warren Thorpe) has a son, Warren Parsons, Jr., born in New York in December, 1912.

Eleanor Jones is going abroad April 8, for a three months' trip with her family.

Gertrude Kemmerer, ex-'01, was married on February 14 to Mr. Brinckerhoff Thorne of New York.

Elizabeth Lewis Otey (Mrs. Dexter Otey) walked in the suffrage parade in Washington.

Frances Ream Kemmerer (Mrs. John L. Kemmerer) has a son, born February 14, 1912.

Mary Brayton Marvell (Mrs. Edward I. Marvell) has a son, Thomas, born January 16, 1913.

1902

Jane Cragin Kay (Mrs. d'Arcy H. Kay) is spending the winter in New York. Her home is now in eastern Canada where her husband has a ranch.

Anne Todd and Doris Earle, '03, visited Helen Stearns in Washington, in February.

1903

No News! Ought to celebrate a tenth anniversary this June.

1904

Gertrude Buffum Barrows (Mrs. Richard L. Barrows) has a daughter born at Haverford, March 17.

Virginia Chauvenet, ex-'04, acted at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, the week of March 10, and again during the week of April first.

Harriet Clough, ex-'04, has spent some weeks in Bermuda this winter.

Phyllis Green Anderson (Mrs. Clifford S. Anderson) went to Bermuda, March 8, for a short visit.

Irene Rossiter, ex-'04, sailed early in March for Italy where she will spend several months.

Margaret Reynolds Hulse (Mrs. Shirley C. Hulse), ex-'04, is at Camargo, Chihuahua, Mexico, with her husband,

who is engineering for the Mexican Northern Power Company. She writes most enthusiastically of the wonderful times she is having there, riding, duck-shooting, and gardening, apparently oblivious of the fact that a revolution is in progress.

1905

Alice D. Jaynes marched in the suffrage parade in Washington.

Theodora Bates returned to America about January 1, after an absence of several months.

Elizabeth Goodrich announces her engagement to Mr. Charles Rickett, an Englishman, who is in business in Chicago, and has been living there during the past eight years. Miss Goodrich has been appearing in the Little Theatre Company of Chicago in its performances in St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Boston. She takes the part of Helen in Gilbert Murray's translation of *The Trojan Women* of Euripides, and of Gabrielle in Schnitzler's *Anatol*.

Helen Kempton reached home February 22, after a five months' trip to South America.

Margaret Thayer announces her engagement to Mr. Frank Sulloway, a lawyer, of Concord, New Hampshire.

1906

Marion Haughton Mason (Mrs. Stevens T. Mason) has a daughter, born in Detroit, March 11, 1913.

Ethel Pew sailed for Europe March 15. She plans to be away six weeks.

Lucia Ford, ex-'06, was married to Mr. William MacMurtie Rutter of Chicago, at Highland Park, Illinois, on March 11, 1913.

1907

After a visit of some weeks in the east, Adele Brandeis has just returned to Louisville, where she will continue her work in civic and social welfare.

Eleanor Ecob recently announced her engagement to Mr. Harold Merriam, a

lawyer of Portland, Oregon. She was married at Flushing, Long Island, on April 10.

Dorothy Foster, was married January 18, in Milton, Mass., to Mr. Rutger Bleeker Miller of New York. Among her bridesmaids were Julie Benjamin, '07, and Marjorie Young, '08.

Grace Hutchins writes that letters addressed to her *via Siberia* reach her much more quickly than by any other route. She is glad of any old postals to show the children. She has started basket-ball among the Chinese girls and finds that they enjoy it and are very enthusiastic over the match games.

Leila Woodruff Stokes (Mrs. Francis Stokes) has moved recently to 725 Locust Avenue, Germantown.

Jeanette Klauder Spencer (Mrs. Thomas G. Spencer) has a daughter, Jeanne Farley Spencer, born January 6, 1913.

Ellen Thayer is living in London; her address is 85 Inverness Terrace, London, W.

Esther Williams expects to sail for England June 17.

Marian Warren, ex-'07, made a trip of six weeks to the east in January, visiting in New York, Philadelphia, and Scranton. She is much interested in the great missionary exhibition, "The World in Chicago," which is to be given in May, and is doing work in preparation for it.

Alice Gerstenberg, ex-'07, appeared with the Little Theatre Company of Chicago, on its tour this spring to St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Boston. She took the rôle of an old woman in *Joint Owners in Spain*, a one act play by Alice Brown, of Hilda in S. Schnitzler's *Anatol* and of one of the women of the chorus in *The Trojan Women*.

1908

1908 is making plans for its fifth reunion to be held at Commencement time. The class supper is arranged for the evening of May 31.

Anna Carrère sailed for Europe Janu-

ary 18 on the *Franconia*, Cunard Line. She expects to spend the spring months travelling in Italy and France with her mother and sister.

Margaret Copeland has announced her engagement to Nathanael H. Blatchford Jr., of Winnetka. She is planning to be married early in July.

Anna Dunham sailed for Europe January 21, and is travelling with Chicago friends.

Louise Hyman will spend the spring and early summer abroad.

Marjorie Young visited Margaret Washburn in Minneapolis early in February.

Nellie Seeds Nearing (Mrs. Scott Nearing) has an article in the March number of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, written in conjunction with her husband. It is called *Fitting the Public Schools to the Children*.

1909

Pleasaunce Baker has been living at home this winter in Zellwood, Florida, recuperating from her illness of last year.

Fannie Barber has been teaching English in the National Cathedral School at Washington, District of Columbia, for the past two years. Next year she is to take charge of the English Department in a school for American girls in Manila. She expects to start for the Philippines in July.

Marie Belleville is instructor in physics at the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School. It is a school which is working out a scheme of education that combines cultural and scientific training with practical vocational training.

Georgina Biddle made a trip to Scotland and England last autumn with Emily Fox, '08. She has made one or two visits to New York this winter. She played with great success the leading man's part in *The Importance of Being Earnest*, which was given at Bryn Mawr by the Alumnae under the auspices of 1910.

Margaret Bontecou has been teaching a Montessori class in the Orange Valley Settlement and taking a course in child study at Teacher's College.

Katharine Brannon is teaching in Winnetka, Illinois.

Helen Brown is assistant cataloguer at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore.

Dorothy Child is taking her third year at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore.

Gertrude Congdon Crampton was married to Mr. Richard L. Crampton in the autumn. She is living in Evanston.

Helen Crane has been studying this winter at the National Training School of the Y.W.C.A. in New York. In the middle of February she started for Shanghai, China, where she is to be assistant secretary in the Y.W.C.A.

Grace Wooldridge Dewees, (Mrs. E. P. Dewees) has a second daughter, born November 26, 1912.

Julia Doe is a Fellow in Greek at the University of Wisconsin. She hopes to get her Ph.D. this June.

Katharine Ecob is studying music and doing her usual amount of work on Boards, Bryn Mawr Club, Suffrage, etc.

Bertha Ehlers is a Reader in elementary German at Bryn Mawr where she teaches the matriculation class every morning. She is also teacher of college preparatory German and coach for hockey and basket-ball at the Agnes Irwin School. She is serving as secretary-treasurer of the Philadelphia Branch of the Alumnae Association.

Helen T. Gilroy is instructor in physics at Mt. Holyoke College.

Gertrude Goodale Warren (Mrs. Rawson Warren) has been visiting in Los Angeles, California, for the past two months. In April she and husband will return to Schofield Barracks.

Mary M. Goodwin is Reader in economics at Bryn Mawr College.

Antoinette Hearne is teaching French grammar at Miss Beard's School, Orange, New Jersey.

Mary Kerr is taking a year of absence from Library work. She went to England in September, then to Paris, for the winter. She will go to Italy for the spring.

Emily Howson received a scholarship in physics from Bryn Mawr College, and is studying there this winter.

Helen Irely is teaching mathematics and German at Miss Shipley's School, and is a demonstrator in the biological laboratory of the College.

Lilian Laser is working at the Bureau of Municipal Research in New York.

Marianne Moore is teaching shorthand, typewriting, commercial law book-keeping at the Indian School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Aristine Munn is in her third year at the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Mary Nearing was working as secretary and director of athletics at Miss Ethel Walker's School in Lakewood, New Jersey, but she has had to discontinue her work on account of illness and is now at her home in Philadelphia.

Anna Platt has been very busy doing tutoring work in Baltimore.

May Putnam is doing second year work at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore.

Shirley Putnam is teaching advanced English in Miss Maderia's School, Washington, District of Columbia.

Ellen Shippen is teaching at Miss Beard's School in Orange, New Jersey.

Dorothy Smith is doing church and Sunday-school work and is also assisting in the Y.W.C.A. of Chicago.

Alta Stevens is doing philanthropic work in Chicago and helping to found the Chicago Collegiate Bureau.

Barbara Spofford Morgan (Mrs. S. A. Morgan) is still working in applied child psychology. She also does immigration investigation and writes book reviews.

Hilda Spraguesmith is teaching in the Veltin School, New York City.

Lucy Van Wagenen is living at home this year and studying music.

Celeste Webb is doing Y.W.C.A. work in Baltimore.

Cynthia Wesson is studying at the Sargent School for Physical Culture, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Emma White was married to Mr. Howard H. Mitchell in September. She is living in Philadelphia.

Anne Whitney, ex-'99, is teaching at Milton Academy, Massachusetts.

Margaret Cooksey Cagiate (Mrs. Gaetano Cagiate) died at Rome, Italy, January 15, 1913 of heart failure, a few hours after the birth of a daughter.

Eugenia Greenough, ex-'09, was married to Mr. Royal E. Robbins of Boston, on March 6, in Trinity Church, Boston.

Isabel Goodnow Gillett (Mrs. E. K. Gillett), ex-'09, has a son, E. Kendall Gillett, Jr., born June 9, 1912.

Evelyn Holt has been doing work in the Clinton District of the New York Charity Organization.

Esther Maddux Tennent (Mrs. David H. Tennent), ex-'09, and Dr. Tennent have returned to Bryn Mawr after a year and a half spent in the West Indies and Europe.

Emilie Packard Harrison (Mrs. Sydney M. Harrison), ex-'09, has a daughter, born February 27, 1912.

Emily Solis-Cohen, ex-'09, has been doing literary work, writing chiefly short stories and translations of Hebrew tales for children.

Emily Maurice Dall (Mrs. Charles Whitney Dall), ex-'09, has a son, Charles Whitney Dall, Jr., born March 21, 1913.

1910

1910 has a third anniversary this June. Is she celebrating the event?

Grace Branham is studying at Johns Hopkins University.

Elsa Denison has recently published a book *Helping School Children*.

Zip S. Falk is secretary of the League for Friendly Service at Bloomfield, N. J.

Janet Howell expects to take a Ph.D. degree at Johns Hopkins this June.

Agnes Irwin has been working in the Journal Department of the Curtis Publishing Company.

Charlotte V. Simmonds announced her engagement last autumn to Mr. Nathaniel McLeanlage, a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Izette Taber de Forrest (Mrs. Alfred Ircon de Forrest) is living in New London, Connecticut.

Mary B. Wesner is teaching at the Bishops School, La Jolla, California.

Genevieve Wilson, ex-'10, is teaching in West Collingswood, New Jersey.

Sidney Garrigues Edwards (Mrs. Edward Edwards), ex-'10 has a son, John Sharples Edwards, born July 24, 1912.

Ruth George, ex-'10, is teaching in Scotsdale, Arizona.

Juliet Lit Stern (Mrs. J. David Stern), ex-'10, is living in New Brunswick, New Jersey, where Mr. Stern is the editor and owner of the *New Brunswick News*.

1911

No News!

1912

Aileen H. Barlow, ex-'12, was married to Ensign Valentine N. Bieg, U. S. N., February 15, at Haverford, Pennsylvania.

Mary Morgan sailed for Italy in February for a three months' trip abroad.

Isabel Vincent has been East visiting Helen Taft, Fanny Crenshaw, and Dorothy Wolff.

Ethel Griscom Briscoe (Mrs. John Briscoe), ex-'12, has a son born in March 1912.

Christine Hammer is a reader in English at Bryn Mawr.

Louise Watson is teaching at Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia.

Zelda Branch Cramer (Mrs. William E. Cramer) and Dr. Cramer are sailing for Europe in May.

There were nineteen of the class back at college the night of the Alumnae play.

1913

Florence Welsh Douglass (Mrs. George A. Douglass) has a son, born in February.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column, and noticed and reviewed as far as possible. The Editor begs that copies of books by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr students may be sent to the QUARTERLY for review.

BOOK REVIEWS

GOBSECK AND JESUS-CHRIST EN FLANDRE. Edited by Dr. Richard Holbrook. New York, Oxford University Press, American Branch. 1913.

Two of Balzac's short stories, *Gobseck* and *Jesus-Christ en Flandre*, have been edited for use as a text-book by Dr. Richard Holbrook. This attractively printed volume is the second to be issued in the new Oxford French Series under the general editorship of Prof. Raymond Weeks of Columbia. The introduction of some twenty pages gives a spirited account of Balzac's career, with no pretense at originality. The notes are extremely full (70 pages, while the two stories have 90 and 26 pages respectively), and many of them are entirely irrelevant; if not merely the sort of display of superficial erudition that was once in vogue with editors, they nevertheless contain much which is in no sense annotation of the text in hand. Dr. Holbrook anticipates this criticism in his preface, and attempts to justify his method; as a matter of fact, these disquisitions on French grammatical usage will be a boon to many teachers who have not mastered the subject; but we doubt whether many pupils will even read them. In accordance with the best opinion among modern language teachers today, the book contains no vocabulary; but the index includes a glossary of some unusual words, so that occasionally the reader wastes time by looking for information in the wrong place. For instance, the term *garde-vue en lithophanie* (p. 3.) is not treated as a whole, but *lithophanie* is explained in the notes, while in the glossary index *garde-vue* is incorrectly translated "visor" (of course it means here a certain kind of lamp-shade). Another curious error is *département de l'Angoulême* (p. x). In general, however, Dr. Holbrook's information is accurate and comprehensive; he has evidently brought enthusiasm, possibly an excess of it, to his task. The stories themselves show two aspects of Balzac's style,—realistic analysis of sordid characters in *Gobseck*, and the extravagantly imaginative mysticism which finds poetic expression in the second story, the best example of this type that Balzac ever wrote.

PORTRAITS OF DANTE FROM GIOTTO TO RAFFAEL. A critical study, with a concise iconography: illustrated after the original portraits. Richard Thayer Holbrook. London: Philip Lee Warner, publisher to the Medici Society, Ltd.; Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. 1911.

Professor Holbrook's book has to do not only with the extant likenesses of a great man; it involves the consideration of well-known works of art, and will thus interest others than students of Dante. Who, in a first visit to Florence, has not stood dis-

satisfied before the Bargello portrait of Dante claimed to be Giotto's or has not gazed with more or less credulous interest at the Torrigiani death-mask? The credentials of these and other well-known portraits of Dante—Michelino's in the Duomo, Florence, Luca Signorelli's in Orvieto, the supposed portraits in Santa Maria Novella, Florence, to mention a few others—are discussed in a sumptuous volume, which is a model of beautiful book-making.

The conclusions are reached that the "mask" is a "false relic" of unknown age (p. 47) that "Giotto's painting was once the most artistic and probably the most faithful portrait of Dante in his early manhood" (p. 63). Five chapters are devoted respectively to its discovery and mutilation (Chapter IX), the frescoes in the Maddalena Chapel of which it forms a part (X), its date (which is shown to be between May, 1334, and July, 1336, Chapters XI and XII), and its authorship (XIII). Professor Holbrook suggests with varying degree of conviction the derivation of various other portraits from that by Giotto. He thinks that the bronze bust of Dante in Naples may have been influenced, indirectly at least, by Giotto's work (pp. 62 and 72). However that may be, the artistic style of the bust is such that it cannot be a contemporary portrait but rather was made "four or five generations, or more, after Dante's death" (p. 62) by a sculptor who loyally adopted a credible iconographic tradition, and who through his work itself offers good evidence that he had studied Dante" (p. 64). This bust the author considers "the most artistic and characteristic portrait of him (i.e., of Dante) in his maturity," (p. 63). The book is richly illustrated and there is useful reference material in the five appendices. These include, among other matter, brief descriptive catalogues of the various portraits of Dante, one of "Free Portrayals on Plane Surfaces," the other of "Plastic Portraits."

MATERIALS FOR A STUDY OF SPENSER'S THEORY OF FINE ART. By
Ida Langdon. Printed for the Author. Ithaca, New York, 1911.

Materials for a Study of Spenser's Theory of Fine Art is more than its title implies, since it includes with a body of illustrative passages from Spenser a considerable mass of comment upon the significance of these passages, and arranges the comment so as to construct an impression. The chief findings of the author may be thus summed up.

Spenser was interested in all the arts as expressing cosmic beauty—definitely so in architecture, tapestry and embroidery, less obviously in sculpture, but passionately so in painting as well as in poetry, the graphic arts being his most intense concern. For music as such he cared nothing, only for the accompaniment it furnished to songs of the more joyful, Elizabethan sort. His figurative language drawn from music is apt to be unconvincing, and his suggestions as to combinations of musical sounds are often unpleasing; do not call him a poet of musicians. Among the arts he held the poetic as the highest in its influence, its range of subject and treatment, its hold upon immortality. Poetry was to him, like all other arts, an imitation, not of mere nature, but of the divine idea, of the "fayre perfectnesse" which lies behind the physical manifestation known as material beauty. Nature, inadequate medium as it is, can give only the suggestion of its informing idea: art having more flexible material than that of nature develops this suggestion into a higher manifestation of the divine. The power of poetry over men's minds and hearts constitutes a heavy obligation for the poet, and his prime purpose must always be that of uplifting, the giving, however, of delightful instruction so as especially "to steale into yonge spiritts the desire of honour and virtue." The poet must look for approval only

from the enlightened few, never from the populace, though his range of subject may be as wide as that of human interest. His high mission demands the noblest equipment. Seer and spokesman of the divine as he is, his world and his vision are apart from those of others. He must be of the sort which "the celestial rage" and "the furious insolence" of the true poetic fire can possess but he himself must possess all the gentler virtues as well—including happiness. Nor must he think to supplant hard work and learning by even his high inspiration. As to Spenser's attitude towards his own work, Miss Langdon finds it unusually modest, since he earnestly courts criticism for himself, and is so appreciative of the poetry of his contemporaries that he seems not to have thought of his own as superior to the average work of these. It is to be inferred that he believed in principles of unity and sequence because he recognised his failure to observe them in *The Fairie Queene*. The conversation of Eudoxus and Irenaeus in *A View of the Present State of Ireland* shows his laborious habit of work in prose composition, since mention is made there of twenty-five historical sources consulted; various other sources are implied and much is said about the careful weighing of evidence. It is fair to infer that in poetry Spenser was equally careful. His Platonism, everywhere at work, is especially obvious in his more careful use of the word *form* as synonymous with *idea* or *pattern*, to express the perfect archetype which lies behind all earthly manifestations of the divine. By heavenly appointment this "fayre idea" should always take shape in earthly perfection, but the *form* is often *deformed* or *deforded* in transmission to earth, sometimes by deliberate abuse, sometimes by chance, but most often by the inevitable inadequacy of the medium. The true poet however thinks always upon his model

"And the outward mynd doth newly fashion
Unto a fairer forme which now doth dwell
In his high thought."

Of the different types of poetry, Spenser had little to say. His mention of tragedy is conventional, and although he speaks of comedy as having lately fallen into indecorum and disrepute, he makes no illuminating comment. His explanations of the allegory of *The Fairie Queene*, besides not being quite clear for that poem add nothing to our view of poetical allegory in general. His experiments with classical metres may be dismissed as a fleeting phase of his more immature years. His contribution to aesthetic or literary theory deals therefore with the more general questions of art or of poetry.

Miss Langdon has done useful work in thus detaching Spenser's critical testimonies from the happy tangle of his poetic fancies and in defining Spenser the critic and the workman. It is inevitable that any inclusive study of this sort shall involve repetition of much long accepted as true of Spenser, and of much that is generally characteristic of the poets of his time, rather than of him in particular. This necessity hardly does justice to the amount of really original and constructive thinking that the book contains, for at all points the inquiry is at first hand, and frequently the treatment of very old ideas is so independent and the presentation of them so effective that the explanation itself is freshly contributory. This is particularly true in the discussion of Spenser's Platonism and in that of the general doctrine of *utile et dulce*.

A few criticisms may be made as to Miss Langdon's methods or statements. A more compact and definite impression could be obtained from the book as a whole by bringing together the more closely related discussions, as for example those bearing on the equipment and the high mission of the poet; also by some sort of summary at the end, so that suggested impressions might be left better massed in the reader's

mind. There are times, too, when the illustrative material does not illustrate, as where the passages cited to show Spenser's special interest in architecture show instead such a striking paucity of detail and such slight clues to visualisation that one suspects Spenser of not having seen the building with any clearness himself: in almost every case and properly too his attention is sharply focussed on the event happening there. The claim that he had no love for music apart from words, and that he thought then of only the gayer sort of song, strikes a blow at those of us who love best of all in Spenser's poetry the soft and languorous musical effects he so often suggests, as these:

"And fast beside there trickled softly downe
A gentle stream whose murmuring waves did play
Amongst the pumx stones, and made a sowne
To lull him softe to sleepe that by it lay,
The wearie traveller wandering that way
There in did often quench his thirsty heat,
And then by it his wearie limbes did lay."

F. Q. II, VI, 30

"The whiles a most delitious harmony
In full strange notes was sweetly heard to sound,
That the rare sweetness of the melody
The feeble senses wholly did confound."

III, XII, 6.

The inference drawn from Spenser's prose work as to his habits of poetic composition is hardly convincing, especially as that work is largely of a documentary character, and so calls for much laborious handling of detail and of proof. Moreover, a recent study by C. A. Harper of *The Sources of the Chronicle History of Spenser's Fairie Queene* shows just how Spenser did work at similar material when he wished to use it in his poetry, so that more convincing testimony was immediately at hand.

But it is ungracious to dwell on such details when the value of the book as a whole is evident. Miss Langdon has made a definite contribution to our understanding of Spenser.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE APRIL QUARTERLY

HILDA PHOEBE HUDSON, Newnham College, Cambridge, England, 1900-04; first class honors, Cambridge Mathematical Tripos, Part I, 1903, Part II, 1904; Berlin University, Winter Semester, 1904-05; M.A., Trinity College, Dublin, 1906; staff lecturer in mathematics, Newnham College, 1905-10; British graduate scholar at Bryn Mawr 1910-11; research fellow, Newnham College, 1910-13.

ELIZABETH DAY SEYMOUR, A.B. and A.M., Bryn Mawr, 1897, group, Greek and Latin; student in the Yale School of Fine Arts, New Haven, 1897-1901; instructor in Greek, Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio, 1901-03; graduate student, Yale University, 1904-05; student, American School of Classical Archaeology, Athens, 1912. Former contributor to the QUARTERLY; traveling in Europe at the moment.

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THE NEW YORK INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

Since I became connected with the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations it has been my common experience to hear, especially from Bryn Mawr graduates: What is the Bureau of Occupations, and what is it trying to do? I am glad to have this opportunity of speaking through the *QUARTERLY* for the Bureau and its work.

It isn't a lonely experiment and in a sense it isn't a pioneer experiment. Boston forestalled it in 1909 by a Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Philadelphia followed it in 1912 with The Bureau of Occupations for Trained Women, and in April of the present year Chicago opened a Collegiate Bureau of Occupations. But the New York Bureau has the unique feature that it is particularly an experiment by college women for the use of college women and in that lies its special interest for us.

To Smith, and after Smith, to Vassar belongs the credit of having started the investigation which led to the Bureau's foundation. A committee of Smith and Vassar alumnae met in 1910 to talk over the possibilities for a vocational agency in New York City. Out of this conference grew the plan of appealing to the New York alumnae of all the greater eastern colleges for women. Bryn Mawr, Barnard, Cornell, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, and later Wells accepted the suggestion and the Bureau was agreed upon. Each organization was allotted representation on the governing board of not less than two, nor more than four, directors, chosen by their respective alumnae for a term of two years, and Miss Mary van Kleeck, Secretary of the Committee on Women's Work of the Russell Sage Foundation, was elected president.

In October, 1911, the Bureau, licensed and incorporated, opened its offices at 38 West 32d Street, Room 1504, with Miss Frances Cummings, a Smith graduate who had been for seven years head of the Review Division of the New York City Tenement House Department, as manager-in-charge. The choice was an excellent one. Miss Cummings has by training and temperament abundant qualification for the position, and her experience, judgment, and energy have been a large factor in bringing the Bureau to its present recognition. Other members of the office staff are an assistant manager, Miss Hirth, also of Smith, formerly assistant manager of the Boston Women's Educational and Industrial Union, a secretary, Miss Schoedler, of Barnard, and a stenographer.

The first thing the young organization did was to get down to business. Four hundred letters were sent out to college women living in or near New York and engaged in occupations other than teaching asking for data on their work, training, experience, and salaries. A plan of coöperation was made with Miss Kelsey of the Fifth Avenue Agency by which the Bureau was given the placement of social workers within the area of Greater New York. A system of registration cards was elaborated. The board of directors was organized into committees on finance, publicity, college affiliations, and investigations.

A pamphlet drawn up for the use of its patrons announces for the Bureau a two-fold purpose: the immediate and practical one of placing its applicants, and the more remote but no less important one of collecting and disseminating such facts and information regarding work as will "insure in every possible way a wise choice of occupation and adequate preparation for its demands."

The practical work of placement has, not unnaturally, absorbed much of the Bureau's time in the first months. What it has done here may be seen by a glance at the office records. Out of a registration of some 987 applicants it has placed 422 in temporary or permanent positions, varying in salary from \$45 to \$200 per month. The heaviest demand has been for trained secretaries with a knowledge of typewriting and stenography, but the range of choice is amazing. I quote almost at random from the manager's reports:

A curator for the botanical department of a college. An investigator of conditions among the blind. A stenographer to a woman landscape gardener. A secretary and manager of the filing depart-

ment in a firm of certified public accountants. A writer on modes in fashion periodicals. A probation officer. An expert on mental hygiene, and perhaps the most unusual offer of all, two executive positions in an electrical company to promote the use of electrical appliances in towns previously using gas, for which a knowledge of the technique of wiring houses for electricity was demanded. It is worth noting that both these positions have been filled.

While it is too soon perhaps to judge of the permanency of these placements, it may be remarked that in several instances employers have sent repeated calls, thus showing their confidence in the Bureau's judgment.

But the Bureau's work is not only with applicants. Some 1075 non-registering visitors were received during its first season. Hundreds of letters of inquiry have been answered. The records of would-be applicants not eligible by the Bureau's standards have been kept and are being tabulated.

In March of the present year a department for social workers was opened under the Bureau's government, with Miss Sigrid Wynbladh, of the School of Philanthropy, as assistant manager. Dr. Devine, president of the School of Philanthropy, at whose invitation the department was undertaken, agreed to hand over to it the business of the school's placements and together with the Russell Sage Foundation to underwrite a portion of its first year's budget. The office of the new department is for the time being also at 38 West 32d Street, Room 1507, but it is hoped that later a room can be found at the United Charities' Building, where a Bureau of Social Service naturally belongs. The two Bureaus are independent, and the standard of eligibility in the new department admits applicants of no college training and men as well as women. Of the 235 applicants already registered, 31 have been men. The executive committee is made up of representatives from the Intercollegiate Bureau's board of directors, from the School of Philanthropy, and from the Russell Sage Foundation, reinforced by an advisory committee drawn from prominent social organizations, local and national.

In the midst of these immediate and urgent claims on the Bureau's energies, the work of collecting material for future use is going on. Miss Hirth has drawn up a list of about thirty-five bureaus and employment agencies, chiefly secretarial and stenographic, which

has already been of use in recommending candidates not eligible with the Bureau. A list of college fellowships open to women is in the hands of the investigating committee for verification and enlargement. The data of all registration calls has been tabulated for future statistics. In coöperation with the vocational committee of the A. C. A., the Bureau has compiled a list of technical and professional schools where training for specific lines of work may be secured. The committee on college and alumnae affiliations has presented a report which has been sent to all the branch organizations recommending a uniform method of coöperation. Articles have been published in college periodicals and some of the New York dailies. Miss Cummings has visited most of the affiliated colleges and addressed the students on the work of the Bureau. She reports special interviews with about 75 students for advice and information.

To carry on the heavy cost of all these activities, the Bureau relies (1) on its commissions. A fee of \$1 is charged for registration; of 3 per cent of the first year's salary for a permanent placement; of 6 per cent of the total salary for a temporary placement of six months or less. (2) On voluntary contributions, and (3) on pledges from the coöperating alumnae organizations. These are now contributing about one-third of the annual budget. It is clear however that their support can be only temporary.

The board must devise and is already planning fresh efforts at self-support. But with the necessity for keeping fees sufficiently low to attract applicants, the problem of maintaining itself by its patrons alone is difficult, and for several years to come help will probably be needed from outside. The coöperating organizations have given cheerfully but they represent only the alumnae of New York. The Bureau makes its appeal to a wider clientèle. With its opportunities for getting at the facts of the economic world, its growing familiarity with employers and their demands, its knowledge of and qualifications for employments, it has direct value both for those already engaged in work and for the student still in college. Twenty-seven Bryn Mawr alumnae are already on its register. This alone is a plea for a wider interest and support.

LAURETTE EUSTIS PEASE, '96.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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| Friday, | March 28 | Address before the Graduate Club by Prof. Mary Whitin Calkins of Wellesley College, on "The Vocation of the Scholar." |
| Saturday | March 29 | Address before the College by Prof. Wilfred P. Mustard, Collegiate Professor of Latin in Johns Hopkins University, on "Roman Buildings in Southern France." |
| Friday, | April 4 | Vocational Conference, addressed by Mrs. L. W. Prince of the Union School of Salesmanship, Boston; Dr. Evelyn Nagle of Boston, and Mrs. H. H. Moore of the advertising department of John Wanamaker's, Philadelphia. |
| Saturday, | April 5 | Senior Reception for Graduate Students. |
| Sunday, | April 6 | Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Stewart P. Keeling of Germantown. |
| Monday, | April 7 | Faculty Tea for Graduate Students. Merion Hall, 4 to 6 p.m.
Lecture in French on "Les Chansons Françaises au Quinzième Siècle," by Prof. Joseph Bédier of the Collège de France. |
| Wednesday, | April 9 | Address by Mr. Alfred Noyes before the English Club at 4.15 p.m.; reading of selections from his own poems.
Address before the College at 8 p.m., on "The Great Green Table." |
| Friday, | April 11 | Address before the College at 4.15 p.m. by Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton, leader of recent British Antarctic Expeditions, on an account of his journey in search of the South Pole in 1909-11.
Meeting of the College Settlement Association. Address by Dean Walter Sumner, Dean of the Episcopal Cathedral, Chicago, in the Chapel at 8 p.m. |
| Saturday, | April 12 | Performance of the morality plays, "Noah's Flood" and "The Nice Wanton," by the Plays and Players of Philadelphia for the benefit of the Students' Building. |
| Sunday, | April 13 | Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., Bishop of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. |
| Friday, | April 18 | Meeting of the Graduate Club. Reception for the Senior Class.
Freshman Supper. |
| Saturday, | April 19 | Concert under the auspices of the Music Committee for the benefit of the Music Committee. |
| Sunday, | April 20 | Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. William Pierson Merrill, D.D., Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City. |
| Tuesday, | April 22 | Lecture by Monsieur Firmin Roz, of the Revue Bleue and the Revue des Deux Mondes, in French, on "La Déviation du Réalisme depuis Flaubert." |
| Friday, | April 25 | Junior-Senior Class Supper.
Sophomore Supper. |

Saturday,	April	26	Junior-Senior Supper Play, "Cyrano de Bergerac."
Sunday,	April	27	Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Henry Lubeck, D.D., Rector of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, New York City.
Thursday,	May	1	May-Day Celebration. Announcement of award of resident Fellowships and Scholarships.
Saturday,	May	3	Glee Club Concert.
Sunday,	May	4	Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Shailer Mathews, D.D., Dean of the Divinity School, Chicago University.
Tuesday,	May	6	Faculty Tea for Graduate Students. Radnor Hall, 4 to 6 p.m.
Wednesday,	May	7	Founder's Lecture by Prof. Rufus M. Jones, Litt.D., professor of Philosophy, Haverford College, on "Four Quaker Innovations."
Friday,	May	9	Meeting of the History Club. Address by Prof. Michael Idvorsky Pupin, Professor of Electro-Mechanics at Columbia University, on "The Balkan Situation."
Saturday,	May	10	Fourth Senior Oral Examinations in German and French. Senior Play.
Sunday,	May	11	Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Charles R. Erdmann, D.D., of the Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey.
Friday,	May	16	Debate under the Auspices of the Debating Club.
Saturday,	May	17	Lecture on "Eugenics," by Prof. H. E. Jordan, Professor of Anatomy, University of Virginia. Chapel, 8 p.m. Illustrated with lantern slides.
Sunday,	May	18	Sunday evening service.
Monday,	May	19	President Thomas and Miss Garrett at home to the Graduate Students.
Tuesday,	May	20	Vacation.
Wednesday,	May	21	Final collegiate examinations begin.
Sunday	May	25	Sunday evening service. Sermon by Father Harvey Officer (O. H. C.), of the Holy Cross, West Park, New York.
Saturday,	May	31	Senior reception to the Faculty.
Sunday,	June	1	Baccalaureate sermon. The Right Rev. William Lawrence, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Massachusetts.
Monday,	June	2	Senior Supper.
Tuesday,	June	3	President's luncheon to the Senior Class. College Bonfire.
Wednesday,	June	4	College Breakfast. Senior Garden Party.
Thursday,	June	5	Conferring of degrees at 11 a.m. and close of the twenty-eighth academic year. Address by President Charles Frederick Thwing, President of Western Reserve University. Subject, "The Scholar and His Times."

CAMPUS NOTES

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR MUSTARD

On March 29 Prof. Wilfred P. Mustard, Professor of Latin at the Johns Hopkins University, discussed and illustrated with lantern slides many of the remains of the Roman buildings in Arles, Avignon, Orange, and Nîmes. Two pictures of Roman stadiums were of particular interest.

VOCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The psychology of college audiences is very strange. One wonders why a bare handful of people gathers to listen to addresses that are of burning interest to women everywhere; and why the aisles of Taylor Chapel should be crowded to suffocation when a gentleman from over-seas speaks on militarism in England. However the hundred or so of students who came to the vocational conference on April 4 made up for their number by an eager attention.

Mrs. Prince spoke first about the schools of salesmanship in Boston and elsewhere. She told quite informally how in 1905, at the Woman's Educational Industrial Union, a class was started for salesgirls. A Boston department store made the experiment of sending, for three months from 8.30 to 11.30, the "girls who would not be missed," and in a short while were sending their \$12 a week girls. This was so obviously a success that classes for teachers of saleswomen were begun, and a course of study was planned and carried out which included English composition, arithmetic, textiles, commercial geography, and salesmanship proper.

The arithmetic was based, for local interest, in the sales check, and it was found that many girls could not do the simplest sums in fractions, with the natural loss resulting to themselves and the store. Practice sales are now carried on wherein the girls get very expert in the methods of approaching a customer and finally take such a scientific interest in this phase of the work that they are willing to discuss—a quite unprecedented thing—the sales they *lose*. Mrs. Prince felt that college graduates were most needed as teachers for this work and urged this as a vocation for Bryn Mawr women.

After Mrs. Prince, Mrs. Moore, a graduate of Wellesley, spoke on business and advertisement as interesting and profitable work for women. She told of her work in detail; and also told of general editing and special advertising work in circulars, street cars, catalogues, and magazines. Although she too upheld a college education as training for this work, she urged us to forget when once out in the business world that we knew anything about the Peloponnesian wars, and to win respect for college women everywhere by the efficiency of our work rather than the excellence of our university background.

Dr. Nagel, a bacteriologist, and Miss McLeod who is engaged in work in chemistry here at Bryn Mawr, with true scientific brevity, spoke of the hardships and glories of scientific work for women. They both pointed out that science for women was no sinecure whether in a commercial, medical, or public position. Miss McLeod said, however, that a college girl well trained in chemistry and bacteriology could get a good position in city or country high schools, where they need workers greatly. She said that upon investigation she had found a very small percentage of college women engaged in scientific pursuits. The field, if hard and narrow, is not overcrowded, and so offers opportunity. At Smith College only 14 per cent of their working graduates are doing scientific work; at Mt. Holyoke but two graduates are doing industrial work. No Bryn Mawr graduate is in the industrial school and out of 103 graduates in chemistry, but 8 are teaching it.

THE SENIOR RECEPTION TO THE GRADUATES

The Seniors gave a very successful reception to the graduate students in the gymnasium on the evening of April 5. The graduates in a semi-circle of sofa cushions with a "parquet row" of wicker chairs watched a programme of clever and amusing "stunts." There was a scene in which suffragettes visited Hades and a charming Eurydice was rescued by wreath-crowned Orpheus; a snake dance, much applauded; and, in one of the several good charades, a clever imitation of our old friend "Gym Jenny"—who enjoyed it very much, herself, by the way. Perhaps most amusing was the "Ego Chorus" inherited from the Class of 1911, which always seems to have an especial appeal to the student mind.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR BÉDIER

Mr. Schinz, who, as head of the French Department, introduced M. Bédier, speaks of his lecture as follows:

"On the 7th of April, M. Joseph Bédier of the Collège de France honored Bryn Mawr with his visit. He had been sent as a special delegate (Ministère de l'Instruction publique) to a meeting of professors of the French language. His time was short: only a very few of the most important universities did he visit, yet, urged by President Thomas, he consented to speak at Bryn Mawr on old French songs.

"Nobody could resist the charm of M. Bédier's personality. So much modesty, with so much reason for having lost it, is seldom found in a man. His presence was a real pleasure and inspiration to all those who heard him, especially to the Mediaevalist of the Romance, English and German Departments."

We may add that M. Bédier was not indifferent to his cordial reception at Bryn Mawr and in leaving America sent a very kind message of thanks to the professors and students of the Romance Department.

At the beginning of his lecture M. Bédier appropriately recalled the name of M. L. Foulet, his pupil and friend, who, he said, had spent at Bryn Mawr some of the most beautiful years of his life.

ADDRESS BY SIR ERNEST H. SHACKLETON

Seldom has a lecturer been received with a more enthusiastic audience than was Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton on April 11. We were not only thrilled by the tales and pictures of his explorations, but entertained by his amusing anecdotes.

TWO MORALITY PLAYS BY THE PLAYS AND PLAYERS CLUB

On April 12, 1913, the Plays and Players Club of Philadelphia gave two old English plays in the gymnasium, for the benefit of the Students' Building. As President Thomas was unable to be present, Miss Donnelly made the introductory address. "Noah's Flood," a miracle play centering in the story of the ark, pleased as much by its primitive devices for producing rain and thunder, animals, and the designation of the rising of imaginary waters, not to mention the flight of the raven and the dove, as by the naïveté, the "happy homely familiarity" of this version of the story, and by the excellent rendition. As it was warned at the start, the audience found this example of the beginning of English Comedy "boisterous and unintellectual," but for all that very good fun. The second play, an interlude entitled "The Nice Wanton," illustrates the theme "spare the rod and spoil the child" and is a good example of early English tragedy in which all the evil-doers are punished in the end. The falling of twilight, and the placing of lanterns at the corners of the stage, within the stage, subdued the mood to suit, and the weeping company

in holiday attire behind the two side ropes created a pleasant illusion for an appreciative audience. Miss Donnelly expressed the gratitude of the English Department for the presentation of these especial plays, and of the Building Fund Committee for the presentation of any play. The assembled company would have liked, afterwards, to express their gratitude to the Players for a delightful evening.

THE FACULTY CONCERT

On the evening of April 19 a concert was given in Taylor Hall under the auspices of the Faculty. The first number on the programme, German Student Songs, had a cheerful non-classical connotation that allured even the world-weary, non-musical undergraduate. At least that is the explanation we offer for the phenomenally large undergraduate attendance at a Faculty concert. The German Student Songs were sung in illustration of Dr. Jessen's talk on that subject, and those of us who heard them and assisted in the applause, vociferous enough, to add an appreciable touch of local color to their native color were convinced that we had really found something musical which the college could like. Mr. Noah Swayne, with Dr. Connor of the Mathematics Department as his accompanist, sang such pleasant songs as "Myself When Young" and "Annie Laurie." The concert ended as spiritedly as it began. Mr. Swayne, having warmed up with the "Beiden Grenadiere," gave us a rousing health to King Charles and Taylor Bell rang almost unnoticed in the midst of "integer vitae."

The Undergraduate Association feels itself very much in the debt of the Faculty and Dr. Jessen.

MAY DAY

A member of the Faculty watching the college frolic on the first of May remarked that it was quite charming to watch, but that it was a pity the students regarded it as a duty. Hereupon the students protested and still protest that May Day is quite one of the most delightful days in the spring, in spite of the fact that those that be Sophomores of us rise early to hang May baskets on Senior doors, and those that be Seniors rise early to sing to President Thomas and to chant in Rockefeller Tower

"Te deum patrem colimus
Te laudibus prosequimus."

As usual four May poles, and a most patiently persistent band created a cheerful atmosphere. And when poles were wound, unwound, and wound again, we danced Virginia reels in entire disregard of anachronisms up and down Senior Row. The English Club, in a great ebullition of aesthetics appeared in tan sandals and green stockings. After dancing and breakfast the usual college announcement of prizes and fellowships were made.

GLEE CLUB CONCERT

The Glee Club concert this year was most successful both in that it gave great pleasure to its audience and in that it paid off the heavy debt which had been thrust upon it from last year. We missed not having the customary entertainment of the Mandolin Club but enjoyed very much a pianoforte solo by Miss Mary Vennum and a violin and piano selection by Miss Lucile Davidson and Miss Helen Richter. The few who are particularly interested in music have been distressed to find that the undergraduates this year have been unwilling to support concerts. It is to be hoped that our appreciation of music is greater than we are willing to admit, at least to admit financially; and that in the future the undergraduates will contribute more generously.

FOUNDER'S LECTURE

The Founder's Lecture was given this year on May 7 by Prof. Rufus Jones of Haverford College. The subject of the lecture was "Four Quaker Innovations." Mr. Jones mentioned as the first of these innovations the insistence of the Society of Friends on the principle of the equality of men and women. The exposition of such a principle always makes a sure appeal to a Bryn Mawr audience, and Mr. Jones had many stories about the remarkable women of England and of the early American colonies who were among the first to uphold it. The absence of priests or authorized ministers in the Quaker scheme of things, and the use of corporate silence in religious services, were two innovations which Mr. Jones considered together. He showed that the first of these two grew out of that fundamental theory of democracy which Friends have always tried to uphold and to emphasize in various, often curious, ways. The use of *thee* as the form of address to a single person, and the refusal of a Friend to take a legal oath, were instanced by Mr. Jones, among other customs, as examples of an expression of the pervading and deeply-felt enthusiasm for human betterment which was the fourth innovation that he attributed to the Society of Friends. It is this enthusiasm, we were told, that has made the Society so many times a "forerunner in great causes." How many times it has played this rôle many of us never appreciated before, nor how deeply indebted Bryn Mawr College is to the vigorous and optimistic spirit that underlay the four specified innovations.

HISTORY CLUB

On May 9 we were told both of the past and present history of the races invoked in the present war of the Balkan States by Professor Pupin of Columbia University. Professor Pupin is himself a Servian and the sincerity of his patriotism was most inspiring.

THE SENIOR PLAY

The Senior Play of 1913 saw no less an actor than David Garrick treading the boards. At the top of the programme we read it "David Garrick," a fact hard to believe until the curtain rose on a setting which convinced us immediately that the hero himself must be near. There was need for a charming setting to frame a heroine as pretty as Ada Ingot. The audience fell in love with her at once, and feeling thereby a special bond of sympathy with the hero, followed the course of two love affairs with eager interest. Squire Chivy and "Munky" Simon Ingot were amusing, especially so when Ingot's most paternal gestures were accompanied by a visible effort at maintaining his gravity.

Even Garrick could not claim undivided attention when Ingot's guests entered, heralded by a sepulchral announcement from Thomas. Stuttering Mr. Jones, who "wobbled" too much; Mr Smith and Mr. Brown, occupied in drowsy expectation of dinner; their wives, decked with actual "fine feathers" and drinking tea from their saucers in approved style—all sent the audience into gales of laughter.

The big scene of the play was of course David Garrick's feigned drunkenness. This was acted with a power and finish quite remarkable, and carried the audience throughout. This scene alone would have made the play a success, and combined with the quaint setting and admirable stage management of the whole production, made a performance over which the college may well be enthusiastic.

COLLEGE BREAKFAST

On Wednesday, June 4, the annual College Breakfast was held in the gymnasium. Besides the classes holding formal reunions, many representatives from classes since 1897 were there.

Among the speakers were Dorothea Baldwin and Mary Tongue of the Senior Class; Eleanor Dougherty, '15, who spoke amusingly on college theme; Dorothy Wolff, '12, and Katherine Rotan Drinker, '10, who spoke of the growing confidence in women as members of the medical profession.

After the usual singing of class songs the Breakfast was adjourned in favor of the Garden Party.

THE COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

President Charles F. Thwing, President of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, gave the Commencement Address upon the subject, "The Scholar and His Times." The address considered the scholar in the three relations of scholar, interpreter, and apostle.

President Thwing began by saying, "Recently I was examining one of the most beautiful of all the faculty rooms in any college in the world. On its walls were placed the shields of more than three score universities and colleges. As I looked at these symbols I was interested to learn what were the more prevailing ideals. It was easy to detect that the more constant tokens were the torch of truth transmitted from hand to hand, the lighted lamp of learning, the key unlocking the storehouse of gathered facts, the open book offering its wisdom to the reader, and, above all, the rising sun showing forth the light of truth."

In speaking of the scholar as student, it was said that "The student is to have a life rich and austere. It is to be a life well stored with learning, affluent in all the resources that constitute knowledge. It is also to be a life in its methods severe and laborious." The life of Charles Darwin, of Pasteur, and of Mendel were cited as illustrations of the life of the student. "The peril of this life is that its austerity shall result in intellectual narrowness. Browning's 'Grammarian' is the classical illustration."

"The scholar as interpreter represents a difficult duty for, if he interprets his times, the interpretation is an act of self-understanding which it is always hard to secure. In this attempt at interpretation, however, certain qualities are necessary. A balance of mind, force of mind, sincerity of heart, sturdiness, intuitiveness, and humor, are among the great qualities necessary. Among the great interpreters of our times are James Bryce and John Morley. They are typical examples of the scholar as interpreter.

"The scholar is also to be an apostle. Scholarship is often accused of cowardice. Wendell Phillips thus accused it in a famous Phi Beta Kappa oration. But one needs only to stand in Memorial Hall at Cambridge or in Memorial Hall at Chapel Hill, North Carolina—each equally impressive of great feelings and ideals—to secure evidence of the truth that scholarship is heroic. Matthew Arnold once said that the powers which built civilization are the powers of conduct, of intellect and knowledge, of beauty, of society and of good manners. Through these avenues and forces, the scholar is to make his apostleship felt. Of these four forces one is institutional, or formal, and three are personal. The formal force of intellect and of knowledge for the scholars of this College is to show itself through literature and through teaching. Two of the most formative men of our time, Ruskin and Carlyle, used literature as their instruments. Teaching also represents another form of methods. Thomas Arnold is still the great example of the value of teaching and of administration in education for the making of a rich contribution to civilization. The scholar finds no better method than the teacher's desk for his apostleship. But more important than the formal method is the personal. The personal represents three of the ways of Mr. Arnold's quartette. The power of conduct, the power of

beauty, the power of social life and of good manners, these represent you! You, the scholar, are to bear these, because you bear yourself into all the ways and by-ways of your future life."

Of examples of such personal helpfulness, Louis Dyer of Oxford, a personal friend of the speaker, Chinese Gordon, Henry Drummond, and Horace Mann were named as significant and impressive examples.

ATHLETICS

A new experiment has been tried this year to determine whether college athletics have any effect upon the action of the heart and lungs. Tests have been taken before and after games, in water polo and basketball. No final result has been obtained with this year's attempts, but next year we are to be experimented upon more completely by Cynthia Weston, '09, and with fuller statistics it is hoped that valuable information may be gathered.

The question of a third athletic field is now being agitated as the present fields are measurably inadequate. A surplus of over a thousand dollars in the treasury of the Athletic Association has suggested this possibility in a not too distant future.

AWARDS OF FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND OTHER HONORS

The Bryn Mawr European Fellowship of the value of \$500 for a member of the graduating class was awarded this year to YVONNE STODDARD of Boston, Massachusetts who was prepared by Miss Mary E. Haskell's School, Boston. She held the First Matriculation Scholarship for the New England States during her Freshman year. She specialized in Latin and English and obtained an average grade of 86.877 on all examinations taken by her in the College classes. It may be explained that Miss Stoddard's average, when her marks for advanced standing were omitted, places her with a grade of 89.366, at the head of the list.

The ten Seniors receiving the highest averages in the Class of 1913 and forming the roll of honor are:

NAME	WHERE PREPARED	GROUP	AVERAGE
ELEANOR BONTECOU.....	Miss Beard's School, Orange, New Jersey	Latin and Spanish	88.385
MARION DOROTHEA CLINTON.	Portland Academy, Portland, Oregon	Greek and Latin	88.014
YVONNE STODDARD.....	Miss Mary E. Has- kell's School, Boston, Massa- chusetts	Latin and English	86.877
ROMANA BEATRICE MILLER..	Girls' High School, Philadelphia	Mathematics and Physics	86.0698
CECILIA IRENE BAECHLE...	Girls' High School, Philadelphia	Latin and German	85.866
NATHALIE SWIFT.....	The Brearley School, New York City	History, Economics, and Politics	83.666

NAME	WHERE PREPARED	GROUP	AVERAGE
ADELAIDE DOUGLAS SIMPSON.	Girls' High School, Philadelphia	Greek and Latin	83.357
EDNA MARGARET POTTER...	Eastern High School, Detroit, Michigan; Mount Ida School for Girls, Newton, Massachusetts	History, Economics, and Politics	82.833
ALICE DUDLEY PATTERSON...	The Wissahickon Heights School, Chestnut Hill; Miss Irwin's School, Phila- delphia	Latin and German	82.752
MARGARET GRAHAM BLAINE.	Miss May's School, Boston, Massa- chusetts	History, Economics, and Politics	82.604

It is interesting to notice that this year of the 10 Seniors receiving the highest averages, 6 were prepared by private schools, 3 by public schools, and 1 by public and private schools; 3 have specialized in history and economics and politics, 2 in Greek and Latin, 2 in Latin and German, 1 in Latin and English, 1 in Latin and Spanish, and 1 in mathematics and physics.

The *Bryn Mawr European Fellowship* has been awarded every year since 1889 and has already been held by 25 students. Of these 7 are married, 2 are teaching in colleges, 9 are teaching in schools, 4 are studying, 1 is a settlement worker, and 1 has no occupation. The foreign universities they have attended are as follows: Paris, 6; Berlin, 4; Munich, 6; Leipzig, 4; Heidelberg, 1; Göttingen, 2; Zürich, 2; Oxford, 5; Athens, 2; Cambridge, England, 1; British Museum, 1.

The winner of *The Mary E. Garrett European Fellowship* is a student of history and economics, MARY ALICE HANNA of Trenton, Missouri, who took her A.B. degree at the University of Missouri in 1909 and her B.S. degree in education at the University of Missouri in 1911. She was teacher of Latin and history in the Vandalia High School, Missouri, 1909-11; a student at the University of Chicago in the summer of 1910; a graduate student at Bryn Mawr College, 1911-12; and during the present year has been a fellow in history at Bryn Mawr College.

An analysis of the 19 former awards of this fellowship shows that it has been given 6 times in classics, 3 times in mathematics, twice in biology, twice in English, once in romance languages, once in archaeology, once in chemistry, once in physics, once in Semitic languages and once in French. The present occupations of the former holders are: teaching in colleges, 8; assistant curator of museum, 1; college administration, 1; teaching in schools, 3; studying, 3; no occupation, 2. One is dead. Twelve out of the nineteen hold the degree of doctor of philosophy.

The *President's European Fellowship* has been awarded to HELEN HUSS PARKHURST of Englewood, New Jersey, a student of English and philosophy, who took her A.B. degree at Bryn Mawr College in 1911. She taught English and history in the Dwight School, Englewood, New Jersey, 1911-12; was a scholar in philosophy at Bryn Mawr College, 1912-13, and a tutor in English.

This fellowship has been awarded 16 times: 4 times to students of Biology, 3 times to students of philosophy, twice to students of Teutonic philology, twice in physics, once in classics, once in French, once in history, once in mathematics and once in chemistry. Of the 16 former holders: 6 are now teaching in colleges, 3 teaching in schools, 3 studying, 2 are married and have no occupation, 1 is unmarried and has no occupation, and 1 is dead.

The Anna Ottendorfer Memorial Research Fellowship of the value of \$700 has been awarded this year for the second time to ADAH BLANCHE ROE of Omaha, Nebraska, who took her bachelor's degree from Goucher College, Baltimore in 1909, and has studied in the Department of Teutonic Philology and German at Bryn Mawr College as scholar in 1909-11, as resident fellow in 1912-13, and at the University of Berlin in 1911-12, as Ottendorfer Research Fellow.

Noteworthy honors have been won by other students and former students of Bryn Mawr: Dr. Elizabeth Rebecca Laird, Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1901, Instructor in Physics at Mount Holyoke College, 1901-03, and Professor of Physics, 1903-13, has been awarded the Sarah Berliner Research Fellowship, the most valuable prize open to women students of science. It is a fellowship of the value of \$1000 available for study and research in Physics, Chemistry, Biology or Psychology either in America or Europe. Dr. Laird has won the fellowship on the results of her research work in Physics. The fellowship was awarded last year also to a Bryn Mawr graduate student, Dr. Marie Gertrude Rand, who has been engaged in research work in Psychology at Bryn Mawr College since 1908.

The European Fellowship of the Archaeological Institute of America which is awarded on the results of competitive examination open to students in any part of the United States or Canada has been won this year by Louise Pettibone Smith, A.B. Bryn Mawr College, 1908, and A.M. Bryn Mawr College, 1912. Miss Smith was a graduate scholar in Semitic languages at Bryn Mawr College in 1911-12, and is now a resident fellow on Semitic languages. The fellowship is of the value of \$800 and is to be used in a year's study and research in the American School of Oriental Study and Research in Palestine.

Miss Angie Lillian Kellogg, for two years resident fellow in philosophy at Bryn Mawr College, has been awarded the Mary Richardson and Lydia Pratt Babbott Fellowship of Vassar College which will enable her to pursue her investigations of the Theories of Punishment, on which subject she is preparing a thesis.

Again, President Thomas was able to announce the gift of four \$200 scholarships given as additional scholarships to British and German women who are now holding scholarships at Bryn Mawr College for the present year and have announced their intention of remaining to complete the work for the Ph.D. degree. These scholarships were given as follows: In Latin, to ELEANOR SHIPLEY DUCKETT of Somerset, England, M.A. of the University of London, student of Girton College, Cambridge, British graduate scholar, Bryn Mawr College, 1911-12, and fellow in Latin, Bryn Mawr College, 1912-13; in English, to AGNES BORTHWICK, M.A., Glasgow University, 1910, graduate student, Glasgow University, 1910-12, British scholar, Bryn Mawr College, 1912-13; in German, to AGNES MURRAY MACFADZEAN, M.A., Glasgow University, 1911, student in Göttingen and Wiesbaden, 1910-12, British Scholar, Bryn Mawr College, 1912-13; in economics to ELIZABETH MARY EDWARDS, M.A., University of Liverpool, 1912, student, University of Berlin, 1910-12, British graduate scholar, Bryn Mawr College, 1912-13.

UNDERGRADUATE PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS

Senior Honors

The George W. Childs Essay Prize: A watch, given to the best writer in the Senior Class; awarded to MARY VAN ARSDALE TONGUE of Baltimore. Prepared by the Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore; holder of the Bryn Mawr School Scholarship, 1909-10. Group, English and Philosophy.

The Mary Helen Ritchie Memorial Prize: A set of Shakespeare for the member of the Senior Class who in the judgment of the Committee most keeps alive the qualities of joyousness, faithfulness, high courage, and fortitude. Awarded to MARJORIE FRANCES MURRAY of Delhi, New York. Prepared by Delaware Academy, Delhi, and by St. Agnes School, Albany, New York; holder of the Maria Hopper Scholarship, 1910-11, and of the Mary E. Stevens Junior Scholarship, 1911-12. Group, Biology and Physics.

For Members of the Junior Class to be Held in the Senior Year

The Maria L. Eastman Brooke Hall Memorial Scholarship: Of the value of \$100. Awarded to KATHARINE DODD of Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts. Prepared by Miss Haskell and Miss Dean's School, Boston, Massachusetts; holder of the First Bryn Mawr Matriculation Scholarship for the New England States, 1910-11. Group, Chemistry and Biology. Grade, 89.3. This Scholarship is given to the Junior having the highest grade. The five Juniors having the highest averages are in alphabetical order: Janet Baird of Philadelphia, Katharine Dodd of Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, Martha Barbour Hobson of Chicago, Katherine Sergeant of Brookline, Massachusetts, and Mary Christine Smith of Philadelphia.

The Elizabeth Duane Gillespie Scholarship in American History: MILDRED BAIRD of Philadelphia. Prepared by the Girls' High School, Philadelphia.

SCHOLARSHIPS GIVEN FOR HIGH AVERAGES COMBINED WITH FINANCIAL NEED ARE AS FOLLOWS:

For Members of the Sophomore Class to be Held in the Junior Year

The James E. Rhoads Junior Scholarship: Of the value of \$250. Awarded to MARGUERITE DAISY DARKOW of Philadelphia. Prepared by the Girls' High School, Philadelphia; holder of the First Bryn Mawr Matriculation Scholarship for Pennsylvania and the Southern States, 1911-12, and of the Simon Muhr Scholarship, 1911-13. Group, Mathematics and Physics. Grade, 94.395.

The Mary E. Stevens Junior Scholarship: Of the value of \$160. Awarded to ZENA JENNIE BLANC of Philadelphia. Prepared by the Girls' High School, Philadelphia; holder of the Charles E. Ellis Scholarship, 1911-13. Group, Mathematics and ——. Grade, 79.696.

The Anna Hallowell Memorial Scholarship: Of the value of \$100. Awarded to KATHARINE SNODGRASS of Indianapolis, Indiana. Prepared by the Shortridge High School, Indianapolis. Group, History and Economics. Grade, 84.449.

For Members of the Freshman Class to be Held in the Sophomore Year

The James E. Rhoads Sophomore Scholarship: Divided. Of the value of \$125 each. Awarded to MARION CLEMENTINE KLEPS of Philadelphia. Prepared by the Girls' High School, Philadelphia; holder of the Trustees' Philadelphia Girls' High

School Scholarship. Grade, 83.931 (also awarded Special Scholarship of the value of \$125); and to EVA ALICE WORRALL BRYNE of Philadelphia. Prepared by the Girls' High School of Philadelphia; holder of the Trustees' Philadelphia Girls' High School Scholarship. Grade, 79.862.

The Maria Hopper Scholarships: of the value of \$200 each. Awarded to JULIET CAPERS BRANHAM of Baltimore, Maryland. Prepared by the Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore. Bryn Mawr School Scholar, 1912-13. Grade, 82.862. EMILY N. ATKINSON of Baltimore, Maryland. Prepared by the Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore. Grade, 76.931.

Woods Holl Scholar. Class of 1915

For study in the summer in the Woods Holl Biological Laboratory. HELEN JOSEPHINE MCFARLAND of Philadelphia. Prepared by the Friends' Meeting School of Germantown. Group, Chemistry and Biology.

Special Scholarships of \$200 each

Awarded to SOPHIE K. FORESTER of Philadelphia, Class of 1914. Prepared by the Girls' High School, Philadelphia. Group, German and Modern History. Special Scholar, 1910-12. Awarded to HELEN REED KIRK of Philadelphia, Class of 1914. Prepared by the Girls' High School, Philadelphia. Maria Hopper Scholar, 1911-12. Group, Latin and Ancient History.

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

The new Graduate School of Education opens October 1, 1913. This school is organized in part from the Phebe Anna Thorne Endowment and is connected with the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School. The instruction in Education is under the direction of Dr. Kate Gordon, Associate Professor of Education; Dr. Matilde Castro, Director of the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School; Professor James H. Leuba, Professor of Psychology; Dr. Clarence Errol Ferree, Associate Professor of Experimental Psychology and Director of the Psychological Laboratory; and Dr. Gertrude Rand, Reader (elect) in Educational Psychology.

The work of the School of Education is intended for graduate students only. No undergraduate students will be permitted to take any graduate work in education although graduate students may if they so desire elect undergraduate courses in education and psychology and other subjects. The courses are planned for graduate students who wish to study education for one, two, and three years, on the principle that about one-half of the student's time will be given to purely educational courses and the remaining half to courses in the subjects in which she is preparing herself to teach. In the second half of each year there will also be provided opportunities for practice in teaching. The degree of Master of Arts in Education is open to graduates of Bryn Mawr College only. Graduates of other colleges will receive diplomas certifying to the work that they have taken in the Graduate School of Education. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Education is open to graduates of all colleges of high standing under the general conditions prescribed for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

THE PHEBE ANNA THORNE SCHOOL

The Phebe Anna Thorne School will open in the autumn of 1913 under the direction of the Bryn Mawr College Graduate School of Education. This school is maintained by an endowment of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars given by the

executors of the estate of the late Phebe Anna Thorne to perpetuate her deep interest in school education and her desire to further research in the best methods of teaching school subjects. The Phebe Anna Thorne School is an integral part of the Graduate School of Education and affords its students an opportunity to follow the work of the expert teachers of the model school and discuss in seminars conducted by the professors of education the various problems of teaching and administration as they arise from day to day. The Phebe Anna Thorne School receives pupils at ten years of age and fits them to enter Bryn Mawr and other colleges on the completion of a seven years' high school course based on the soundest available theory and practice of teaching to be found in this country or abroad. Wherever a new method of teaching a high school subject is known to have succeeded it will be studied and introduced into the model school and the results on the pupils of different methods of teaching the same subjects will be tested and compared in the psychological laboratories of the college. It is believed that the opportunity thus afforded of studying the newest approved methods of secondary teaching will enable teachers who have studied in the Graduate School of Education to teach more efficiently and to command materially higher salaries.

During this summer the two houses "Dolgelley" and "Cartref" on Merion Avenue opposite Pembroke East will be remodelled and adapted for use as a model school and for the school of education. Out-of-door class rooms will be built and all the modern equipment of a good school installed.

Dr. Gordon and Dr. Castro after spending the beginning of the year in investigations of the most improved educational methods in this country are now abroad investigating European schools and methods.

In the three years' graduate course to be followed by candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in education, all students who have not already had a thorough course in experimental psychology are required to begin with the three hour minor course offered by Dr. Ferree and Dr. Rand with two hours a week of laboratory work. In the next year they take Professor Leuba's course in the Psychology of Defective and Unusual Children and their Treatment. Dr. Ferree's course in Systematic Psychology is also recommended.

Dr. Gordon and Dr. Castro conduct in each year a seminary in education, two hours a week throughout the year—the subjects varying in each year—methods of teaching, methods of school administration, secondary teaching, etc. They also conduct a journal club, one hour a week throughout the year, and observation classes in which the students attend classes in the Phebe Anna Thorne School or other schools five hours a week to observe and practice teaching.

In addition, Dr. Gordon gives a course of lectures in 1913-14 on theories of Education. In 1914-15 her course is on Advanced Psychology applied to teaching and she is assisted by Dr. Rand, laboratory methods of testing children for fatigue, efficiency, etc., being used. In 1915-16, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Ferree, and Dr. Rand will give the advanced students special laboratory problems in Educational Psychology.

In each year a "practicum" in the subject in which the student wishes to teach will be given, conducted by the professors in the subject concerned.

Finally Mr. Samuel Arthur King, lecturer in English Diction, gives a course in elocution and enunciation of one hour a fortnight throughout the year, especially designed for teachers.

EXTENSION OF THE COURSES IN ECONOMICS

The appointments of an additional lecturer in the Department of Economics and in the Department of Philosophy and of an additional reader and demonstrator in the department of Psychology have made it possible to extend the group work in these departments so as to form a very much more satisfactory arrangement of Minor and Major courses.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Mr. Frederick Archibald Dewey, S.B. of the Massachusetts School of Technology, 1910, has been appointed Lecturer in Economics and Sociology. Mr. Dewey studied at the University of Grenoble in the autumn semester of 1904; at the University of Michigan in 1905-06, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1906-08 and 1909-10. For the year 1911-12 he was a graduate student in Sociology at Columbia University and is now University Fellow in Sociology at Columbia. He is the son of Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University.

The appointment of Mr. Dewey makes it possible to divide the large Minor class in Economics into two sections, meeting three hours a week; one section conducted by Dr. Marion Parris Smith, the other by Mr. Dewey. For the second semester the sections are interchanged so that each student comes under each instructor for one semester. The remaining two hours of the Minor course are divided into two parts; a course in Politics by Mr. Hudson, Lecturer in Politics, and a course in Sociology by Mr. Dewey.

In the Major course Dr. Marion Parris Smith lectures for three hours a week on The History of Economic Thought, and students taking the remaining two hours of the Major may elect a course in Social Politics by Mr. Hudson or a course in Industrial History by Mr. Dewey.

Mr. Dewey's appointment makes it possible for the first time to offer seven hours of Post-Major courses. Dr. Marion Parris Smith offers a course in Economic and Social Legislation in England and America since 1890, two hours a week; Mr. Hudson a course in American Constitutional Law, three hours a week, and Mr. Dewey a course in the practice and Elements of Statistics, two hours a week.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

The appointment of Mr. Donald Fisher, A.B., Western Reserve University, 1908, A.M., Harvard University, 1909, Traveling Fellow in Philosophy of Harvard University and Student at the University of Graz, Berlin, and Freiberg, 1910-12, and Assistant in Philosophy, Harvard University, 1912-13, as Lecturer in Philosophy at Bryn Mawr College, has made it possible to offer a full Minor and Major course in Philosophy. These courses are made up of three hours a week of Philosophy and two hours a week of Psychology in both Minor and Major.

BEGINNING NEXT YEAR THE FOLLOWING COURSES WILL BE OFFERED:

Minor Course

Semester I: Philosophical Problems. Dr. Theodore de Laguna, 3 hours a week. Descartes and Spinoza. Mr. Fisher, 2 hours a week.

Semester II: Modern Philosophy Theories. Mr. Fisher, 3 hours a week. Hume and Berkeley. Dr. Theodore de Laguna, 2 hours a week.

Major Course

Semester I: Plato and Aristotle. Mr. Fisher, 3 hours a week. Philosophy in the Nineteenth Century, German Idealism. Dr. Theodore de Laguna, 2 hours.

Semester II: Elementary Logic. Dr. Theodore de Laguna, 3 hours a week. Comte, Mill and Spencer. Mr. Fisher, 2 hours a week.

In addition, the appointment of Mr. Fisher has made it possible to divide the large class in required Philosophy, which has varied in numbers from 90 to 100 in the last few years, into three sections, which will be conducted by Dr. Theodore de Laguna, Dr. Grace de Laguna and Mr. Fisher.

The Groups have been extended as follows: Philosophy may be taken as a group subject with all the subjects with which Philosophy and Psychology were previously combined, and the additional group, Philosophy and Latin, has been formed.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Dr. Gertrude Rand, A.B., Cornell University, 1908, and Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1913; Graduate Scholar in Psychology, Bryn Mawr College, 1908-09 and 1911-12; Fellow in Philosophy, Bryn Mawr College, 1909-10, Fellow in Psychology, Bryn Mawr College, 1910-11, and Sarah Berliner Fellow, 1912-13, has been appointed Reader in Educational Psychology and Demonstrator in Experimental Psychology.

Minor and Major courses of five hours each will in the future be offered in Psychology. They will be constituted as follows:

Minor

Psychology of Instinct, Emotion and Will. Dr. Leuba, 2 hours a week, Semester I.

Animal Psychology. Dr. Leuba, 2 hours a week, Semester II.

Experimental Psychology. Dr. Ferree and Dr. Rand, 3 hours a week throughout the year; 2 hours a week of laboratory work.

Major

Social Psychology. Dr. Leuba, 3 hours a week throughout the year.

Educational Psychology. Dr. Gordon, 2 hours a week throughout the year.

The Psychology may be elected as a group subject with all the subjects which were formerly combined with Philosophy and Psychology as group subjects, and the additional group, Psychology and Biology, has been formed.

HERE AND THERE WITH THE ALUMNAE

Commencement week was marked by four days of perfect weather, which was much appreciated by the graduating class and the alumnae. The activities were as usual with the omission of Senior luncheon which, owing to President Thomas's absence, was given up with much regret. Note books were burned and the college breakfast was eaten, and class songs were sung, beginning with that of 1898, the oldest of the classes holding reunions this spring. Both Tuesday and Wednesday nights the Deanery garden was lighted with Japanese lanterns and thrown open to undergraduates, alumnae, and their friends—a great privilege for all.

Commencement Day itself was favored with beautiful weather and the daisy chain created by very early morning efforts was pleasant to see.

President Thwing of the Western Reserve gave the Commencement Address.

It was a deep disappointment to everyone that President Thomas should have been unable to give out the diplomas, her illness having prevented her return from Baltimore. Dean Reilly performed that office for her, and Dr. Huff assisted as Dr. Warren's successor.

Inasmuch as very few of the Class of 1893 could be present at College this June, the class failed to celebrate its twentieth reunion.

CLASS HISTORIES

CLASS OF 1893—TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

MARGARET H. HILLES JOHNSON, *Secretary*, Ashland, Wisconsin

Number in class with Bryn Mawr A.B.....	29
Married.....	14
Number with children.....	9
Total number of children.....	22
Engaged in remunerative work since 1893.....	17
Now engaged in remunerative work.....	12
Studying since 1893.....	11
Now studying.....	2
Number with A.M.....	4
Number with Ph.D.....	2

MADLINE VAUGHAN (ABBOTT) BUSHNELL married Charles E. Bushnell in 1899. She died in Rome, May, 1904.

EMMA LOUISE (ATKINS) DAVIS married Edward B. Davis in 1905, and has two children. She lives at Interlacken, New Jersey. She is an anti-suffragist.

SARAH FRANCES (ATKINS) KACKLEY married Thomas Reid Kackley in 1900.

ELIZA RAYMOND (ADAMS) LEWIS married in 1895 to Frank N. Lewis, of Indianapolis; she has no children, but has been actively engaged in club work. She has been honorary corresponding secretary of Bryn Mawr for twenty years, and has conducted the entrance examinations many times in Indianapolis, Philadelphia, and Louisville, Kentucky. She lives in Indianapolis.

JANE LOUISE BROWNELL took her A.M. in 1894; she taught in the Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore, 1894 to 1902, and was associate mistress five years of this time. In 1902 she became associate principal of Miss Florence Baldwin's School, and in 1906, Head of the Baldwin School. She published her A.M. dissertation and a paper defending entrance examinations, which was read before the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools. She lives in Bryn Mawr during the school term, and at Hancock, Maine, during the summer, where she has built her own home.

LOUISE SHEFFIELD (BROWNELL) SAUNDERS was married in 1904 to Arthur Percy Saunders, professor in Hamilton College, Clinton, New York. She has four children, two girls and two boys. She was warden of Sage College and lecturer in English literature at Cornell, 1897 to 1900; with Edith Hall of '92, she was interested in the

Balliol School at Utica, New York, 1900 to 1905, since which time she has done private tutoring at home.

LUCY MARTIN DONNELLY has studied at Oxford, Leipzig, at the Sorbonne, as well as at Bryn Mawr since graduation. She has been reader, lecturer, and associate professor at Bryn Mawr. She has published some articles in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

ELIZABETH (NICHOLS) MOORES married Charles W. Moores in 1896. She has two children, Emily Bishop, fifteen years old, and Charles W. Moores, the 4th, ten years old. She has been studying French, Spanish, Italian, and music, and sings in the People's Chorus. She has been active in the Needlework Guild and serves on the committee for forming a class studying social hygiene. She lives at 1918 Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis.

RACHEL LOUISE OLIVER has been teaching since graduating most of the time as private tutor. Her address is 999 Beacon Hill Avenue, Lynn, Massachusetts.

HENRIETTA RAYMER PALMER I believe is still engaged in Library work at Mayfield, California.

BERTHA HAVEN PUTNAM took her Ph.D. at Columbia in 1909; she has studied at Columbia, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in London at different times, and in various cathedral libraries. She has published *The Enforcement of the Statutes of Laborers during the First Decade after the Black Death*, and the *Justices of Laborers*. An article on early records of the justices of the peace has just appeared in the April number of the *English Historical Review*. She holds the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Fellowship of the A. C. A., and is in England now working on Labor problems of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. She taught Latin in the Bryn Mawr School, and from 1908 until now has been instructor in history at Mount Holyoke.

HARRIET ROBBINS, Wethersfield, Connecticut.

RUTH (EMERSON) FLETCHER married Henry Martineau Fletcher in 1901. She died after several years illness in 1910, leaving two daughters, Janet and Elizabeth. Her interest in Greek archaeology was shown by her legacy for the advancement of this work. Mr. Fletcher has published a short account of her life in pamphlet form.

LOUISE OLIPHANT (FULTON) GUCKER married Frank Thomson Gucker in 1898. She has four children living, Frank, Caroline, Louise, and Alexander. She has been interested in church work and in the A. C. A. In winter she lives in West Philadelphia and in summer at her cottage on Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire.

EMMA LYDIA (HACKER) NORTON taught natural science in the State Normal School, Plymouth, New Hampshire, 1893 to 1899. She was married to Arthur H. Norton in 1899, and lives at Westbrook, Maine.

MARGARET HILL (HILLES) JOHNSON married Joseph Esrey Johnson, Jr., engineer, in 1902. She has one son living. She has lived in Virginia, Alabama, and Wisconsin, but will probably make her home near New York, as Mr. Johnson will open a consulting engineer's office there.

ELIZABETH FRANCES HOPKINS lives at Susina, Beachton Post Office, Georgia.

MARY E. HOYT has been teaching and studying since she graduated. From 1893 to 1895 she taught in the Mary Institute, St. Louis. She then went to the Bryn Mawr School, where she has been head of the English department. 1903 to 1904 she traveled abroad and studied at Munich and at the Sorbonne. For two summers she was at the Summer School, Columbia College, and expects to take her A.M. in philosophy in 1914, at Columbia. She and her sister published *First Lessons in Grammar and Rhetoric*. She is keeping house in Baltimore.

ELVA LEE took her A.M. in 1894 and studied at the Sorbonne for one year. She lives at Randolph, New York.

LUCY LEWIS has been studying and teaching since she graduated. She lives at 1535 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

MARY BELLE McMULLIN has been studying and teaching since graduation. She lives at 4805 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia.

LILLIAN VIRGINIA MOSER has studied at Columbia and Bryn Mawr, where she took her A.M. in 1907, and Ph.B. at New York State Normal College in 1896. She has also studied in Paris and Hanover. She held a graduate scholarship in Teutonic Philology at Bryn Mawr, 1907 to 1908.

NELLIE NEILSON took her Ph.D. at Bryn Mawr in 1899; she held the fellowship in history, and the fellowship of the A. C. A.; she has taught at Miss Irwin's School, Philadelphia, and has held the chair as instructor in history, acting professor of European history, and at the present time is professor of history at Mount Holyoke; she has done research work in Cambridge (England) and London. Her publications are: *Economic Conditions on Manors of Ramsey Abbey*; "Customary Rents" in *Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History*, and various articles and reviews in historical journals. At present she is engaged on another investigation in early English legal economic history.

AMY C. (ROCK) RANSOME, 1455 Belmont Street, Washington, D. C. Bryn Mawr A.B., 1893; assistant in chemical laboratory and graduate student B.M.C., 1896-97; fellow in chemistry, 1894-95; student University of Heidelberg, 1895-96; University of Berlin, 1896-97; in music, Anton Gloetzner, 1881-85; in Berlin, Frau Joachim, 1896. Married, Washington, D. C., May 25, 1899, Frederick Leslie Ransome. Children, Janet, born 1900; Susan, born 1901; Violet, born 1903; Alfred Leslie, born 1911.

Made address before House Committee on district affairs in Congress on behalf of the Intermunicipal Research Committee and of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae of Washington, D. C., resulting in law for regulation of employment agencies; address before Secretary Wilson and Pure Food Board at public hearing, protesting against bleaching flour, on behalf of Housekeepers Alliance. Interested in constructive philanthropy, social service, and especially in the conservation of the home and children's welfare; interested in eugenics and the Montessori method of educating young children; also in spelling reform.

Author of "The Social Service of Home-Makers in Washington, D. C." (BRYN MAWR QUARTERLY, 1908); "Relation of the Housewife to the Baker" (in several

bakers' journals). Member of College Settlement Association, Washington Branch Association (president of branch 1909-10). Instrumental in founding Housekeepers Alliance (delegate from Civil Service Council of Washington, D. C.); Day Nursery for Colored Children; Member Friday Morning Music Club; Washington Bryn Mawr Club; College Woman's Club. Recreations: Singing, music, gardening, bird-study, natural history. Favors woman suffrage; member Collegiate Suffrage Association of Washington, D. C.; Democrat.

HELEN R. STAPLES, 490 Locust Street, Dubuque, Iowa.

GERTRUDE ELIZABETH (TAYLOR) SLAUGHTER married Moses Stephen Slaughter in 1893. She has two daughters, Elizabeth born 1898 and Gertrude born 1902. She lived in Grinnell, Iowa, for two years. Since 1896 has lived in Madison, Wisconsin, where Mr. Slaughter is professor of Latin in the university. She is particularly interested in modern Italian literature. She spends her summers at Hancock, Maine, or in Europe.

HELEN WHITALL (THOMAS) FLEXNER married Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, in 1903. She has two sons, Charles and James.

SUSAN FRANCES VANKIRK has been teaching in Philadelphia since graduation.

EVANGELINE HOLCOMBE (WALKER) ANDREWS. Teacher of English in the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, 1893-95, married Prof. Charles M. Andrews, now of Yale University, June 19, 1895. Children: Ethel, born 1897; John Williams, born 1898.

Qualified tutor in English for Bryn Mawr College 1895-1907; graduate student, Bryn Mawr, 1899-1902; President of Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association 1896-1897, 1906-1910; Chairman Students' Building Committee, 1900-1905; during which time the two Bryn Mawr College Calendars and the College Song Book were published for the benefit of the Students Building, and the Students' Inn was started; originated the Elizabethan May-day Pageant as a means of raising money for the Students Building, and produced the Pageant in 1900 and again in 1906; editor of *BYRN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY*, 1909-1913. Lived abroad in England, Switzerland, and Italy June, 1903-October 1904; and again from May, 1911-September 1912; travelled in England, France, and Italy during the summers of 1907 and 1909.

Lived in Baltimore from 1907-1910, and while there was chairman of South-western District of Charity Organization, chairman of Home Garden Committee, and member of the Bryn Mawr Club and the College Club. Moved to New Haven, 1910. Chairman of New Haven Aid of George Junior Republic of Connecticut, 1912-1913; member of Council and Executive Committee of Lowell House Settlement of New Haven; member of Bryn Mawr College Club of New York.

Ethel Andrews is the Class Baby and takes her finals for Bryn Mawr. June, 1915.

SUSAN GRIMES (WALKER) FITZGERALD married Richard Y. FitzGerald, a lawyer, in 1901. She was the president's secretary at Bryn Mawr; later she was a settlement worker in New York, and until recently has been secretary of the Equal Suffrage League in Boston. She lives at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts.

[SIGNED]

MARGARET HILLES JOHNSON

Secretary.

REUNION OF THE CLASS OF 1898

The Class of 1898 held its reunion supper on the night of Tuesday, June 3, on the terrace of the new Students' Inn. Nineteen of us sat down to supper at half after seven and it was almost eleven before we could bear to end what seemed the very pleasantest reunion we had ever had. After the supper had been well started with the reading of the place cards which had been sent by Marion Park and each one had beautified herself with a blue '98 bandanna the meeting resolved itself into a delightfully informal experience meeting. Entirely too much modesty prevailed but in these personal accounts we learned a few very interesting facts. Martha Tracy has just been appointed professor of physiological chemistry in the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia—a chair created for her. Mary Sheppard has just returned from Hamilton, Ohio, where she had gone as an agent of the Red Cross Society to disburse \$25,000 to the flood sufferers. Caroline Archer is a farmer and told us of her three-hundred-acre farm where she makes and sells her own butter, besides raising chickens, calves, and dogs. Alice Hood has traveled extensively. She has left little of the globe unvisited—her last trip included a visit to the Durbar at Delhi. Josephine Goldmark has written a book since our last reunion but she told us more particularly about the number of her gray hairs and a little of her winter's work in Washington with congressional committees in urging an eight-hour law for working-women in the District of Columbia. Helen Sharpless is now assistant librarian in the Haverford College Library. Esther Willits Thomas's husband has been elected a Trustee of the College. Blanche Harnish Stein and Elizabeth Holstein Buckingham both received a warm welcome as they had not foregathered with the class since they had left college. Of course we heard much about children from the married ones. There were eighteen children represented there and so charming did they seem *in absentia* that it was unanimously voted to devote our twentieth reunion to an all-day picnic with the children as our guests.

The business of the meeting was quickly transacted. Martha Tracy was appointed publicity agent of the class. All news of members of the class should be sent to her and she will pass on suitable items of interest to the *QUARTERLY*. Our reunion gift of three hundred dollars was voted to the library for some special purpose to be decided upon later after consultation with the librarian.

Of the fifty-seven members of the class almost everyone replied to the urgent invitations sent out for the reunion. Many letters of regret were full of personal experiences—the most interesting one probably being from Agnes Perkins, written from Constantinople, where she spent the winter teaching at the American School for Girls. She says, "If there were time before the post goes I would tell you the story of our winter in Constantinople. There are Turks, Bulgarians, Greeks, Servians, Albanians, and scatterings of a half dozen other nationalities in the school, and I leave you to imagine the internal strain of national feeling and personal anxieties. Eastern girls are far more unrestrained in many ways than western, but in ability to cover anxieties going with such accustomed things as war I have never seen their match. No one of us in our college days could have lived so evenly through such a winter.

"Of course friends at home have been anxious, and in the early days of the war when the Bulgarians first came to Tchataldja, there was a panic here among the foreign colonists. I know no other word for the state of mind that prevailed. We were disbanded by the Ambassador's orders and moved in a few hours one sunny morning when all the world looked peaceful—and for three weeks we worked without books in the old Turkish palace on the Bosphorus where the preparatory school is

awaiting us on the European side. I would not have missed those days on the water's edge with all the lazy eastern life and its color moving before me. But they were anxious days—and we were all tired in the end. One Sunday we heard the guns and saw the smoke and smelled the powder from Tchataldja but that was really better than the utter silence of the other days—one could know *nothing* definitely. There was no real danger, I think—unless the Bulgarians had come into the city. Since our return to Scutari we have lived normally in the perfectly normal outward quiet of this amazing city. All the relief work in Scutari—among the soldiers' families and the refugees—has been done by our committees and that has kept us very busy, and very interested. One gets such a sense of centuries-old movements—elemental forces at work. My own sympathies are very pro-Turk, however clearly I see that as governors they are impossible. But they are a most dignified, humorous, gentle and lovable people.

"Mr. Dwight's article on them in the April *Atlantic* is a rarely true story.

"I spent the Greek Easter in Athens and Delphi with Etta Herr and shall join her in Siena in June. Next summer Russia and home via Sweden and Oxford, I hope, before Christmas."

CLASS OF 1898—FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

BROOKS, FRANCES ANNETTE (Mrs. Frederick T. Ackermann). Married, 1903; president of a Suffrage Club, 1911-13.

CARPENTER, HANNAH THAYER. Student of music, 1898-1913; president of Junior Working Girls' Club, Providence, Rhode Island, for several years; secretary of Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women, several years; traveled in Europe, eight months 1907; teacher of piano at Music School Settlement, New York, 1911-13.

FRY, ANNA DELANY. Student of music, 1899-1908 and 1909-11; Junior bursar, Bryn Mawr College, 1908-09; in California for winter and spring, 1905; in Germany, 1909-1911.

GANNETT, ALICE PIERSON. See Bryn Mawr calendar; associate headworker, Henry Street Settlement, New York; abroad on the continent, 1899; on walking trip in Ireland, 1910; various trips in Canada, Maine and Arizona; member executive Board Consumers' League of New York; Treasurers Association Neighborhood Workers; member committee on School Hygiene of Public Education Association.

HAAS, ANNA M. Student of music, 1903-07; received degree of A.A.G.O., 1907; teacher of music and assistant organist, 1907-13.

HARNISH, BLANCHE MARIE (Mrs. J. Ranch Stein). Married, 1898; in Europe summer of 1898; active in Sunday School work and home missions. Three sons and two daughters.

HOLMAN, HELEN (Mrs. Roger Durham). Married, 1905; one son, one daughter.

RIDGWAY, SARAH SHREVE. Four months at a gold mining camp, Southern California, 1903; abroad for five months, 1910; Mediterranean trip, 1911; studied French in Paris, 1912; on Pacific Coast for three months, 1913.

SHARPLESS, HELEN. Librarian at Haverford College Library, 1898-1900 and 1900-01; library course at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, 1901-02; librarian at Haverford College, 1902-04; librarian at Library of Congress, Washington, 1904-07; librarian American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, 1907-13; librarian at Haverford; abroad, 1908.

STRONG, ANNE HERVEY. See B. M. C. Catalogue.

VAN KIRK, EDITH LOUISE. Assistant in Mrs. Van Kirk's Training School for Kindergarten Teachers, 1898-1911; during that time returned twice to Bryn Mawr College to take up non-graduate work; spent two months of one summer touring in Europe, 1911-13; piano accompanying for regular occupation.

WARDWELL, FLORENCE. Traveled in Europe, China and Japan, at coast one-fourth of time, treasurer of Music School Settlement, 1901-06.

WILLIAMS, HELEN ELIZABETH. Unpaid positions: member of Board of Directors and chairman of Library Committee of the New Century Club, 1903-09; member of Board of Managers of the Evening Home and Library Association, Philadelphia, 1900-13; secretary of said Board, 1906-13; member of Board of Directors and chairman of Book Committee Abington Library Society, 1903-13; member of Board of Directors of Visiting Nurse Society, 1903-13; chairman House Committee, 1905-07; Committee on Nurses, 1908-10, and Finance Committee, 1912-13; traveled in Europe 1898; Florida, 1899; Egypt, 1900-01; Europe, 1901; California, Alaska, 1905; Europe, 1909; Bermuda, 1911.

ZEBLEY, HELEN MARY. At Harvard Summer School once, Cornell Summer School twice, 1912; abroad for three months; teacher of Latin in Friends' School, Germantown, Philadelphia, 1902-13.

CLASS OF 1903—TENTH ANNIVERSARY

Nineteen hundred and three came back forty-nine strong for its tenth reunion, although there were just forty-seven at the dinner. Everyone was in costume for the class was celebrating the 1903d night of Scheherazade. Nineteen hundred and three feels that it demonstrated conclusively that it had lost none of its youthful vim and enthusiasm, because as the class danced and sang about their tree at 1 a.m. some undergraduate called out, "Lunatics! Lunatics!"

As Mabel Norton was warden of Denbigh, the class made Denbigh its headquarters, and a large part of its enjoyment was due to her thoughtfulness.

To Martha White the class is deeply indebted for the very successful entertainment which took place after the supper. Everybody comes in for honorable mention. Those present were: Doris Earle, Rosalie James, Mary Williamson, Emma Roberts, Helen Ditmars, Agnes Austin, Gertrude Fetterman, Carrie Wagner, Emma Crawford, Elizabeth Eastman, Marianna Taylor, Dorothea Day, Helen Raymond, Eleanor Deming, Eleanor Fleisher, Julia Smith, Mabel Norton, Agnes Sinclair, Louise Atherton, Gertrude Dietrich, Constance Leupp, Martha White, Edith Dabney, Eunice Follansbee, Annie Sherwin, Nan Kidder, Margaret Field, Edith Clothier, Marjorie Green, Ida Langdon, Elsie Lowrie, Fannie Brown, Flora Gifford, Charlotte Morton, Helen Calder, Ethel Hulburd, Sophie Boucher, Elizabeth Utley, Elizabeth Snyder, Margaret Brusstar, Evelyn Morris, Betty Martin, Eleanor Wallace, Myra



CLASS BABY OF 1903

NANCY WILSON

AGE 6½ YEARS

PROBABLY A FUTURE MEMBER OF CLASS OF 1928 OF BRYN MAWR
DAUGHTER OF MRS. E. B. WILSON (ANNE M. KIDDER)

Harbeson, Emily Larrabee, Philena Winslow, Elsie Thomas, Agatha Laughlin Louise Heike.

ATHERTON LOUISE (Mrs. Samuel Dickey). From 1903 to January, 1905, at home and chiefly interested in social work with mill girls. From 1905 to 1907 in educational work in India. 1908 married to Prof. Samuel Dickey, professor of Greek and New Testament, McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago. Two sons: Parke Atherton Dickey, four years old; John Miller Dickey, two years old.

Belongs to Equal Suffrage League, the Young Fortnightly Club, the Board of the Northwest (Women's Foreign Missions). Chief work in winter, outside of home, is in Olivet Institute, a settlement on Halstead Street in Chicago. Taken various courses of lectures, and two courses in the School of Domestic Science.

In the summer lives on a farm at Oxford, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Taken almost all the care of the boys and taught the older one to read.

BACON, ETHEL M. (Mrs. Aaron Levering Smith). Student of music, 1906-09.

BAGGALEY ELIZABETH (Mrs. A. Rook Carroll). Married April 1, 1903. Two children: A. Rook Carroll, Jr., five years old; Elizabeth Carroll, one year. Interested in local Associated Charities and hopes to do active work along the lines of hospital social service and child adoption.

BISSEL, MARGUERITE. Treasurer of Dubuque Branch of Needlework Guild, 1906-07.

BOURNE, ANNA (Mrs. Charles E. Beals). Studied in Teacher's Training School, Bangor, Maine; taught in public schools of Bangor five years. Married Rev. C. E. Beals, 1907, Mary A. Beals born 1908. Traveled in England, France, and Belgium in summer of 1911. Ruth W. Beals born March 6, 1913.

ANNA MARY BRANSON. A.B., 1903; graduate scholar in Latin, Bryn Mawr, 1903-04; A.M., 1904; Senior graduate scholar in Latin, Bryn Mawr, 1904-05; teacher of French in Misses Shipleys' School; private tutor in Latin and mathematics in summer; editor of a short-lived department of *Ladies' Home Journal*, and contributor to same; associate manager of College Grocery Shop; Teacher of Latin and History of art in Emma Willard School, Troy, New York, 1905-08; traveling in Europe, summer of 1907; private tutor, summer of 1906; rest cure, 1908-13; health pilgrim in New Mexico and Texas; articles on tuberculosis published in *Springfield Republican*, on suffrage in Alpine, Texas, *Guide*; newspaper correspondent, 1912-13; writer of editorially unappreciated stories and articles, 1911-13.

BROWN, FANNIE I. Since trip in India 1904, has been teaching mathematics most of the time; at present in the Charlton School, Parke Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

BRUSSTAR, MARGARET E. 1903-04, teacher of Latin and mathematics, Ellen's School, Pittsburgh; 1904-10, teacher of mathematics at the Misses Shipley's School; 1910-11, studied mathematics at Bryn Mawr; 1911-12, studied mathematics at Göttingen, Germany. Traveled through Italy and Switzerland in 1909 and had a year's study and travel in Germany, France, Holland, and England in 1911-12.

BRYAN, ELIZABETH (Mrs. John Emilius Parker). After graduation did society and various kinds of charity work at home for six years; summer of 1906 traveled on the continent and in England and Scotland. October 28, 1909, married Dr. John E. Parker. Two children: John Parker, Jr., born August 22, 1910; Elizabeth Parker, born October 23, 1912.

BURNS, MARY C. Teaching Latin and German in college preparatory schools; two trips abroad. Spent a most interesting month last summer with a Russian family on their beautiful estate between St. Petersburg and Moscow. Also spent a month in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

BURRELL, ELEANOR (Mrs. Raymond Hornby). 1906 and 1911 spent several months traveling in Europe; 1907 and 1909 spent winters in California. Married November, 1910. One daughter, Eleanor Burrell Hornby, born October 10, 1912. Much opposed to female suffrage.

CLOTHIER, EDITH. Left college at end of Freshman year; was abroad from middle of Sophomore to the beginning of Senior year, traveling up and down and incidentally round the world. Has been abroad twice since 1903's graduation; studied art and music for a time; during last five years has taught at the Misses Shipley's School, Bryn Mawr. Member of the Plastic Club; on Board of Managers of the Philadelphia Home for Infants since 1903. Has done no suffrage work but am a member of one or two suffrage associations. Taught Sunday School until last year.

CRAWFORD, EMMA. After graduation taught for two years; tutored for three; in the intervening have been housekeeping, studying music, and working for the Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge. To be married on June 7, 1913, to Mr. John Clemens Bechtel, and to sail June 20 for a general European trip of three months. On return will go to housekeeping at Allen Lane, Philadelphia.

DAY, DOROTHEA. Winter of 1903-04, three months of traveling, secretary work for Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions; fall of 1906, six weeks' traveling secretary work among Student Young Woman's Christian Association in New Zealand; summer of 1910, traveled in Europe; all the rest of time in Catskill, New York, doing church work. A strong anti-suffragist.

DEMING, ELEANOR. 1904-05, apprenticed to two women jewelers; 1905-07, studied drawing, painting, design, and jewelry making; from then has practiced profession more or less regularly and studied enameling from time to time. Summer of 1908 spent four months traveling in Italy, the Dolomites, Switzerland, and France, and for the past two summers has been head councillor in a large camp for girls in Maine and expects to return there this year. Teaches botany, birds, stars, paddling, swimming, rowing, and woodcraft generally.

DIETRICH, GERTRUDE E. (Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith). Spent the summer of 1903 traveling in Alaska; from 1903 to 1908 time was divided between Washington, Hastings, Nebraska, and traveling in this country. While in Nebraska was interested in work of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Married Herbert Knox Smith in 1908. Lived in Washington until July, 1912. Spent summer of 1909 abroad, mostly in Sassnitz, on the island of Rügen. Most absorbing work at present is

helping with the Educational work of the Progressive party and teaching Sunday School.

DITMARS, HELEN SIDNEY (Mrs. Millard F. Sewall). Married in 1906. Daughter born in 1907; son born in 1908. Dr. Sewall's offices are in the house so that it is possible to keep in close touch with his work. Helps small daughter with school work. An occasional music lesson keeps up interest in voice culture and an occasional concert or special church service gives an excuse for learning new songs. Wildest dissipation is auction bridge, and travels extend no further than Maine in vacation time. Member of local Suffrage League.

EASTMAN, ELIZABETH. Living at home with her father, keeping house for him and "helping him as much as I could in his work." Taught a Sunday School class, and traveled a very little, one summer in Europe, and a month every year in this country. Has learned to play the organ and learned she couldn't sing. Read and studied as much as possible in leisure hours.

FLEISHER, ELEANOR (Mrs. David Riesman). Five years before marriage were filled with nothing more important than parties and good times, some perhaps for a little neighborhood settlement work (the perhaps is meant to question the importance of that work, done in a rather ill-organized volunteer fashion). Married in 1908. The years since then have been crowded full, though there is not much of signal interest to tell about. First house planning and furnishing was a thrilling job; then came David, Jr., more thrilling still; now brother John, equally absorbing and time consuming. Not attempted many outside things. A child study class for instance, which she joined and could almost never attend without neglecting her own babies. Lately has found time for some work on the University Hospital Social Service Committee.

Is a suffragist. Does a little systematic reading; American government, Socialism and recently Education (Froebel, Ellen Key, Stanley Hall, Montessori).

FOLLANSBEE, EUNICE D. (Mrs. William Brown Hall). Has done no teaching or suffrage work. Since graduation has been abroad three times including a trip around the world in 1911-12. Married June 27, 1912, to William B. Hall).

GREEN, MARJORY (Mrs. E. McCord Mulock). Traveled 1904-07. Married April 25, 1907, to Edwin McCord Mulock, Princeton graduate and Presbyterian minister. Living in Paxton Manse, at Paxtang ever since, except for vacations spent at Jamestown, Rhode Island. John Green Mulock, born November 14, 1909; Edwin McCord Mulock, born January 27, 1913. Is on Advisory Board of Woman Suffrage Association of Central Pennsylvania and is much interested in it, but has been too busy with church work and family to do much active work.

GIFFORD, FLORA. Teaching most of the time since 1903. Attended Buffalo Normal School; taught at Fillmore, New York, in the spring; next fall taught at Louisville, New York; next school year was at Chevy Chase College, Maryland. After that acted as a filing clerk in a dramatic office in New York for about a year. Worked in an art store in Providence; 1909-10, attended Radcliffe and took a second degree in classics; 1910-11 taught Latin and German at Dayton, Virginia, and is now at Tougaloo, Mississippi. Hopes to return as it is most satisfactory. In favor of suffrage.

HEIKE, LOUISE (Mrs. William C. Woolsey). Married December 7, 1908, to Dr. Woolsey. Made a trip to the West Indies, visiting on the cruise nearly all the different islands and has also done some traveling in United States. Only active outside work in which she is engaged is anti-suffrage. Is a member of the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Auxiliary, New York State Association. Opposed to woman suffrage.

HENRY, JESSIE K. Spent one year in Tome Institute in Maryland; a half year conducting a first year high school (where she was principal, teacher and all in all in fact) just outside of Philadelphia. Since then teacher of mathematics in Philadelphia Girls' High School. Usual round of church and social duties connected with one's ordinary life at home; a trip abroad in 1908, summers spent at various points along the coast from Maine to New Jersey, and another proposed summer in Europe for this year.

KIDDER, ANNE (Mrs. Edmund B. Wilson). Married December 27, 1904. Daughter Nancy, born November 30, 1906. Spent one summer traveling in the Southwest, collecting insects; one in England and last spring in Spain.

LANGDON, IDA. After 1903 five years of something close to idleness with a little journeying about the world, then the pursuit of a Ph.D., now one of that strange tradition known as the English reader.

LANGE, LINDA B. 1903-05, at home, settlement work, etc.; 1905-07, Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore, as general buttons; 1907-11, student in medicine, Johns Hopkins; 1911-12, Interne, New York Infirmary for Women and Children, New York City; 1912-13, fellow in pathology, Rockefeller Institute.

LEUPP, CONSTANCE D. "My career for ten years has been as follows:

"For three years I knocked about and wondered what I wanted. All I accomplished in that period was to make everybody around me uncomfortable, and old ladies hold up their hands and say, "Mercy! why *will* people send their children to college! It makes them so restless!"

"In 1906 I set sail for Chicago to learn to earn my living. I earned ten dollars a week, lived in a cheap boarding house such as are populated by O. Henry's characters. I had a jolly good time for nine months, but, as I now appreciate, was most unmercifully sweated!

"From there I went to New York to take the summer course at the School of Philanthropy in preparation for a position in the business office of *The Survey*, then called *Charities and the Commons*.

"Association with social work made, after three years and a half, a rabid Socialist of me, and I went back to Washington, where my family abides, to begin a new profession, namely, writing for the popular magazines on social subjects. At this absorbing occupation I have managed, with some difficulty, to keep the wolf as far away as the curb. I see no prospects of becoming either rich or famous. The reason for this, since I prefer to omit all reflections on my ability, is largely due to my bad habit of becoming absorbed in non-revenue-bearing occupations on the side. Thus I have managed to let legislative work for the Consumers' League eat up my time and attention for two winters, and last summer was invested equally non-productively (financially speaking) in "starting something" in this little Berkshire

hill town where we spend summers, by organizing the youngsters into a pageant. It was a success, and I would even tell how we bought the right kind of a minister with the proceeds if I dared. Now I *have* actually dared come back for the summer, (it took some courage on the part of my family, too) and face the doubtful cordiality of a small New England town which suspects you of wanting to make it do something it does not want to do. So far nothing has come off except a talk on suffrage to the Parent-Teachers Association. But I suspect the local pillars of society look upon me askance as one who habitually carries bombs in her pockets!

"I think that is all. Oh, no, I forgot to say that I took the suffrage hike from New York to Washington last February. Aside from being preëminently successful as campaigning, it was great fun, though not the bear-garden that the press saw fit to make it out. It was a joy to encounter Bryn Mawters all along the route. I was fed by Betty Martin Breed at Lawrenceville, and sheltered over night by Betty McNeill Montgomery at Chester.

"To all ye antis, greeting!"

MORRIS, EVELYN (Mrs. Francis R. Cope, Jr.). Married October 13, 1903. One daughter born January 4, 1906.

MORTON, CHARLOTTE. Spent two winters in California and one summer in Europe; done a lot of useless philanthropic work, and now interested in Girls' Friendly and the Musical Settlement.

NORTON, MABEL. 1906, private tutoring; 1907-08, European travel; 1909-11, assistant to principal and teacher of Latin, Snell Seminary, Berkeley, California; 1912-13, warden of Denbigh, B. M. C.; summer of 1912, European travel.

ROBERTS, EMMA. Teaching English mainly in the Germantown Friends' School; spent three months of last summer in England and on the continent. Being a Friend is interested in the meeting work and has served on various committees.

SINCLAIR, AGNES. 1903-08, lived in Philadelphia, working in church work, the Presbyterian Hospital; sewing class of the Italian Mission and at noon hour at the Calvary Settlement; summer of 1904 spent abroad; 1910 took another trip abroad; went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa; in 1908, and for last few years has looked after her brother's four little children. Besides this does church work, a little work in Y. W. C. A.; has participated from time to time in "Whirlwind Campaigns" and other movements for the benefit of the city. Has been in turn secretary and president of a small art club and is now entering on second year as "Young People's Secretary for the Presbytery of Cedar Rapids."

SMITH, JULIA P. Two trips abroad, one year at Barnard College, three years church work, various attempts at hospital nursing, arts and crafts, farming.

SNYDER, ELIZABETH. Taught most of the time since graduation; 1903, December, 1908, in Lower Merion High School, Philadelphia; December, 1908, February, 1909, in Girls' High School, Philadelphia; April, 1910, went to Narbeth High School to teach French and German. She is still teaching there. She plans to take a trip to Canada and spend a summer in Germany and travel in Europe. A suffragist but not very active; belongs to College League. Treasurer of Philadelphia Branch of

A. C. A. for several years. Greatest interest is the Bureau of Occupations for trained women; secretary of the Executive Committee.

TAYLOR, DR. MARIANNA. Fostering a delicate, budding practice.

UTLEY, ELIZABETH (Mrs. Isaac Biddle Thomas). Studied book-binding for three years under Euphemia Bakewell in Pittsburgh. Is a professional member of the Guild of Book Workers and of the National Society of Craftsmen of New York. Married on December 17, 1907. Two children: Elizabeth Utley Thomas, born October 1, 1910; Howard Utley Thomas, born February 3, 1912.

WATTSON, FLORENCE. For past two years private secretary to the Federal judge in San Juan, Porto Rico.

WHITE, MARTHA. Specialized in mathematics, taken four courses in advanced algebra, analytical geometry, and calculus at Barnard. Taught mathematics at Miss Spence's School, the Le Baron Dunn School, and the Gorden Winston School. Taught Greek at Miss Spence's School. Marched in recent suffrage parade in New York on May 3.

WILLIAMSON, MARY. Been to Europe and Japan; west and in Florida. Ardent anti-suffragist.

No special news has been received from the following members of the class: Rosamund Allen Evans, Agnes B. Austin, Sophie Boucher, Martha Boyer, Helen Brayton, Helen G. Briggs, Emma Bush, Helen Calder Wallower, Clara Cauly Chichester, Marjorie Cheney, Edythe Clarke Fairbanks, Therese Coles Tyler, Edith Dabney, Sarah E. Davis, Harriet Downey Gray, Julia Downing, Doris Earle, Katherine Failing Ritz, Gertrude Fetterman, Margaret Field de Motte, Helen Fleishman Mettler, Christina Garrett, Wilhemina von Gerber, Ethel Gerdwood Pierce, Hetty Goldman, L. Mira Harbeson, Amanda Hendrickson Molinari, Charlotte Holden Jamieson, Ethel Hulburd Johnston, Katharine D. Hull, Rosalie James, Emily Larrabee, Agatha Laughlin, Sally Law McGlannan, Edith Lodge Kellerman, Alice Lovell Kellogg, Elsie Lourey, Ellen Marks Moharrem, Betty Martin Breed, Grace Lynde Meigs, Charlotte Moffitt Johnston, May Montague Guild, Lillian Moers, Lili Muller Poensgen, Edith Neergaard Wheeler, Anna Phillipps Balling, Alice Price, Gertrude Price McKnight, Monica Railsbach, Helen Raymon O'Connor, Margaret Ropes, Elizabeth Sergeant, Anne Sherwin, Myra Smartt Kruesi, Maud Spencer Corbett, Maud Sollenberger, Margareta Stewart Dietrich, Virginia Stoddard, Ruth Story McMillan, Edith Sykes, Elsie Thomas, Susan Tyler, Genevieve Vollmer, Caroline Wagner, Eleanor Wallace Loomis, Frances Wayne, Eva White Kah, Ruth Whitney Lyman, Katharine Wilson, Helen Wilson, Philena Winslow, Zola Wupperman Cook, Ethel Wye.

1908'S REUNION

Rockefeller Hall was the headquarters for 1908's fifth reunion. The class supper was given on Saturday night, May 31, in order to allow the busy members to break away from their duties and join the festivities. Forty-five came back:—Adelaine Atherton, Ethel Brooks Stuart, Kate Ryan McGoodwin, Helen Cadbury, Louise Carey, Anna Carrère, Adelaide Case, May Case, Margaret Chambers Dell, Clara Cockrell, Louise Congdon Balmer, Elizabeth Crawford, Adda Eldredge, Louise

Foley, Emily Fox, Margaret Franklin, Mabel Frehafer, Agnes Goldman, Jeanette Griffith, Mary Stevens Hammond, Theresa Helburn, Anne Jackson, Mary Kinsley Best, Margaret Lewis, Margaret Maynard, Virginia McKenney, Rachel Moore Warren, Grace Wyggatt, Helen North Hunter, Nellies Leeds Nearing, Martha Plaisted Saxton, Josephine Proudfit Montgomery, Isabella Pyfer, Eleanor Rambo, Louise Roberts, Louise P. Smith, Dorothy Straus, Ethel Vick, Margaret Vilas, Anne Walton, Anne Welles, Fanny May Witherspoon, Grace Woodleton, Marjorie Young. Elizabeth Crawford announced her engagement to Mr. Wayne Senseing of Goodville, Pa., and the toast-mistress, Emily Fox, announced Anna Dunham's engagement to Mr. John Rice Reilly of Winnetka, Ill. Margaret Copeland's wedding date, June 30, was also announced.

The greatest excitement came from the costumes for the Alumnae-Varsity Basketball game. 1908 appeared as "Amazons," with gold helmets, shields and spears, and marshaled by Marjorie Young marched with an attempt at military order. The judges, with Dean Reilly as "spokesman," awarded them the prize for "unity, mass, and coherence," and a huge basket ball of daisies was presented by Miss Leah Cadbury, president of the Athletic Association. Those who were fortunate enough to stay until after Commencement enjoyed the delightful informality of the Alumnae Supper, a fitting climax to the busy, happy week.

CLASS OF 1908—FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

MELANIE S. ATHERTON has been studying art since she left college. The winter of 1909-10 she was in New York City and the next year she lived in Florence, Italy, with her uncle and his family. The winter of 1912-13 she has been doing volunteer social work in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

ETHEL BEGGS was married in 1912 to Mr. Frederick Timothy Hall and is still living in Columbus, Ohio.

HELEN BERNHEIM was married in 1908, preferring matrimony to an A.B. degree. She is now Mrs. Albert S. Roth and has two children, one son and one daughter.

VIOLET BESLEY has been interested in kindergarten work and has been studying at the Chicago Kindergarten Institute during the year 1912-13.

ESTELLA M. D. BIEDENBACH has been teaching since her graduation—one year in the High School at Butler, Pennsylvania; another year in the High School at Camden, New Jersey, and the winter of 1910-11 she was assistant instructor in mathematics in the Carnegie Technical Schools in Pittsburgh.

MILDRED P. BISHOP studied in Paris during 1909 and 1910. The last two years she has been a private tutor in Detroit, Michigan.

ETHEL BROOKS was married in 1912 to Mr. George Herbert Stewart and is living in Clayton, Delaware.

HENRIETTA BRYAN was married in the winter but her husband's name is missing in the information given.

KATE BRYAN was married to Mr. Robert Rodes McGoodwin in 1910 and is living in Philadelphia. She has one son.

ELSIE BRYANT studied Domestic Science in 1908-09 and taught in the High School in Elmhurst, Illinois, during 1910-11. In 1912 she married Mr. David Herrick Goodwillie and lives at present in Toledo, Ohio.

HELEN CADBURY traveled in Europe during 1908-09. In 1912-13 she was a hockey coach in Haverford.

LOUISE CAREY has been doing social service work in Baltimore.

LUCY P. CARVER has gone into Y. W. C. A. work. She was the secretary of the Hilltop branch in 1910-12 and the extension secretary of the branch in Wilkes-Barre in 1912-13.

ANNA M. CARRÈRE has been traveling much of the time the last five years. The spring of 1908 she spent in Europe; the winter of 1909-10 she went round the world; the winter of 1910-11 she spent in Paris, and the spring of 1913 she has traveled on the Continent.

ADELAIDE T. CASE taught at St. Faith's School, Poughkeepsie, during 1908-09; the summer and fall of 1909 she spent in Europe. 1910-11 she was a graduate student at Columbia University

MARY C. CASE has interested herself in the kindergarten methods of the Froebel League in New York City and was a student in 1910-12. The past winter she has been the director of a Day Nursery Kindergarten.

EDITH CHAMBERS married Mr. Joseph Edgar Rhoades in 1909 and lives in Wilmington, Delaware. She has two children, a son and a daughter.

MARGARET F. CHAMBERS was married in 1910 to Mr. S. Alan Dill and lives in Roland Park, Maryland. She has one daughter.

MARY COCKRELL has no news.

LOUISE CONGDON married Mr. Julius Pratt Balmer in 1910 and has one daughter, Louise Congdon Balmer, who has the honor of being 1908's Class Baby. The baby was two years old in April and hopes to go to Bryn Mawr if all goes well, but she is too young to prophesy her class.

MARGARET B. COPELAND has been interested in the Children's Library of the Eli Bates Settlement in Chicago. Her engagement to Mr. Nathanael Blatchford of Winnetka was recently announced, and the wedding date is set for June 30.

ELIZABETH L. CRAWFORD. No news!

DOROTHY DALZALL taught in Traip Academy, Kittery, Maine, 1908-09 and 1910-11; she was a tutor at Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Connecticut, 1912-13. She has studied at the Universities of Grenoble and Munich and also at the Sorbonne.

HELEN DUDLEY has been doing literary work.

MARGARET S. DUNCAN took her A.M. at the University of Illinois in 1910, having an honorary fellowship in romance languages, 1909-10; 1910-12 she was an instructor in modern languages at Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio, and 1912-13 she was in Europe studying.

ANNA M. DUNHAM has divided her time between Chicago, Florida, and California. The spring of 1913 she has spent in Europe.

ADDA ELDRIDGE taught music at the Girls' House of Refuge in Philadelphia during 1908-09. She taught at Wykeham Rise, Washington, Connecticut, 1909-10, and at Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia, 1910-11. She has been a private tutor to students of music in Marquette, Michigan, the last two years.

MYRA ELLIOT has made two trips to Europe since graduation. In 1912 she married Mr. Jacques Leonard Vauclain and has been living in Lausanne, Switzerland, since her marriage.

MADELEINE M. FAUVRE traveled in Europe in the summer of 1911. She is now Mrs. Thomas S. Miles and lives in Arlington, Massachusetts.

LOUISE FOLEY has devoted herself to travel and literary work.

ELIZABETH A. FOSTER took her A.M. at Bryn Mawr in 1909; 1909-10 she was reader in Latin; 1910-11 had a fellowship in Latin. Since then she has been an instructor in Wells College.

EMILY A. FOX has traveled and done social work in Philadelphia. She expects to be a bridesmaid at Margaret Copeland's wedding, June 30, in Winnetka, Illinois.

MARGARET L. FRANKLIN has been a book reviewer and a translator during the last five years.

MABEL K. FREHAFFER has been doing graduate work in physics since leaving Bryn Mawr. She was a fellow in physics at Bryn Mawr 1909-10, and since then has been a demonstrator in physics.

EVELYN GARDNER has been teaching French and English, first in San Antonio, Texas, and now in Memphis, Tennessee.

AGNES GOLDMAN has been a graduate student at Columbia University.

SARAH GOLDSMITH has been teaching in Meyersdale, Pennsylvania, in the High School. For two years she has been the principal of the school.

HELEN R. GREELEY took a course in agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. She married Mr. Allen Russell in 1911 and lives at Warrenton, Virginia. She has one daughter.

C. JEANNETTE GRIFFITH has been teaching, first in Philadelphia, later in Buffalo. Now she is the hockey coach at the Franklin School in Buffalo.

MARY STEVENS married Mr. Ogden H. Hammond in 1907. She lives at Bernardsville, New Jersey, and has three children, two daughters and one son.

HELEN HARRINGTON. No news!

THERESA HELBURE has been teaching at the Oaksmore School, New Rochelle, New York, and doing literary work. In the summer of 1912 she traveled abroad with Margaret Lewis.

EMILY HOYT was married April 19 to Mr. Bob Andrews. They will live in East Orange, New Jersey.

LOUISE HYMAN has been studying at Columbia and doing investigating work for the Greenwich Committee of Social Research. She is abroad at present.

ANNE W. JACKSON has been teaching in Brookline, Massachusetts, and later at Cohasset. Now she teaches at the Misses Hebb's School in Wilmington, Delaware.

MARGUERITE JACOBS married the Rev. William Horn in 1908. She lives in New York City and has three children: two sons and a daughter.

DOROTHY M. JONES was a private tutor for two years. Now she is assistant principal in No. 13 School, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

MARGARET S. JONES tutored for two years. Now she teaches history in the Agnes Irwin School in Philadelphia.

MABEL KEILLEY took her A.M. at Bryn Mawr in 1910. Now she is a teacher in Ashley Hall.

OLIVE KELLEY MENARD married Mr. George C. Craig in 1911. She has one daughter.

MARGARET KENT has been a private secretary for five years.

ANNA KING taught in Stamford, Connecticut, for three years, then traveled abroad for a year, and is now a student in the Boston School for Social Workers.

MARY KINSLEY took her A.M. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1910, then she taught for two years. In 1911 she married Dr. W. H. Best and now lives in Brooklyn. She has one daughter.

MARGARET C. LEWIS taught in Hartford, Connecticut, for three years and then spent a year in Paris studying at the Sorbonne. The last year she has been living in New York City.

MAYONE LEWIS studied in Munich and in Paris while European Fellow for 1908. Since then she has taught English in Rosemary Hall.

FRANCES CRANE married Mr. Robert W. Leatherbee in 1907. She has two sons.

CAROLINE FLORENCE LEXOW. No news!

ROSA MARSH has been president of the Young Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Christian M. E. Church. She has also been active in the Bryn Mawr Club of Pittsburgh.

MARGARET MAYNARD traveled abroad in 1911. She is now Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in Yonkers.

CAROLINE MCCOOK married Mr. John J. Morgan and lives in London, England.

VIRGINIA MCKENNEY. No news.

HAZEL McLANE married Mr. John A. Clark in 1909. She has one son.

DOROTHY MERLE SMITH married Mr. David M. Pyle in 1911. They have been living in Cambridge, Massachusetts, both doing work at Harvard.

LOUISE MILLIGAN married Captain Charles D. Herron in 1912 and lives at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

RACHEL MOORE was married in 1908 to Mr. Henry E. Warren. She has two children, one son and a daughter.

JACQUELINE MOORES was married to Mr. Edward W. Evans in 1911. She has a little son, Ernest Evans, born April 16, 1913 in Germantown, Pennsylvania.

MARGARET MORRIS did research work in biology 1911-12. She is the business manager of the BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY.

DOROTHY MORT is a teacher in Miss Gamble's School, Santa Barbara, California.

TRACY MYGATT founded the Chelsea Day Nursery in New York. She has worked for the Child Labor Association of Pennsylvania, and is now the field organizer for the Woman's Suffrage Party of Pennsylvania.

STELLA NATHAN was supervisor of the School Gardens of Board of Public Education of Philadelphia. In 1910 she married Mr. Charles Bock and lives in Buffalo, New York.

HELEN NORTH did private tutoring in Philadelphia. In 1910 she married Dr. Robert J. Hunter and has one daughter.

NELLIE LEEDS married Mr. Scott Nearing as soon as her Commencement was over. She took her M.A. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1910 and now collaborates with her husband in writing books and magazine articles. She has had two sons but lost one in 1911.

FRANCES PASSMORE studied in the Hull House School of Philanthropy 1911-12. The last year she has been working in the Associated Charities of Minneapolis.

MARTHA PLAISTED was instructor in English in Sweet Briar College for two years; then reader in English in Bryn Mawr for one year and the next year Assistant Editor of the *World's Work*. In 1912 she married Mr. Eugene Francis Saxton and lives at Baldwin, Long Island, New York.

MARGARET PRESTON. No news!

JOSEPHINE PROUDFIT married Mr. Dudley Montgomery in 1911. She and her husband traveled abroad for a while and now live in Madison. They have one son.

ISABELLA M. PYFER. No news!

ELEANOR RAMBO took her A.M. at Bryn Mawr in 1909. She has been a private tutor since and also a teacher of Latin in Miss Wright's School.

INA RECHTER teaches in Miss Gamble's School in Santa Barbara, California.

LOUISE ROBERTS took her A.M. at Bryn Mawr College in 1911. She has done tutoring and teaching since and now teaches mathematics in the Friends School in Germantown.

ALICE SACHS went abroad after leaving college. In 1911 she married Mr. Jacob M. Plant and has one son and one daughter.

SARAH SARBONE teacher in Omaha, Nebraska.

ETHELINDA SCHAEFER married Mr. Alfred Castle in 1908 and has one son. They traveled in Europe in the spring of 1912.

HELEN SCHMIDT has been studying at the University of Pittsburgh the last year.

CAROLINE SCHOCK married Mr. Chester Lloyd Jones in 1909. She lives now in Madison, Wisconsin, and has one daughter.

LYDIA SHARPLESS taught Latin at Wykeham Rise for a year. In 1911 she married Mr. Harold C. Perre and lives at Westerly, Rhode Island. She has one daughter.

HELEN SHERBERT has taught in the Baltimore public schools. The last year she has been a student at Johns Hopkins.

LOUISE P. SMITH took her A.M. in 1912. She has been a fellow in Semitic languages at Bryn Mawr during the last year.

DOROTHY STRAUS, student of law at the Law School of the University of New York and was admitted to the bar of New York State in 1912. She has practised law during the last year.

VIOLA SUZUKI has been teaching in the Peeresses' School in Tokio, Japan.

ELEANOR VALLELEY has been studying kindergarten in Los Angeles and has been a kindergarten teacher since 1910.

ETHEL VICK has taught at Miss Marshall's School in Philadelphia.

MARGARET VILAS traveled abroad for a year and a half in 1909-10. Since then has been a private tutor.

LURENA WALLACE. No news!

MARJORIE WALLACE was married in 1910 to Prof. Robert H. Nichols. She has one daughter.

MARY K. WALLER worked on the Roosevelt Campaign Committee in Chicago.

ANNE WALTON teaches in the Friends' Select School in Philadelphia.

MARGARET WASHBURN has been abroad twice. Her engagement has just been announced.

ANNA WELLES has traveled and done philanthropic work.

HAZEL WHITELAW married Mr. Benjamin Neilds, Jr., in 1910. She has one son.

FANNY MAY WITHERSPOON has worked as organizer for the Woman's Suffrage Party of Pennsylvania.

BLANCHE WOLF married Mr. Isidore Kohn in 1910. She has one son.

GRACE WOODLETON studied law at the New York University Law School and now is an attorney at Summit, New Jersey.

MARJORIE YOUNG has been a volunteer suffrage and social worker.

CLASS OF 1910—THIRD ANNIVERSARY

The Class of 1910 held its third reunion on Monday evening, June 2, in Radnor, where Susanne Allinson, the warden at the present time, made a most charming hostess.

At the Class Supper Hilda Smith was toastmistress, and the appropriate verse which her versatile pen supplied for each place-card added greatly to the gayety of the occasion.

Thirty-six members of the Class were present.

SUSANNE ALLINSON spent the first year out of college in Athens studying archeology, the second in Providence studying landscape gardening, and the third at Bryn Mawr as warden of Radnor Hall studying how to make a dollar go as far as possible. It has been a great pleasure for all of 1910 to feel that they have a representative there.

MABEL ASHLEY has spent the time at home engaging in all the frivolous pursuits of a young lady of fashion.

DOROTHY ASHTON likewise.

RUTH BABCOCK has been teaching at Deerfield, Massachusetts. She liked it very much but not enough to prevent her accepting the position of warden of Merion Hall for next year.

IRMA BIXLER POSTE (Mrs. Emerson P. Poste) spent two years in studying domestic science and millinery and is now putting her learning into practice, in Elyria, Ohio. She was married in September, 1912.

HELEN BLEY has been abroad until this winter. What she doesn't know about socialism now isn't worth knowing.

ANITA BOGGS studied for one year at the University of Pennsylvania.

GRACE BRANHAM has done some work for the Consumers' League in Baltimore and is now studying at the Johns Hopkins University—both of which facts may surprise some of her friends.

RUTH CABOT seems to have traveled a great deal if we may judge from the infrequency of her letters. She is now at home in East Milton.

ETHEL CHASE taught at Miss Madeira's School (that haven for Bryn Mawr graduates) for two years. Now she is resting on her laurels.

DOROTHEA COLE has been doing society and working out the servant problem.

RUTH COLLINS has been teaching in Philadelphia.

BESSIE COX WOLSTENHOLME (Mrs. Hollis Wolstenholme) was married a year ago and is now living in Cynwyd, Pennsylvania.

ANNINA DEANGELIS graduated in 1911 and has since done some teaching, as she always declared that she would.

ELSIE DEEMS is vice-principal of the largest school in Pocantico Hills, New York.

CONSTANCE DEMING has done a great deal of work in the School of Philanthropy and much social work besides.

ELSA DENISON has been doing educational work in New York and has recently published a very valuable book, *Helping School Children*. She is spending this year in Denver making a social directory of that city.

MARY DOHENY has been teaching history at the Philadelphia High School for Girls.

KATHERINE EVANS traveled for a year and is now at home in Nicholasville, Kentucky.

ZIP FALK studied social work in Pittsburgh. She is now secretary of the League for Friendly Service in Bloomfield, New Jersey.

JOSEPHINE HEALY has been having a good time touring the country.

FRANCES HEARNE BROWN (Mrs. Robert Bowen Brown) taught for two years in Scarsdale, New York. She was married the twenty-third of September and is living in Glendale, Ohio, a suburb of Cincinnati.

MIRIAM HEDGES spent two years as secretary of Wykeham Rise. This year she was secretary of the Baldwin School and next year she is to be business manager of Bryn Mawr College.

BETH HIBBEN is very busy in her position as daughter of the President of Princeton University.

JANET HOWELL has been studying at Johns Hopkins and is to take a Ph.D. this June.

MARY AGNES IRVINE is teaching mathematics at the Lincoln School, Providence, Rhode Island. This summer she expects to take a party of girls abroad.

AGNES IRWIN has done some work this year for the Curtis Publishing Company.

LILLIE JAMES has been teaching English for three years at Oldfields, Glencoe, Maryland. She expects to go abroad this summer.

KATHERINE KELLY TAYLOR (Mrs. William Reed Taylor) was married two years ago. She is living in Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

JEANNE KERR has been abroad for a year and has since then been studying music and law in New York.

MARION KIRK taught Latin and physical training at the Lucy Cobb Institute in Athens, Georgia. This year she spent in Philadelphia doing substituting work.

ETHEL LADD has been teaching English and elocution at the Philadelphia High School for Girls.

KATHERINE LIDDELL taught English for two years at the Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens Georgia. This year she taught at Miss Madeira's School in Washington.

LOUISE MERRILL spent one year at the Mulholland School, San Antonio, Texas. Since then she has been housekeeper and secretary at the Merrill School, New Rochelle, New York.

EDITH MURPHY spent one year doing substituting and tutoring. The next she taught at Miss Robbins' School in Germantown and this year she held a position in the Friends' Central School, Philadelphia.

DOROTHY NEARING VANDYNE (Mrs. Henry Bowers VanDyne) taught chemistry for two years at the Philadelphia High School for Girls. She was married October 10 and is now living in Troy, Pennsylvania.

MILLCENT POND took graduate work in mathematics at Bryn Mawr; then she taught in the Philadelphia High School. This year she has spent abroad. She expects to come home in July.

LUCIE REICHENBACH taught for two years in the Randolph Macon Woman's College, Virginia. This year she has spent at home in Huntington, Indiana.

HENRIETTA RIGGS has spent the three years in Washington.

MARY ROOT has been teaching in Philadelphia. She is now in the Girls' High School.

KATHERINE ROTAN DRINKER (Mrs. Cecil Kent Drinker) is in her third year at the Woman's Medical School, Philadelphia. Mr. Drinker completes his medical course at the University of Pennsylvania this year.

EVELYN SEELY JACKSON (Mrs. Lambert L. Jackson) was married in June, 1911. She is living in New York.

HENRIETTA SHARP has been living in Newville, Pennsylvania, with her parents.

MARGARET SHEARER has spent some of her time in Carlisle and the rest in a settlement in New York where she has been doing some very efficient work.

MARY BOYD SHIPLEY has been teaching Latin at Wykeham Rise, Washington, Connecticut.

CHARLOTTE SIMONDS has gone on with the architectural course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but she seems likely to discontinue it before long as she has recently announced her engagement to Mr. Nathaniel McLean Sage. Mr. Sage is to graduate from the Boston School of Technology this June.

HILDA SMITH spent one year of post graduate work at Bryn Mawr. Since then she has studied at the School of Philanthropy and done some other kinds of social work. Next year she is to be warden of Rockefeller Hall. Everyone will be glad to see her back at college.

FRANCES STORER taught for one year in Memphis, Tennessee. Since then she has been living in Toledo.

IZETTE TABER DE FOREST (Mrs. Alfred Victor de Forest) was married in August, 1912. After some time spent in traveling Mr. and Mrs. de Forest have taken up their residence in New London, Connecticut. Mr. de Forest is cousin to Charlotte Simonds.

ELIZABETH TAPPAN taught for two years in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. She is now teaching at Miss Madeira's School in Washington and expects to spend the summer at Mrs. Tappan's summer camp in Maine.

ELIZABETH TENNEY CHENEY (Mrs. Frederick Goddard Cheney) was married April 26, 1913. She will be at home after the sixteenth of June at 389 Ridge Avenue, Winnetka, Illinois.

ALBIONE VAN SCHAACK has been living in Chicago. They moved in April. Their new address is 1028 Greenwood Boulevard, Evanston, Illinois.

ESTHER WALKER has been living in Albany. She has made frequent visits to the members of the class and to College.

CLARA WARE has been teaching in Brookline, Massachusetts.

MARY BOYDE WESNER taught for two years in Mrs. Merrill's School, New Rochelle, New York. She taught this year in The Bishop's School, La Jolla, California, but is to come east soon to remain permanently.

ALICE WHITTEMORE went abroad the summer after we graduated. After she came home she was operated on for appendicitis and was not able to teach that year. The next year she taught in Grand Rapids and this year has been teaching in Miss Madeira's school.

FLORENCE WILBUR has been teaching in New Jersey.

MARION WILDMAN has been living in Norristown, Pennsylvania, when she has not been traveling.

SARAH BEVAN, ex-'10, has been living in Haverford, Pennsylvania.

RUTH COOK, ex-'10, traveled abroad for several years. She is now living with her family in San Diego, California, and she seems to like it very much.

MADELEINE EDISON, ex-'10, has recently announced her engagement to Mr. John Eyre Sloane, a graduate of Columbia. He is president of the Sloane Aeroplane Company.

GERTRUDE ERBSLÖH MÜLLER (Mrs. Robert O. Müller, ex-'10) seems to be very busy with the cares of her family which consists of a husband and two small sons. They are living at Pelham Manor, New York.

SIDNEY GARRIGUES EDWARDS (Mrs. Edward Edwards) ex-'10, has a son born last July. They are living at Bryn Mawr.

EDITH GREELY, ex-'10, is living in Chicago, Illinois.

RUTH GEORGE, ex-'10, graduated from Cornell University in 1911. The next year she spent as an English reader at college. She is now teaching in Scottsdale, Arizona.

HILDEGARDE HARDENBERGH, ex-'10, has recently announced her engagement to Mr. Henry Eagle, a graduate of Princeton. She attended Betty Tenney's wedding.

HELEN HURD BLISS (Mrs. Gilbert A. Bliss), ex-'10, was married last June. After a trip abroad Mr. and Mrs. Bliss have taken up their residence at 5413 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

EDITH HOFFHEIMER, ex-'10, is living in Cincinnati.

MARGARET JAMES, ex-'10, has recently been doing some social work in a hospital in Boston.

ANNIE JONES, ex-'10, has been studying music since she left college.

GERTRUDE KINGSBACHER SUNSTEIN (Mrs. Elias Sunstein), ex-'10, is very much interested in the Consumers' League and other social work in Pittsburgh.

EDITH KLETT CUNNING (Mrs. George A. Cuning), ex-'10, has a small daughter. They are living in Las Animas, Colorado.

JULIET LIT STERN (Mrs. J. David Stern), ex-'10, has a small son who is rapidly becoming a great journalist. They are living in New Brunswick, New Jersey, where Mr. Stern is editor and owner of the *New Brunswick Times*.

FRANCES LORD, ex-'10, studied nursing for a little while, but gave it up to go abroad.

MADELINE NASH is living in Chicago, Illinois.

HELENE PELLETIER WALKER (Mrs. John Benjamin Walker) was married last September. She is living in Sioux City.

ALDANA QUIMBY, ex-'10, went to Vassar after leaving Bryn Mawr. She is now in New York.

ROSALIND ROMEYN EVERDELL (Mrs. Wm. H. Everdell, Jr.) ex-'10, was married in November. She is living in New York.

MARGUERITA SHIPLEY, ex-'10, is in Cincinnati.

CATHERINE SOUTHER BUTTRICK (Mrs. Winthrop Buttrick), ex-'10, was married in September to Mr. Winthrop Buttrick of Winchester, Massachusetts.

FRANCES STEWART RHODES (Mrs. Goodrich Barbour Rhodes), ex-'10, has a daughter. She is living in Cincinnati, Ohio.

EMILY STORER, ex-'10, has been traveling abroad. She is now in Boston.

JULIA THOMPSON, ex-'10, has been studying art in New York and Chicago.

LAURA WILDER, ex-'10, is living in Chicago.

GENEVIEVE WILSON, ex-'10, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania last June. Since then she has been teaching in West Collingswood, New Jersey.

THE ALUMNAE SUPPER

The Alumnae Supper was held in Pembroke Hall at seven o'clock the evening of June 5. About 125 alumnae were present. Dean Reilly presided as toast-mistress and Professor Scott represented President Thomas, who on account of illness was unable to be present. The supper given under the management of Miss Martha Thomas and Miss Patterson—a plan tried most successfully for the first time last year, was delicious.

The speeches follow:

MISS REILLY: I cannot tell you how much I appreciate your applause:

* * * * *

On such an occasion as this I have always an impression of the college in continuity. Here we all are, all alumnae and in this sense the same; in another sense we are quite different, because we represent different phases of the growth and development of the college. We come back to gratify two desires: to recall the college as it was in our day, and to acquaint ourselves with the college as it is at the present time. For the College as it is at present we must depend for information largely upon the Faculty, whom we are so glad to have with us tonight; they can speak with authority, because they are among the makers of the present Bryn Mawr. On our alumnae speakers we must depend largely for the mingled impression of the past and present, and this impression must make a unity with the ideals which we are making for the College in the future.

I understand that I am to warn the speakers that they are to speak only for five minutes.

I have always wanted to be a pioneer, to be in at the beginning of things. Our first speaker is a member of the class of 1889—that first class of the college, that example given to all of us, to be followed in every way. She reminds us of those old expeditions made into the Vaux Woods at midnight in the cause of biology. It was during these expeditions that the real significance of the Bryn Mawr College Lantern was first discovered: a light which in the dark places of the earth guides us to knowledge.

MISS RANDOLPH: When I was asked to speak to you for five minutes, I replied that it was quite impossible for me to prepare a speech because I had never been taught to write. When I was an undergraduate such things as sight papers, critical papers, themes, etc. had not been thought of. All that the members of the class of '98 had to do during the whole four years was to write one essay each. So I am quite unprepared, I said. But I was told that there was no need for me to say anything. "All we want," they said, "is to have you stand up and let us look at you."

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Just at this juncture the rabbit came along. Those of you who have studied Minor Biology know how much courage is required to cope with the rabbit. I stopped then to consider how much more courage it must have taken to meet with as many rabbits as I had met with. I calculated that I had dealt with some thousand rabbits; if these were placed in a line, with just enough room for a graceful leap between each one, I estimated that they would reach from Bryn Mawr to Ardmore. Upon contemplation of that line I not only lost all fear, but experienced a great accession of courage. So I recommend to all timorous alumnae a contemplation of the rabbit.

After tonight my voice will be silent forever here. In going out into the world I feel that I have one advantage not shared by many of the alumnae, owing to my

long residence here and my acquaintance with so many classes. I may go into almost any city in this country, and to many abroad and at once call upon a friend. That I think is a great privilege: for I may feel on leaving physical Bryn Mawr that I am only going out into a wider realm of Bryn Mawr people.

MISS REILLY: Some people believe in the apostolic succession. However that may be, after the class of 1889 had left Bryn Mawr there grew up a belief that every four years thereafter the mantle of the class of 1889 fell upon the class next in order. This belief grew so strong that a color, red, was chosen to mark these classes. The senior class just graduated wears that color, and there was once another red class—was it 1901? Whatever we may think about these classes, there is no doubt that a very special distinction marks the class of 1893. We are glad to have Mrs. Flexner for its representative tonight.

MRS. FLEXNER: Dean Reilly, Ladies and Gentlemen, I feel it a very great honor and pleasure to be asked to speak to you this evening on what is for me the tenth anniversary of my leaving Bryn Mawr after many happy years spent here; first as a student and then as a member of the teaching staff; and it is perhaps natural that in coming back I should feel the impulse to speak to you about the difficulties I have met as a college woman no longer at college. These difficulties are of course common to all college-bred women, and I venture to recall them to your attention just because we share in them alike.

One of my first surprises was to find that as a Bryn Mawr graduate I was expected to be well informed on every subject; I was supposed to have read all books and to speak every language perfectly. I have tried to keep up what reputation I could, but between ourselves we may as well confess that not even the orals insure the possession of a Parisian accent. Even at home one is not free from this embarrassment. The other morning at breakfast my small son corrected my English pronunciation, and when I acknowledged my mistake he shook his head at me—"And you a college graduate, Mother!" he reproached me with the familiar reproach.

Other prejudices one has to meet are not so flattering. There is, for instance, a very common belief that a college education does some mysterious thing to a woman to make her in some undefined way hard emotionally. College is supposed to rob her of the true feminine quality in which lies her greatest charm. One is made to feel that measured by the general standard of what a woman should be one falls short in some way not clearly defined.

This is very disconcerting and calls forth various responses in different individuals. It is not uncommon to find college women who are believers in the superiority, intellectual and moral of men over women, and I am inclined to see in this attitude a subconscious instinctive effort to disarm unfavorable prejudice. We all know the woman who after being indifferent to her appearance begins to give much time and thought to her clothes—too much perhaps. We cannot help being influenced by the opinion of us, those about us have. A friend of mine who has been trying to organize Equal Suffrage Leagues in various institutions tells me that her task is far harder in coeducational colleges than in colleges for women only, because in the former the young women are afraid of displeasing the young men with whom they are closely associated by being too advanced. If this experience is significant of a general fact then colleges for women only must tend to develop in their students a more independent spirit; and I am inclined to think that it is this independent spirit in part at least that gives college women the so-called hardness of which complaint is heard. No doubt other things contribute to the general effect: a decided way of speaking, per-

haps; a preference for intellectual pursuits, an undue sense of personal superiority, but independence even if not combined with these other things is felt as such to be objectionable in a woman.

Now the traditions that govern women's behavior are, as is well known, firmly rooted in a long past. Mrs. Parsons in her amusing book *The Old-Fashioned Woman* has shown that many of our feminine customs are merely primitive savage customs in modified form. For instance savages of various nations have coming-out balls for which their young girls are decorated much as our young girls are adorned. Certain popular judgments in regard to the sex have been popular for ages. But that they are not all necessarily founded on unalterable facts of nature, is proved by the great changes that have already taken place in ideas about women among western peoples at least. These changes have not been accomplished without independence in individual women. It often takes real courage to be a nonconformist even in trivial matters; therefore a seasoned independence of spirit is necessary to enable women to run counter to custom.

College women whether they like it or not have to bear the opprobrium of being thought independent, and it seems therefore peculiarly their business to make this disability of theirs, if they so consider it, useful to the community. They ought to put their minds on the problem of their conformity or non-conformity and not react to popular prejudices with blind instinctiveness. Perhaps in time and with patience women may be able to prove to the world that it is possible to be independent and yet completely a woman of feeling.

MISS REILLY: If so much is expected of the college graduate of today, think what will be expected of the Bryn Mawr College graduate of the future, who has been through our new model school course. I understand that we may adopt the new method of teaching Latin, so that the pupils shall come through their Latin with a speaking knowledge of the tongue. Those models of twenty years from now will be able to introduce the head of the Latin Department in flowing Latin terms. The last few days have helped us to disprove the old superstition about the number thirteen, and we have now another blow for it: Dr. Wheeler today completes his thirteenth year in the Latin Department of the College.

DR. WHEELER: I find that it is as true in Bryn Mawr as in other places that everything comes to him who waits. After a certain number of years of service at Bryn Mawr one finds oneself a member of the College Council; after ten years one is a Senator, and after thirteen years one is uninvited to speak at the alumnae supper. I used to wonder in times past what was the nature of these occasions; I knew that some of the idols of earlier generations, a Shorey, a Lodge, or a Harkness held forth here. I thought myself in those days much too young ever to arrive at this honor. But I entered Bryn Mawr with the class of 1904, so that I am now completing my thirteenth year. During the last years I have been forced to admit that, if I am not actually old, I am at least no longer young. This is proved not only by this invitation, but by the fact that I have a daughter who in two years if all goes well will become a member of the undergraduate body of Bryn Mawr College. She has in fact arranged most of her course already, and I do not think that Major Latin is one of the studies included!

Furthermore this is to me also a year of reunions. I have a twentieth reunion this year which I hope to attend in less than two weeks. And a classmate of mine, together with me in public grammar school, high school, and college, has thought

up a plan for having a reunion of the West Middle District School in Hartford, Connecticut, where I graduated in 1885.

If I may be allowed to be a bit professional, I may say that the Romans knew how to grow old more gently than we do. Up to forty-five a man was called by that very elastic term *iuvenes*. It will be some years before it will be necessary for me to discard that term. Then came the term *senior*—a little older—and a great many years might pass before a man came actually to the word *senex*.

I am fully conscious of the kindness implied in this invitation. As I look back upon my own college days, which I hope to renew in a short time, I feel that the familiar faces of the Faculty have no small part in reconstructing the picture which I like to reconstruct of my college generation.

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If I can revive a feeling for the past like that roused in myself and my classmates by the sight of our old professors I shall be entirely satisfied. I cannot take you back for twenty years, but I may give you some news of the Latin Department. Many of you would not know a Minor Latin class for it has now been divided into sections. I now have a class of from twenty to twenty-five, which for me is a great relief. I don't know whether it is such a relief as it might be to the undergraduate.

MISS REILLY: A very interesting psychological question arises on these occasions. Tonight is the end of a long series of activities on the part of almost all of us. Yet it is very strange and contrary to all rules of fatigue and efficiency that the speakers tonight seem to me to be more brilliant and more clever each moment. I am going to refer it to the next speaker. She is quite an authority on the subject, and she will speak for the class which is having its fifteenth reunion. She is also an authority on many matters from the point of view of the workers of the world. She has a great knowledge of the women workers of the world and the conditions under which they work. She can tell us whether we are living up to our full capacity and making the most of the opportunities we have had.

JOSEPHINE GOLDMARK: When I was asked to speak a word for the class of 1898 this evening I found myself thinking, as I suppose most of us do when we come back to scenes of such intimate beauty: what is the general difference between ourselves now and then, between ourselves as we went out and now as we return? I thought if we had been asked when we left what we had acquired during the four years we should have answered "Friends and education," or perhaps "An education and friends." I cannot conceive what life would have been without Bryn Mawr—without the friendships, without the self development and the kind of intellectual training which we acquired—at least the power to know intellectually what would go and what would not. These have been permanent possessions. Yet do we not realize on coming back that education is a thing that continues as long as we have powers of response to the stimuli amongst which we live? Does it not follow—I hope this does not seem discourteous—that any social superiority which we may have felt must take wings? I think that we cannot live in the world for a longer or shorter space of time and not feel that we have come in contact with others not actually trained as we have been trained who in all the great qualities have made a great impression on their communities. In a great crisis no one can say who will make the saving contribution or who are the elect. Our contribution is of one kind, but does the fact that we are children of privilege help gauge its content. I think it is true now as it has always been that life at Bryn Mawr is in the highest sense of the word democratic,

that here we achieve a high democracy of the intellect and of practical and daily living. But this preparation fails in so far as we arrogate to ourselves an assumption of superiority. The saving thing is that we know that we serve Bryn Mawr best when we realize that we are part of a whole that is greater than any one of the contributive elements, however high in character, however great in design because it includes them all.

MISS REILLY: Three small children were observed going to school over the Walnut Street Bridge—two small girls and a boy. The boy was heard to say, "Do you like history?" Both girls said "no." "Why not?" asked the boy. "Aint interesting." "Just wait till you get to Henry the Eighth" said the boy. Just wait until you hear about the history courses we have at Bryn Mawr today. Dr. Smith will tell us about them.

DR. SMITH: Miss Reilly's story reminds me of an answer I received in a recent examination on my course in the History of the Reformation, about Archbishop Cranmer. The question was on the reading. One student said that Archbishop Cranmer was very subservient to Henry the Eighth, that when Henry the Eighth turned against Anne Boleyn he turned against her too, and that Cranmer was largely responsible for the execution of Anne Boleyn. But before her death "he held her hand and apologized."

The comparatively recent reorganization of the History Department has proceeded along two lines. In the first place we have given up the old solid five hour block courses. In place of the five hour course we have substituted two and three hour courses. In the second place we have given additional work in the Minor and Major,—ten hours in the Minor and ten in the Major. In the old days we simply had five hours of Minor and five of Major. The chief advantage by all odds is one which has been tried in connection with the Minor Latin—the division of the classes. The smaller the class the greater the opportunity to follow the work of the students personally, to see that they do their reports properly on time and with credit to themselves. Furthermore, the faculty have not only more time to devote to the students but also more time to devote to their own work. Another advantage of the division is the fact that it enables the student to make a certain amount of choice. They can choose lines of work more in harmony with their interests or their inclinations. Furthermore, it makes it possible for students who are not taking History as a major to take some elective work in History, whereas in the old days they sometimes hesitated to take five solid hours as an elective.

There are some disadvantages which we are gradually getting rid of. In some respects it is a disadvantage that we have been unable to arrange our work more logically. In the old system we tried to cover a considerable period, from the establishment of the Roman Empire down to the present time. Many students however did not go to the Post Major and graduated without any special knowledge of English and American History. That was a great defect and in trying to eliminate that defect we are accomplishing something. It might be possible to work out a plan to give a solid five hour course to the Minors and in that course try to cover both periods of European History, and to leave the Major and Post Major work to deal with special phases.

MISS REILLY: The class of 1903 is holding this year its tenth reunion. They have been fortunate in having back fifty-seven members. This indicates their interest

and devotion to Bryn Mawr. One comes to the first reunion of her experience—all the way across the continent from the Pacific coast to Bryn Mawr in order to be here at this time. Her impressions on coming again to Bryn Mawr will be delightful and pleasant to hear.

(The Editor regrets that Miss Edith Dabney's speech arrived too late for insertion.)

MISS REILLY: I took General Philosophy in my Sophomore year. After the first two or three weeks I was moved by the spirit to become a philosopher. Some of us who were likeminded consulted the professor, who is not at present the holder of the chair. He looked at us and said, "Reduce your mind to original chaos and let reason come in and put it in order." We went home and reduced our minds to chaos, but reason was slow in returning. Perhaps that is why I was left in confusion when I met Professor DeLaguna this afternoon on the campus and asked him what he was going to speak on tonight, for he replied that he might speak on any one of four subjects. So I cannot lead dramatically up to his subject. But I know whichever one he chooses will be inevitably delightful.

DR. DELAGUNA: After long and deliberate thought I decided to "let her go" and tell you one of my ideas. My motive is this: I play a great deal with ideas, but they never come to anything. I have lots of ideas and ever so many of them deserve to live. I wish some of them *would* live a little longer. Nobody ever trusts me; nobody has the slightest confidence in a philosopher. But there is one advantage about that: I don't have to be on committees; nobody even asks me. When I tell other people about my ideas, sometimes they go ahead; once in a while. I'm not going to try to interest you in this idea. Oh no; I simply want to get it out. There's this point to be noted. This idea of mine is a project. Now I have found it is a great scheme, whenever you have something in mind, to go and tell everybody about it, because then you are pledged to it. Whenever you are tempted to let the thing go, somebody comes along and says, "How's that scheme of yours getting on?" You feel so cheap.

This idea of mine is a Faculty Building. I never have done anything about getting a building. You people have lots of experience in getting buildings; seventeen years, is it, you've been getting a Students Building? It seems to me that a Faculty Building could be put up in much less than seventeen years. I don't know anything about this, but I've told Miss Reilly about it. She is a very clever person about getting things done. And then if she doesn't, later on we can ask Miss Reilly how it is getting on.

The reason I have been interested in this idea is a serious one. I have noticed among the men here less of a spirit of loyalty to the college than might be wished. I suppose the principal reason is this: for many years, while the college was young, the members of the Faculty changed very often. Very few members of the Faculty are older in it than I am, and this is only the end of my sixth year. The younger men have felt that they were on the point of being called away to some notable place elsewhere. But explanations don't make things any better. Very often members of the Faculty have not shared the intense loyalty of the students. Now members of the Faculty have had almost no common life here. The men in Yarrow have traced a groove to Dalton and back, to Taylor Hall and the Library and back. They have had no common life. At the present time the members of the

Faculty are broken up into just about twenty-seven different groups, many of the groups consisting of a single person. Now I have my full share of friends; I have on the Faculty of Bryn Mawr College about four intimate friends. If we were brought together and had a common life of our own it would be a good thing for us and for the college. It would give us an attachment to the College, a loyalty to the college. Not simply would we belong to it, but it would belong to us.

I thought it would be well to talk about this idea of mine, in a way to pledge myself to it, because I think this is an idea that ought to be carried out. I don't know how it will be—I never carried out an idea yet. But if some of the energetic people like Mrs. Smith over there would take it up, I believe it would go.

MISS REILLY: I am very much interested in a faculty building, and I would not mind committing myself to it. I should want to know whether Dr. DeLaguna intended to admit women to his building. I am also very much interested in the Students Building and I cannot let that *seventeenth year* go by when in the *fifteenth year* we are going to get the Students Building.

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I do not want to let the evening go by without hearing from the class of 1908, which is having its fifth reunion.

MISS MARGARET CHARLTON LEWIS: Those of you who are old alumnae have taken a more active part in the affairs of the Alumnae Association than 1908 has yet had time to do. Those who are younger have still the link with undergraduate days. We are just at the awkward age. We have come from the five most absorbing and exciting years of our lives,—years of our beginnings, in which we have taken new responsibilities and have lived under high pressure. Our minds have been engrossed by individual interests and we come back to a changed position with relation to our College. In spirit we have practically remained undergraduates; we have come back this week to find ourselves for the first time strangers. We have been confronted with the necessity of adapting our point of view to our changed situation. In the next years, we shall be not only more interested and more enlightened, but more ready to accommodate ourselves to new conditions.

MISS REILLY: For great disappointments life usually provides some great compensation. We are all very greatly disappointed that President Thomas cannot be with us tonight, but we are all greatly satisfied that Dr. Scott has consented to take her place. When I think of Bryn Mawr I think always especially of President Thomas and Dr. Scott. Of course, as I had desires to be something of a mathematician I have spent many hours in Dr. Scott's classroom. She has been with the College from its beginning. She has studied and worked for it and she can better than anyone else, in the absence of President Thomas represent her to the alumnae tonight. I have always felt it a great honor whenever I have had the pleasure of introducing President Thomas. I have never before had the honor of introducing Dr. Scott, and I feel that I am presenting to you one of the greatest teachers of the age.

DR. SCOTT. When in a very flattering way I was asked to speak in place of President Thomas, as she was not able to be here to greet you, and to close the academic year, I realized that I could not possibly speak *in place* of President Thomas, on College matters of which I have practically no knowledge. I do not often break an agreement; I am going to break this one in two ways. I am not going to say any words of greeting because I have here a greeting from President Thomas herself.

"I should be very glad if you would express my sincere regrets at not being able to be present, and say that it is at the annual alumnae supper, where I see the finished product of Bryn Mawr, that I gather fresh inspiration and courage to work on with the unfinished product during the coming year, and that I shall greatly miss the joy of seeing them and the pleasure of talking over the College with them."

Although I said I should say nothing in the way of greeting I wish to be allowed to say a few words in appreciation of the work that President Thomas does here. I shall not pretend that all times and in all matters I am entirely in agreement with her. But I should like to quote a view expressed by a colleague of mine, "Everything that is best at Bryn Mawr is due to President Thomas." I have been working with her for some twenty-eight years, and in looking back on those years I can say that from the time she laid irresistible hands on the modest idea of the College she found here, she has worked on it, developed it beyond all recognition until she has made from its small beginnings the institution of the present with its international affiliations and its worldwide reputation. I have watched with great interest and admiration her most extraordinary will, her abounding force reminding me of a story told of the commission appointed to look into the possibilities of a railroad when Stephenson first wished to construct one. They said to him, "Mr. Stephenson, we understand that you intend these cars to run along tracks. If a cow gets on the track, what will happen?" "The worse for the cow," he replied. The absolutely irresistible energy exemplified in that remark of Stephenson's I have observed to be the energy which has made the College what it is. President Thomas has the dominating personality which has made the names of the college and of the President convertible terms. She is not hampered with the temperament which forbids us to get anywhere because we see all sides of the question. In all these years I have seen and observed with the greatest admiration her unbounded devotion to the ideal. With such unbounded devotion, such determination, with energy limited only by the weakness of those about her President Thomas has secured for us a name, an undying name on the history of education.

It remains for me in a few words of dismissal simply to say: The academic year 1912-1913 has brought many good things, many things not so good—it is a year that to some of you will of course stand out in your memories as the most important year; the word tells you how you should look at that year, not as the completion of anything, but as the commencement of better things to come.

REUNION OF 1912

To the average returning alumnae the dignity of the undergraduate body is surprising. To 1912 returning from an earnest but unavailing attempt at being important during its first graduate year this dignity seemed overwhelming, and having lost every shred of importance 1912 was content with being hilarious. After enjoying hugely its own wit and humor at the class supper Monday night, led by Helen Barber, toast-mistress, it sang without a shade of sentiment to its leafless oak tree addressing it familiarly as "spindle eternal." Its costumes of light blue jackets, butterfly sashes, and Japanese parasols, in gentle contrast to the Amazonian Trappings of 1908, illustrated again 1912's love for the beautiful and ineffectual. Nightly class picnics in the hollow inspired a unanimous vote for a semi-official reunion during May-day Week, 1914.

IN MEMORIAM

MARGARET COOKSEY CAGIATI

The Class of 1909 desires to express its deep sense of loss caused by the death of Margaret Cooksey Cagiati. She was in college with us for two years, a quiet but positive influence for harmony and good will in the strenuous days of our beginning. She was always reserved, but the few who were fortunate enough to be her friends knew well the warmth and kindliness of her nature; and the many who shared with her the fellowship of college life recognized the clear understanding and the unflinching willingness to do her part, which characterized her under all circumstances.

She left Bryn Mawr in 1907 and lived abroad a great deal of the time. In the summer of 1911 she was married, in London, to Mr. Gaetano Cagiati, an Italian, prominent in the social reform movement which the Italian government is carrying on in Rome. Margaret was very happy in her new life and wished her home in Rome to be a center for all her classmates and friends who should chance to pass that way. Her letters were full of pleasant details of her life in her adopted land, and always contained cordial invitations to each and all of her friends to visit her there. She was always interested in news from the campus and quick in her response to any class business.

In January, 1913, a daughter was born to her and, very shortly afterwards she died of heart failure. The child lives, a legacy, as it were, to us of 1909, who, like us, has suffered an untold loss by the death of her mother, Margaret Cooksey Cagiati.

ELISABETH HEDGES BLAUVELT

Elisabeth Hedges Blauvelt of the Class of 1896 died at Saranac Lake last September after a four years' gallant and hopeless fight with tuberculosis. She had contracted the disease as doctor on the mission field in China. When she came home in 1908, her recovery was already hopeless.

To a nature like hers, steadfastly simple and modest, conventional words of praise or appreciation seem almost a wrong. Yet for those who knew her—and perhaps even more for those to whom the record is new—some record should be made here of the passing of so strong and sweet a spirit.

Those who knew Elisabeth Blauvelt in College will remember the strong gentle girl, somewhat aimless as it seemed then, wholly unambitious, with brilliant powers and energies only half put forth. They did not recognize the proud reserve that kept even from her closest friends the single purpose of her life. For fifteen years she kept that purpose secret, working quietly toward its fulfilment. And with the beginning of her medical study at Johns Hopkins came the sudden freeing of her powers. She had found her work, the work she was to follow with happy confidence and energy until her death.

It was characteristic of her that she would not speak of what she could not certainly accomplish. But now, with her brilliant equipment and all her plans complete, she went to China in 1905 at her own charges, announcing her sailing for seven years more casually than many of us plan a trip to Europe.

There followed her three years of telling and splendid work in the hospital of Amoy and Lio-Kbe. Then the terrible South of China heat that claims so many victims laid hold of her. Elisabeth Blauvelt was a woman of rare physique and iron strength who did not know what physical limitations meant. But the climate broke her health in three years and made her an easy prey for the fatal disease that was to end her life. She ran down steadily; yet she continued her work so gallantly and

with such imperious will that the friend who at last intervened could send her home only to die.

Against desperate odds she made a brave fight to the very end. Those three years of eager and devoted work had gripped her imagination. She never complained, but those most with her realized that it was not the accident of pain and sickness that was hard for her to face, but the fact that she could not go back to the work that called her so insistently.

It was a strange sickbed. No length of sickness could have given Elisabeth Blauvelt the invalid's point of view. People came conventionally to sympathize and cheer, and went away themselves cheered and exalted. There was no chance for their sympathy and no need for their cheer. She was one of those who give and do not take, till the end. Never did anyone make mortal accident and death seem more wholly unimportant. Those who saw her in the last years have the vision of her serene and careless courage to take with them while they live.

"She deliberately put her life," said one of her classmates, "where it would be of the highest social value."

There are countless men and women in China who bless her memory today. Others shall bless her for the doors she opened. At Tong-au a Memorial Hospital is to be built next winter that shall commemorate and carry on her unfinished work, among the people and in the land she loved.

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

BOSTON

The Bryn Mawr Club of Boston held its annual spring business meeting on April 2, at the club room, 24 Newbury Street. The following officers were elected to serve for the year 1913-14; for president, Anna Whitney, '09; for vice-president and treasurer, Sylvia Scudder Bowditch, '01; corresponding secretary, Rachel Brewer, '05; recording secretary, Margaret Vickery, ex-'09; director, Mary Richardson Walcott, '06.

It was voted at this meeting that the club increase its membership if possi-

ble, and a cordial invitation is extended through the *QUARTERLY*, to any Bryn Mawr Graduate or former student, living in or near Boston to join the club as a resident member (dues, \$5 a year); any one living more than an hour by train from Boston may join as a non-resident (dues \$1 a year, \$1 initiation fee).

At the regular club tea, held on May 7, Susan Walker Fitzgerald, '93, gave us a talk on the Michigan suffrage campaign, in which she had recently been taking part.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible. The value of the department would be greatly increased if Bryn Mawr Students everywhere would constitute themselves regular contributors to it.

1889

Harriet Randolph is retiring from her position in the Biological Department of Bryn Mawr. She plans to travel in Europe during the next two years.

Alice Anthony is to be in charge of the house at Bishop Hopkins Hall, Burlington.

Emily G. Balch has succeeded Miss Katharine Coman as professor of economics at Wellesley College.

1893

Susan Walker Fitzgerald (Mrs. Richard Y. Fitzgerald) spent several weeks in Michigan this spring, campaigning for the suffrage amendment. She marched in the suffrage parade in Washington on March 3, and in the parade in New York on May 3.

1897

Marian Whitehead Grafton (Mrs. Edwin H. Grafton) has a son, Richard Walter Grafton, born December 24, 1912.

1899

Sylvia Scudder Bowditch (Mrs. Ingersoll Bowditch) has a son, Charles Pickering Bowditch, born November 17, 1912.

Sarah H. Stites has been director in economics at Simmons College, Boston, for the past winter. She has been a member of the Legislative Bureau of the Progressive Party of Massachusetts and of the Legislative Committee of the Political Equality Union.

Sibyl Hubbard Darlington (Mrs. Herbert S. Darlington) is acting as class collector for the Endowment Fund.

Margaret Hall, Mary R. Towle, and Laura Peckham Waring (Mrs. Edward H. Waring) marched in the suffrage parade in New York on May 3.

Jannetta L. Studdiford, ex-'99, was married on April 15, to Mr. William Maxwell Reed of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Reed will make their home in Trenton, New Jersey.

Ellen P. Kilpatrick, ex-'99, expects to spend the summer at Ogunquit, Maine, studying painting.

Carolyn T. Radnor-Lewis (Mrs. Herbert Radnor-Lewis), in addition to her work for *Good Housekeeping Magazine*, has been made Associate Editor of *Harpers' Bazaar*.

1900

Elsa Dean Findley (Mrs. J. D. Findley) has a second daughter, Anna, born February 13, 1913, at Altoona, Pennsylvania.

Jessie Tatlock has been spending the winter in Rome.

Helen McCoy and her sister who have been traveling abroad were also in Rome in April.

Julia Streeter Gardner (Mrs. Henry Gardner) has a daughter, Julia Goodall Gardner, born November 24, 1912.

Leslie Knowles Blake (Mrs. Arthur Blake) has a daughter born November 23, 1912.

1904

Hope Woods Hunt (Mrs. Merrill Hunt), ex-'04, has a son, Merrill Hunt, Jr., born April 11, 1913, at South Lincoln, Massachusetts.

Annette Kelly Howard (Mrs. Frank S. Howard) has a son, Roswell Canfield Howard, born December 4, 1912.

Clara Woodruff was married in Scranton, December 3, 1912, to Mr. Robert Alonzo Hull (Princeton, '05; Harvard Law School, '08). Among the bridesmaids, Esther Sinn, Leda T. White, Hermine B. Ehlers, all of 1904. Among the guests was Florence Lexow, 1908.

Margaret Ullman has published through the Poet Lore Company *Pocahontas; a Pageant*, in blank verse. She sailed with her mother and sister the middle of June to visit relatives in Wales. Later they go to the continent and Miss Ullman and her sister will spend the winter in Germany and Italy studying. They expect to return to America in time for 1904's reunion a year hence.

Bertha Brown sailed in January with members of her family to spend a year abroad.

Alice G. Waldo spent May with Sadie Briggs Logan (Mrs. Donald B. Logan) ex-'04. About the middle of June she will join her mother at Jaffrey, New Hampshire, for June and July. Next winter she will teach history at Bishop Hopkins Hall. The school has been reorganized with Ellen S. Ogden (Ph.D., Bryn Mawr, 1911) at its head.

Alice Waldo, Sadie Briggs Logan, Jane Allen, and Evelyn Holliday Patterson visited Constance Lewis in Indianapolis during the spring.

Jane Allen who was returning to Philadelphia, March 24, the night when the terrible floods broke in Ohio and Indiana, was caught at New Madison by wash-outs before and behind and held there until the morning of the 29th. The passengers, who were obliged to live in the train, were fed by the villagers. At Piqua and Columbus, Ohio, it was necessary for passengers, owing to the destruction of bridges, to be transferred to trains waiting on the opposite side of the stream, and walking ten feet apart they crossed in safety over what remained of the original bridge.

Michie Kawai writes of her active work in attempting to interest Japanese women in Y. W. C. A. classes for shop girls and of the effort that is being made to establish a dormitory for working girls.

Eleanor F. Bliss is now at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, where her father, Brigadier-General Bliss, is stationed.

Mary Christie Rogers (Mrs. D. Miner Rogers) ex-'04, has recently sent a long hectographed letter to several classmates. She is now acting as registrar of Saint Paul's College at Tarsus, Turkey, in the absence of the instructor of French, and is conducting classes in French which are equivalent to those of the first and second year at Bryn Mawr. She also directs the work of two societies for women, one Protestant, the other Gregorian, the chief work in both being to aid financially their schools for girls. "In most cities," she writes, "it would be quite impossible for a Protestant missionary to be at the head of a Gregorian (Armenian) Society, but the feeling here is unusually friendly." For the Gregorian society there are lectures religious, social, scientific and medical. The Gregorian school committee, consisting of men, wishes to put the entire management of the girls' schools into the hands of the women's society and Mrs. Rogers hopes to take up the work next year if

she can be relieved of some of the college work.

Maud Temple took her Ph.D. degree at Harvard in February.

1905

Mabel Austin Converse (Mrs. Bernard Converse) has a second daughter, born in Rosemont, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1913.

Isabel Lynde Dammann (Mrs. John Frances Dammann) has a son, John Francis, Jr., born in Winnetka, Illinois, April 9, 1913.

Brenda Fenollosa, ex-'05, is engaged to Mr. Moncure Biddle of Philadelphia. She expects to be married the last of June and will live in Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania.

Hope Allen, who has been studying in England for two years, has returned to this country.

1906

Dorothy Congdon was married on May 21, 1913, at her home in Evanston, Illinois, to Ensign John Warburton Gates, of the United States Navy. She will spend the summer in Jamestown.

Grace Neilson La Coste (Mrs. Charles La Coste) has a daughter, Eleanor, born at Merion, Pennsylvania, on March 16, 1913.

Helen Brown Gibbons (Mrs. Herbert A. Gibbons) has a daughter, Emily Elizabeth, born in the American Hospital in Paris, May 3, 1913. Mrs. Gibbons left Constantinople some weeks before with her mother and her two older children, and has taken an apartment at 38 Montparnasse where she will remain for six months or a year. Mr. Gibbons will join her there as soon as the year's work at Robert College is over, and will study in Paris for some months.

1907

Mary Fabian is going abroad in June to remain for three years.

Mary Isabelle O'Sullivan will spend next winter in Philadelphia. She is

working at the Law Library in the Stephen Girard Building, collating the letters of Stephen Girard. Some of the material will be used by Prof. John Bach McMaster in his life of Stephen Girard.

Captain and Mrs. Fritz von Tern (Marian Cable) of Vienna are spending the summer in Hubbard Woods, Illinois.

Eleanor Ecob was married at her home in Flushing, Long Island, on April 10, 1913, to Mr. Harold Sawyer. Miss Ecob was married by her father, and her only bridesmaid was her sister Katharine, Bryn Mawr, '09. Her classmates, Anna Clark, Dorothy Forster Miller, Katharine Kerr, and Harriett Seaver were at the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer went to New Orleans on their wedding trip, and are now living in Portland, Oregon, where he is practicing law. He is a graduate of Yale ('03) and of the Harvard Law School, '07.

Elfrida Ross Massler, ex-'07, is studying music at the University of Berlin. She went abroad last October, and will probably not return until autumn.

Marian Elizabeth Bryant was married June 24, to Mr. David Eastman Johnson. After the first of September Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will be at home at 116 South East Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

The marriage of Julie de Forrest Benjamin and Mr. Roger Saul Howson took place in New York the 14th of June. Mr. and Mrs. Howson will spend the summer with Mr. Howson's family in England and Wales.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Daniels (Grace Brownell) are building a house in Forrest Hills Gardens, Long Island. They expect to move into it early in the autumn.

Margaret Ayer Barnes (Mrs. Cecil Barnes) and her husband will take a walking trip this summer in England, Ireland and Wales.

Margaret Bailey will spend next winter in New York where she will continue teaching English at Miss Chapin's School.

Harriot Houghteling, Julie Benjamin,

Margaret Angur, Grace Brownell Daniels, and Margaret Ayer Barnes spent several weeks with Eunice Schenck in Bryn Mawr this spring.

Esther Williams will spend the early part of the summer with relatives in England.

Eunice Schenck took her Ph.D. in romance languages at Bryn Mawr in June. She will live at Low Buildings next winter and will teach matriculation French and a post-major French course at the College. She will also have charge of the French oral classes.

1908

Margaret Boyd Copeland was married in June to Mr. Nathaniel Hopkins Blatchford, Jr., on June 30. She will live in Hubbard Woods, Illinois.

Helen Greely Russell (Mrs. Allen Russell) has a daughter born in April.

Lydia Sharpless Perry (Mrs. Harvey Perry) has a daughter, Edith Sharpless Perry, born February 5, 1913.

Margaret Washburn has announced her engagement to Mr. Harold Hunt of Minneapolis.

Adelaide T. Case went on a trip to New Orleans this winter.

Henrietta King Bryan, ex-'08, was married on March 26 to Mr. George Hull Baldwin. Emily R. Fox was one of the bridesmaids.

Margaret Morris expects to work at Woods Hole again this summer and to do graduate work at Yale University next winter.

Louise Milligan Herron (Mrs. Charles D. Herron) has joined her husband, Captain Herron, whose regiment was ordered to Texas on account of the Mexican troubles.

1909

Margaret Ames, ex-'09, visited in the East and South this spring.

1910

Elizabeth Louise Tenney was married on April 26 to Mr. C. Goddard Cheney.

Hildegarde Hardenburg was maid-of-honor.

Hildegarde Hardenburg, ex'10, has announced her engagement to Mr. Henry Eagle of New York.

1911

Willia Alexander was married on January 1 to Mr. James Herbert Browning.

Jeannette Allen has been coaching basket ball in Washington.

Norvelle Browne is giving piano lessons at the Music School Settlement in New York City.

Virginia Canan is to be married on June 27 to Ensign John Harold Smith, U.S.N.

Kate Chambers who has been studying at Columbia all winter took her master's degree in June. She attended the Lake Mohonk Student Volunteer Conference as a national delegate.

Julia Chickering is working for the Stokes Publishing Company in New York City.

Charlotte Claflin is working under the Charity Organization Society in New York City.

Dorothy Coffin has announced her engagement to Samuel Arnold Greeley of Winnetka. They will be married in September. Miss Coffin has been working all winter at the Art Institute in Chicago. Mr. Greeley is a graduate of Harvard and of the Boston Institute of Technology, and is a sanitary engineer.

Esther Cornell has been in Fort Sumner, New Mexico this winter.

Marion Crane has been Reader in English and Secretary to Dean Reilly. She holds a graduate scholarship for next winter.

Angela Darkow is studying for her doctor's degree at Bryn Mawr.

Catherine Delano was married to Mr. Alexander Galt Grant of Boston on May 31. Amy Walker and Marion Scott were two of her bridesmaids. Including the bride, ten members of the class were

present at the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Grant expect to live at 31 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

Margaret Doolittle has been teaching in a mission school in the mountains near Charlottesville, Virginia.

May Egan is studying law in Kansas City.

Helen Emerson and Helen Tredway have been studying in Germany. They expect to meet Frances Porter and Isabel Miller in Norway this summer, and all travel together.

Elsie Funkhouser has been doing some work for the College Equal League at Bryn Mawr.

Helen Henderson has been teaching English and French at Allegany County Academy, Cumberland, Maryland. Under her direction her pupils presented "His Excellency The Governor."

Mary Higginson has been spending the winter in Vergennes, Vermont.

Margaret Hobart is librarian of the Church Missions House in New York City. Last spring she compiled a short volume, *Institutions Connected with the Japan Mission of the American Church* and contributed two chapters to *Japan Advancing—Whither?* a mission study text-book published by the Educational Department of the Church Missions House. This book is now in its second edition. She has been giving lectures on Japan, in Japanese costume, this winter.

Margery Hoffman has spent the winter traveling in Europe and Africa.

Leila Houghteling has been in Paris since January.

Mildred Janney is studying at the Sorbonne.

Rosalind Mason teaches English in Chicago.

Agnes Murray has been executive secretary of the out-patient department of the Psychopathic Branch of the Massachusetts State Hospital for the Insane. She is now working in the department of mental diseases in the Boston Dispensary.

Alpine Parker has been teaching gymnastic classes in Baltimore.

Helen Parkhurst has spent the winter studying English and Philosophy at Bryn Mawr. She was awarded the M. Carey Thomas European Fellowship for 1913-14, and sailed for Paris on June 21. She expects to study at the Sorbonne this summer and next spring, and to take the Michaelmas term at Cambridge.

Margaret Prussing has been playing in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" all winter.

Louise Russell is working for the Russell Sage Foundation in New York City.

Marion Scott is going abroad this summer.

Iola Seeds has been traveling in Egypt and Greece this winter.

Margery Smith is going to be married in August to Mr. David Goodnow. They have taken a house in Pelham Manor.

Elizabeth Taylor took the degree of LL.B. from the New York University Law School this June. She is engaged to Mr. John Russell who is also a lawyer. They expect to be married in the autumn.

Mary Minor Watson Taylor has spent the winter in France.

Dorothy Thayer was married to Mr. Floyd Noble on May 24. Norvelle Browne was one of the bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. Noble will live in a house built for them by Mr. Thayer on the Thayer place in New Canaan, Connecticut.

Amy Walker is working for the Woman's Trade Union League in Chicago. Her latest campaign is in the cause of the eight-hour day for servant girls.

Ruth Wells has a position on the teaching staff of the Baldwin School.

Florence Wood Winship is living in Macon, Georgia.

Emma Yarnell is going to be married on June 17 to Mr. X. Gore, a graduate of the Yale Forestry School. They are going on a canoe trip for their honeymoon.

The Class of 1911 held an informal reunion celebrating with a picnic instead of a class supper. About twenty-one members of the class were back during Commencement.

1912

Mary Morgan returned to America on May 12, after a three months' trip abroad.

Julia Haines was successfully operated upon for appendicitis on May 13, at St. Vincent's Hospital, Indianapolis.

Margaret Garrigues Lester (Mrs. John Lester), ex-'12, has a daughter, Elizabeth Garrigues Lester, born April 2, 1913.

Anna Hartshorne has announced her engagement to Mr. Carroll Thornton Brown (Haverford, '08). Mr. Brown is teaching at the Westtown School.

Lorraine Mead, Gertrude Llewellyn, Gladys Spry, Jean Stirling, and Carmelita Chase returned to College on May 18 and 19 and remained for the Class Reunion.

Elizabeth Faries spent three weeks of April in North Carolina in connection with her position as Field Secretary for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church.

Beatrice Howson and Mary Piere acted as team workers for the \$750,000 Campaign for the Y. W. C. A. in Philadelphia.



THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

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THE PHEBE ANNA THORNE OPEN AIR MODEL SCHOOL

When in June, 1910, Bryn Mawr College received the sum of \$150,000 from the estate of Phebe Anna Thorne, a woman of New York State who was greatly interested in the betterment of secondary education and especially the education of girls, it was clear that the moment had arrived to carry out a scheme which had long been cherished by the President of the College and frequently discussed with the department of education. Bryn Mawr is training up every year and sending out into the world a number of alumnae, nearly one-third of whom take up the profession of teaching, either permanently or temporarily. Until those of the alumnae who chose this profession can learn in the College the best methods of teaching the subjects they undertake to teach the College equipment can not be considered complete. A school of education is coming to be regarded as a necessary adjunct of every college and such a school must not be purely theoretical. Education is one of the subjects in which theory and practice are absolutely allied so the school of education involves also a model school. From June, 1910, till October, 1913, the work of preparation has been steadily proceeding, and the model school is now opened, and the graduate school of education has a small body of interested graduate students prepared to work in its seminary and practice courses.

The greater number of these students are already to some extent trained in psychology. The new arrangement of the group work in the undergraduate courses in psychology offers a two-hour course in educational psychology in the major year, together with laboratory training which will make it possible for all future graduates to obtain a preliminary training in psychology applied to education.

With much care two women were selected to direct the work of the two schools. Dr. Kate Gordon, appointed Phebe Anna Thorne Associate Professor of Education, is an A.B. of Vassar College and a Ph.D. of Chicago University. She was Instructor in Ethics and Psychology in Mt. Holyoke College during the year 1904-05, and in Teachers College, Columbia University in 1906-07. She was also Substitute Professor of Philosophy in Mt. Holyoke College in the second semester of 1911-12. Dr. Matilde Castro, A.B. and Ph.D., University of Chicago, formerly Assistant Professor of Philosophy and Education in Vassar College, and from 1910-13 Professor of Philosophy and Education in Rockford College, was associated with Dr. Gordon as Director of the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School. For more than a year Dr. Gordon and Dr. Castro have traveled in this country and abroad—both together and separately—studying the

latest methods of secondary teaching, and visiting schools in England, France, Germany and Italy.

Prof. James H. Leuba and Associate Professor Clarence Errol Ferree of the Department of Psychology are prepared to assist the department of education on the psychological side and Dr. Gertrude Rand, who has been doing very successful experimental work in the psychological laboratory of the College for the last four years, has been appointed Reader in Educational Psychology and is ready to study and practice mental tests and investigate efficiency, fatigue, etc.

It has seemed advisable to offer education chiefly as a graduate subject and, though a two-hour elective in the History of Education given by Dr. Gordon is open to undergraduates, all the other courses, except the educational psychology mentioned above, are graduate. A three or four-year cycle of graduate work will provide for students who wish to take education as a major for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; while the A.M. degree may be taken in Education by graduates of Bryn Mawr who have only one year to devote to the work of the graduate school. A full list of the courses offered may be found in the college calendar. It includes courses in Theories of Education, Methods of Education, Psychology applied to education—Management of schools and classes—the psychology of deficient and unusual children, etc.—and of course object lessons and laboratory work in the model school.

THE PHEBE ANNA THORNE MODEL SCHOOL

A prerequisite of a model school being of course model pupils, the school has opened with one class. Had an attempt

been made to start with pupils in all the seven years of the college preparatory course the children in the upper classes would have been unevenly and probably unsatisfactorily prepared. The school has therefore opened with one class only—fifteen little girls all ten years of age and as far as can be judged well-equipped healthy normal children. The fame of the model school spread so widely that the Director had to postpone the opening for a week to give her time to see and choose among the would-be pupils, and three families moved from distant cities to Bryn Mawr to get the advantages of the school for their children. Next year a second class of fifteen to twenty children all ten years of age will be admitted, and so on until in seven years the school will be running with the full seven classes and the fifteen who started this year will be ready to enter college.

We can predict this with great assurance because the school is so full of attractions that no ordinary child will consent to leave it and is so hygienic that illness should not close the career of any of the pupils who have been widely heralded in the newspapers as Bryn Mawr's future "Superwomen." If a school course of seven years and a college course of four years—each as good as it is possible with human imperfections to make them—will produce "Superwomen" the papers may be right. Be this as it may the school course as planned will turn out girls of seventeen who will be able to read easy Latin and ordinary French and German at sight, will have a good knowledge of mathematics, history, and some science, will be able to write clear and correct English and will moreover have many accomplishments not usually included in the curriculum. They should be able to

draw, to model, to appreciate pictures and statues, to sing at sight, to interpret music by rhythmic movements, to analyze and remember it, and to express their own musical impressions by plastic dancing or by simple musical compositions.

The criticism of the present-day teachers who say that it is impossible in the time available to prepare their pupils even in the mere college entrance subjects is met in the school prospectus by the statement that improved methods of teaching will save so much time that pleasures and accomplishments can be, so to speak, thrown in. The prospectus states: "English, history and geography will be taught together as closely related parts of the same subject. The children will begin with the study of the life of the Middle Ages as pictured in the mediaeval epics. Under Mr. King's supervision the children will be taught to enunciate correctly and to read clearly and intelligently. Mathematics and drawing will be taught according to the system now in use in some of the most advanced German schools, so that each subject will supplement and explain the other. The principles of design will include the properties of the geometrical circle and angle, fractions and percentage. The work in science will begin with the study of air, earth, and water illustrated by the various scientific toys that have been designed abroad to make clear to children the fundamental conceptions of physics. French will be taught by a combination of the Montessori and phonetic methods. Reading, writing and speaking will be taught at the same time. Latin will be begun by the same methods in the second year, and Greek or German in the fourth year. The children will be taught gymnastics, singing and dancing by Mr.

Placido de Montoliu, one of the best teachers of the Jaques-Dalcroze School of Rhythmic Gymnastics at Hellerau near Dresden, who is the first teacher of the system to come to the United States. Children are first taught time by movements of the arms, and time values, or note-duration, by movements of the feet and body until after a few years of training they are said to be able to express rhythmically by dancing and gesture music played on the piano and to sing from note with an accurate sense of pitch; and, after a few more years' training themselves to improvise and compose the music of songs and dances. Children trained by this method for seven years are said to become musically developed to an extraordinary degree. There will also be daily instruction on the athletic grounds of the school in out-of-door games, such as folk dancing, tennis, basketball, hockey, cricket and baseball. During the school course all children will be taught to swim and to skate."

The hygienic novelties of the school have made a strong appeal to parents. All the work will be done in out-of-door class rooms. One very attractive room like a Japanese pagoda has already been built and each class as it enters will have its own separate out-of-door school room. The room has a roof and on the side facing the wind windows can be closed so that papers, etc., will not be blown away. For the rest the children are in the open air. They wear Esquimaux suits, provided by the school, with caps and gloves which will keep them warm in the coldest weather. As this out-of-door life makes for hunger light lunches will be served at 10.30 and 2.30 and a substantial hot lunch—meat, vegetables and dessert—at 12.30. The children are to be at the school from 9. till 3.30.

In the middle of the morning they will all lie down on cots in the open air and have half an hour for sleep. All the preparation will be done in school hours—no work will be taken home.

In the room provided for the gymnastics and dancing a special floor has been laid down and the children dance and exercise with bare feet and wearing the Dalcroze gymnasium suits.

All this is offered at a surprisingly small cost. The fees, which include

everything—even lunches and gymnasium suits—begin at \$100 a year and rise by \$10 each year to \$170. Moreover the best graduate of the school will win a Scholarship of \$2100 that will practically pay her expenses through college. The Phebe Anna Thorne Model School will probably never lack pupils—especially as every year no pains will be spared to make it even better.

ISABEL MADDISON.

WITH THE ALUMNAE

THE FALLS OF IGUAZÚ

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1912.

Going down-stream on the River Paraná.

Temperature: 100° F.

DEAR _____,

I did so wish for you to enjoy with me this expedition to the Falls of Iguaazú; it has been a wonderful experience. It is so thrilling to have been among the pioneers here, for of course, relatively speaking, very few sight-seers have made the trip, which bears the reputation of being full of hardships. As yet, nature is absolutely untouched by civilization, but I daresay that within fifty years a flourishing hotel will mark the spot where our camp stood and doubtless an aeroplane line will then carry passengers over the 18 kilometres from the River to the Falls, which I traversed on a bony little moth-eaten pony.

We left the river steamer at Porto Aguirré, at the meeting-point of Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil. Porto Aguirré is not a town, as its name implies, but merely a little group of two or three rude shacks hanging on the side of a very steep hill that rises abruptly from the river bank. Our landing was made just before sunset and was most interesting; our little steamer pushed her nose into the bank, a gang-plank was thrown across, and we simply stepped over it after our luggage in the most delightfully primitive fashion. Here we were at last, many, many miles from even the smallest of villages and far in the heart of the South American jungle. Mine host spoke not a word of English, so Martha's scanty stock of Spanish was in constant demand. We all felt very merry—being a most congenial quintet—and thoroughly enjoyed our rude and novel surroundings. The shack is just a rough board house, kitchen in the rear, dining-room in front, store-room on one side and two good-sized sleeping apartments on the other.

Ordinarily—in the season—when there are parties of several persons, the women sleep in one room and the men in the other, but we had the advantage of being "unseasonable," so Mr. and Mrs. Carter occupied one room, Evelyn, Martha and I the other. Some protesting chickens were caught and killed for our supper (and we carried some live ones over to

the Falls next day for our meals while there). Many mules, horses, cows and calves wandered at will over the hillside and peered curiously in at the doors in most friendly fashion. We turned in early and were up at 6.30, starting at about eight after a cup of hot chocolate all around, which is all one takes for breakfast in this part of the world.

We three *Senhoritas* were to ride, and my mount proved to have a very sore back. Our host had left the girth so loose that the saddle fell off before we were fairly started. I was landed under pony's hoofs but seemed to be none the worse for it, although he walked on various parts of my person. That mount was left behind and Evelyn and I divided the distance, each riding part of the way and driving the other part.

I wish you could have seen our *coche*; it resembled a very old, dirty express wagon with no top, and it was covered with the red mud that abounds here, caked on the sides. It was drawn by four mules with a postilion on one of the leaders, and four other natives acted as escort and out-riders—dressed in their picturesque costume and armed with short guns and hunting knives. The first part of the trail is very rough and we rattled and bumped at a great rate; our luggage beneath us acted as shock absorbers but the absorption was by no means complete! The chickens we carried squawked and protested under the seat where they had been thrust, but finally settled down looking very cross and wild-eyed—thinking doubtless that the fate ahead of them was no worse than the present torture they were enduring.

Evelyn was too kind to her pony and did not get much speed out of him, but I followed the example of our postilion and urged mine on with shrill yaps and cat-calls which seemed most effective for we fairly flew over the ground—I feeling like a circus-performer! The ride through the virgin forest was glorious; never have I seen such enormous trees! They were covered with the most exquisite orchids and thick, clinging vines. There were no clearings, of course, just thick, thick jungle and the red trail stretching on ahead of us. Hundreds of

gorgeous butterflies showed us our path, and monkeys and parrots chattered at us from far back among the trees—at a safe distance. Once a wild-cat crossed the trail ahead and slipped into the thick bushes; our postilion was down in a twinkling, his gun ready, but—the wild-cat escaped! At a little before 10 o'clock we cantered out into the open space where stood our second camp; the Falls lay before us and their spray beat upon our hot faces in a refreshing mist. They are far ahead of Niagara in everything except actual volume of water; the setting is much more beautiful—emerald-green foliage, unspoiled by man, on all sides. There is a giant horseshoe here, as at Niagara, the Brazilian Falls forming the northernmost part, the Argentine, the southernmost.

We lunched at 11.30, our friends the chickens forming the main part of the repast. They were a bit tough owing to their very recent decease, but were otherwise quite palatable in a dish of boiled rice. Our ponies were turned loose to browse and roll at will. At 2 o'clock we set forth to see the Falls from the various points of view, our body-guard of natives continuing to act as escort. The camp is perched on the very edge of a steep hill, down which our trail lay. At the foot of the hill we crossed a rushing little stream, walking over on a perilously shaky bamboo-pole with a single wire at the side, to which we clung. Ten minutes' walk through the forest on the further side brought us to the edge of a precipice whence we looked across a broader stream to the Brazilian coast and the Brazilian Falls which are magnificent and form a separate small horseshoe. The mists rose constantly in great clouds—like a perpetual incense fire.

Next we retraced our steps for a short distance, coming out at last on rising ground where we could see the whole glorious panorama. I counted seventeen large cataracts and several small ones. The cataracts are separated by beautiful patches of green, and directly opposite to us there was an enormous cleft in the rocky cliff, down which hundreds of tons of water poured in torrents to rise again in spray after dashing on the rocks below. From here we pushed on, across part of the actual Falls—stepping on very slippery rocks partly covered by water, and emerged finally on a little island directly under the Falls. The spray beat deliciously on our faces; we looked up, up—to the top of the cataract where the last rays of the

sun were just glinting on the edge of the water and where there is a constant rainbow in the mist. To complete the picture, a flock of little green paroquets fluttered across, diving into the spray for their evening dip and dropping feathers as they flew.

After this we returned to the hut and—if you please—desecrated the scene by playing Bridge on a soap-box, entirely surrounded by pink mosquito-netting to keep off the flies, before what is probably one of the finest views in the world.

The next morning, that is, yesterday, we did the whole round again. . . . We were wonderfully fortunate as to weather conditions and did not suffer from the heat until yesterday. Friday night we had the most wonderful sunset I have ever seen. You can imagine the Falls bathed in an exquisite pink glow against which the dark green trees were sharply outlined. Later on, the stars came out sparkling and clear, as they are in December at home. We looked through the open door-way of our bedroom into the wide southern sky, and the Southern Cross hung before us all night.

At one the next day we started back to Porto Aguirré. We had the two hottest hours of the day for our ride and were very thankful to tumble out of our saddles when we reached the Porto, just before the breaking of a terrific thunder storm. The night set in very, very hot—"mucho caloré," as the natives truthfully expressed it. We are pretty well used to all kinds of biting insects by this time—after two months in the tropics, but we had our worst experience last night. I slept very little and the night seemed endless. Twice I ventured across the room to get an orange for my parched throat—the water was not drinkable—or the citronella for my irritated limbs, and each time I stepped squarely upon some curious four-footed friend—once it was a lizard, I think, and once a rat.

This is a very hot day, but we are sitting under a canvas stretched over the forepart of the little deck of the steamer and the breeze is soft and delicious. We can see the deck below where the steerage quarters are, and where the natives are lying wrapped in their gay *ponchos*, or blankets. In their midst, an enormous side of raw beef hangs from the deck roof and from it, three times a day, the cook cuts portions to stew for their meals! I must stop now . . . doubtless you have fallen by the way long since.

HELEN KEMPTON, '05.

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOLUME VII

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No. 3

IN APPRECIATION

The subscribers of the *QUARTERLY* will greatly regret Mrs. Andrews' decision—due to the stress of other work—to resign the editorship of the magazine—a position that she has so admirably filled during a period of fourteen years. It is surely but to voice the feeling of all to say that in her hands the *QUARTERLY* has been all that we could wish it to be and that her management of both the literary and the business side has been wonderfully efficient.

THE FUTURE OF THE *QUARTERLY*

The *QUARTERLY* has hitherto given its readers not only the college and alumnae news, but, as well, suggestions and information on topics where the special interests of the Alumnae join the wider interests of their lives. It is the more to be regretted, therefore, that the coöperation of the Alumnae in general has not been commensurate with the efforts of the retiring Editor.

At the Annual Meeting of February 1, 1913, the Editor reported that the *QUARTERLY* had run into debt owing to a falling off of subscriptions and advertisements. The Association then voted to finance the *QUARTERLY*, at least until a special meeting to be held in June. At this special meeting the Association voted to put the management of the *QUARTERLY* in the

hands of the Board of Directors, and to bring the matter up for final settlement at the next annual meeting. After careful consideration the Board decided to issue the next two numbers, in a somewhat changed form, to await the action of the Association. As may be seen from the present number, the size of the *QUARTERLY* has been reduced and different styles of paper, type, etc., have been adopted.

It of course goes almost without saying that the reason for the existence of the *QUARTERLY* lies in the interest taken in it by the members of the Association. We trust that there has been, all this time, much latent interest that will bestir itself now that a crisis has come in the affairs of the *QUARTERLY*. The Editor therefore, earnestly hopes that all members of the Association interested in the *QUARTERLY* will try to enlarge the subscription list and, especially, that they will send in items of news, comments on matters of interest to the Alumnae (a broad field is thus offered), and send books and articles for review.

ELVA LEE,
Editor.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Editor wishes to thank Mrs. Andrews and Miss Morris for the assistance given in issuing this number of the *QUARTERLY*.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

October 1 College opened at a quarter to nine.

October 2 President's reception and address to the entering class.

October 3 President's reception and address to the graduate students.

October 4 Christian Association reception to the entering class.

October 5 Sunday evening service. Sermon

by the Rev. George A. Barton, Professor of Semitic Languages and Biblical Literature.

October 10 Address before the College by Miss Ume Tsuda of Tokyo, under the auspices of the Christian Association, on "Women's Education in Japan."

October 12 Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Father Hutchinson, O.H.C. of St. Clements Church, Philadelphia.

October 17 Address before the College by

Mr. Bernard Noel Langdon-Davies of England under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society in the Chapel at 4.30. Subject, "The Great Illusion."

October 18 Senior oral examinations in French. Senior reception to the Freshman class.

October 19 Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., Rector of the Church of the Saviour, Philadelphia.

October 24 Faculty reception for graduate students.

October 25 Senior oral examinations in German.

October 26 Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. George A. Johnston Ross of Union Theological Seminary, New York.

October 31 Lantern Night.

November 2 Sunday evening service. Sermon by Mr. Dan Crawford of England.

November 7 Meeting of the Debating Club. Debate in the Chapel at 7:30.

November 8 Reserved for meeting of the Consumers' League.

November 9 Sunday evening service. Sermon by

November 14 Senior reception for the graduate students in the Gymnasium.

November 15 Banner night.

November 16 Sunday evening service. Sermon by President Charles A. Richmond, D.D., President of Union College, Schenectady, New York.

November 17 Collegiate and matriculation condition and deferred examinations begin.

November 21 Meeting of the Graduate Club.

November 23 Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Robert Elliott Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

November 25 Matriculation and collegiate condition and deferred examinations end.

November 26 Thanksgiving vacation begins at 1 o'clock.

December 1 Thanksgiving vacation ends at 9 a.m.

CAMPUS NOTES

The twenty-ninth academic year began on Wednesday, October 1, with a crowded registration of both graduate and undergraduate students. The changes which take place in the life of a college generation—which President Thomas reckons as four years—seem small enough and yet each year Freshmen come to a slightly different life from that of the class which preceded them.

From the Campus we look towards the new Model School and the new Infirmary. In spite of the fact that its furniture is of the most necessary kind only, the Infirmary looks most attractive. And in this connection we observe that, year by year, physical examinations become more rigid; and this year, too, Cynthia Wesson, '09, has called for athletes who will volunteer as subjects of scientific investigation, so that we may know the difference in physical reaction between playing water polo and practicing archery. For archery, we understand, is about to be revived in the hope of raising at once—such is Miss Applebee's modest plan—the low American championship scores.

Exercise regulations, too, have been changed so that the Black List has become as obsolete as the laws of Draco and Solon. Seniors may no longer do thirty periods of running to reduce their multiplied hours of exercise. Exercise is made up the next week or not at all, and heavy fines urge one to an early performance of duty. In short, as Leah Cadbury said at a reception to the Freshmen—"Everything is being done to make Bryn Mawr students the flower of American womanhood."

Since hazing and Rush Night have been omitted from our College introductions, the life of the Freshmen runs now in quieter channels. Freshman parade, many persons think, as a substitute for Rush Night, is satisfying neither as a spectacle nor as an emotion. Much might be done to enliven that occasion, which is now somewhat darkly funereal—in spite of the Band.

As for the Fire Department—as Dr. Johnson said of the camel: "It is difficult to define but we know it when we see it."

A certain amount of "oral" agitation having arisen, orals being distinctly a moot point—at least we feel that we shall not overstate the fact when we say that it is a moot point among the undergraduates—this agitation having arisen President Thomas has consented to recommend to the Faculty, experimentally, senior one-hour electives in French and German, which may be so elected by Seniors who have failed in one or both orals. This applies only to such Seniors as have electives available. Certainly with college entrance requirements in French and German, with modified summer reading, with prefatory mock orals, with tutoring classes, with elective one-hour courses open to Seniors, orals should lose a little of their terror. Some undergraduate heretics even feel that the College has been generous in its concessions to the great

oral bogie and now Seniors may be able to devote at least a part of their last year to the pursuit of written Knowledge and a meagre amount of Happiness.

Of Self-Government and the Christian Association we can say little. Many believe that the Christian Association does fulfil its mission in College and reach our needs. While much difficulty exists everywhere in the Church field, and the individual endeavor for the Christian life is permanently an uphill road, we cannot be surprised if the inspiration often seems lost in a mechanical organization. Still, a sturdy hope is felt that the earnest effort to work in religious coöperation will result in a seriously helpful year for all of us. This is—to borrow President Thomas's phrase—"the greatest Adventure" of all.

AMY GORDON HAMILTON, '14.

ORAL PERCENTAGES

In connection with this comment on the orals, it is interesting to note that in the Senior oral examinations in French of October 24 and 25, 1913, the percentage of failures was lower than it has been since 1909. Of the sixty-one who tried the examination, sixteen failed. The percentages of failures for the last eleven classes are as follows: 1904, 12.5 per cent; 1905, 20.4 per cent; 1906, 40.9 per cent; 1907, 30.3 per cent; 1908, 30.2 per cent; 1909, 12.27 per cent; 1910, 32.2 per cent; 1911, 32.60 per cent; 1912, 44 per cent; 1913, 42.86 per cent; 1914, 26.23 per cent.

THE NEW FRENCH SCHOLARSHIPS

One of the two new Graduate Scholarships for French women has been awarded to Juliette Galabert, who was selected and nominated by M. Bédier.

THE NETTIE MARIA STEVENS FUND

A number of the friends and former students of Miss Nettie Maria Stevens, wishing to record their appreciation of the services she rendered to science by her work, their admiration for her personality and their gratitude for the aid and encouragement she ungrudgingly bestowed upon others, have founded in her memory a fund of \$120 and have handed it over to the Trustees of the College. This fund is to be known as the Nettie Maria Stevens Fund for Books, and its interest is to be used for the purchase of approximately one book each year

for the Department of Biology of Bryn Mawr College.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE FACULTY AND STAFF

During the summer Prof. Albert Schinz, Professor of French, was released from his engagement with the College to accept the position of head of the French Department and Professor of French in Smith College.

Professor Alfred Horatio Upham, Associate Professor of English and Comparative Literature, also resigned in order to accept a full professorship in Miami University.

Prof. Don Rosco Joseph, Associate Professor of Physiology, was called to the St. Louis Medical School. His position has been filled by the appointment of Prof. Arthur Russell Moore, A.B., of the University of Nebraska, 1904; Graduate Student, University of Colorado, 1907; University of California, 1908-11; Ph.D., University of California, 1911; Assistant in Physiology, University of California, 1909-11; Assistant Professor of Physiology in the University of California, 1911-13.

Mr. Frederick Aldrich Cleveland, Lecturer in History, was unable to resume his work on account of illness and Dr. Paul Van Brunt Jones was appointed Lecturer in History, giving the courses that Mr. Cleveland had offered. Dr. Jones is an A.B. of the University of Michigan, 1906; A.M., University of Michigan, 1908; Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1912; Assistant in History, University of Michigan, 1906-07; Instructor in History, 1907-10; Harrison Fellow in History, University of Pennsylvania, 1910-12; Harrison Research Fellow in History, University of Pennsylvania, 1912-13.

To fill the vacancy in the department of archaeology Mr. Rhys Carpenter has been appointed lecturer in Classical Archaeology. He is the son of Prof. William Henry Carpenter, Professor of Germanic Philology at Columbia University. He is an A.B. of Columbia University and as Rhodes Scholar for New York State studied for three years at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took classical honors. He was Drisler Fellow in Classics at Columbia University for one year and studied as a traveling fellow one year at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens.

Prof. David Hilt Tennent has been granted leave of absence from October 1 to January 1 to join a Carnegie Scientific Cruise to Australia,

where he will procure material for continuing his research work in Echinoderms. During his absence Dr. Florence Peebles, A.B., Woman's College, Baltimore, 1895, and Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1900, will give his courses. She was Associate Professor of Biology in the Woman's College, Baltimore, from 1899 to 1906 and has published many papers on her research work in biology.

Mary Edith Pinney, A.B., and A.M., Kansas University, Fellow in Biology, Bryn Mawr College, 1910-11, and President's European Fellow, 1911-12, Instructor in Kansas University, 1912-13, has been appointed Demonstrator in Biology.

Miss Mary Letitia Jones who had been Librarian at Bryn Mawr College since 1907, resigned to accept a position in California near her home. Her position has been filled by the appointment of Lois Antoinette Reed, A.B., University of Illinois, 1909; B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1904; Librarian of the Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, 1905-07; Cataloguer of the Library of the University

of Illinois, 1907-10; Assistant Librarian, Rochester University Library, 1910-13.

Dr. Frances R. Sprague has been appointed Assistant Physician of the College, replacing Dr. Marianna Taylor who was unable to accept re-appointment. Dr. Sprague is a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania and practiced for many years in San Francisco.

LIST OF WARDENS

The following is the list of Wardens of Halls for the present year:

Pembroke Hall, Martha Gibbons Thomas, A.B., 1889. Assistant Warden (temporary), Marion Edwards Park, A.B., 1898; A.M., 1899.

Radnor Hall, Susanne Carey Allinson, A.B., 1910.

Merion Hall, Ruth Babcock, A.B., 1910; Teacher in the Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Massachusetts, 1910-13.

Rockefeller Hall, Hilda Worthington Smith, A.B., 1910; A.M., 1911; student New York School of Philanthropy, 1912-13.

Denbigh Hall, Eleanor Bontecou, A.B., 1913.

IN MEMORIAM

MARGUERITE BERDÉE ARMSTRONG

JANUARY 18, 1882—SEPTEMBER 2, 1913

"For hand of strength, for heart of cheer,
For all that's wise and kind and dear."

On the morning of September 2, 1913, in that frightful wreck of the Bar Harbor express near New Haven, Marguerite Berdée Armstrong was instantly killed. She was returning from Moosehead Lake and was in the Kinco car which had been attached to the rear of the train.

In such a tragedy as this, when our first impulse is to cry out in blind, unreasoning protest, there comes a later realization that, after all, the true measure of a life lies not in the number of years upon this earth but in the intrinsic worth of these years. Here was a young life abounding in earnest usefulness—one which was being lived in unselfishness, gentle good cheer and modest unconsciousness of its deep, widespread influence for all that is truest and highest. It is this influence which will go on—which must go on by reason of its very nature. Death can in nowise spell its end. When one has lived and loved and prayed as she had, not many years are required for the soul to reach

the fullness of its earthly development—just as a fair fruit which is constantly in the sunshine will ripen before its fellows that lie in the shade.

It was when Marguerite Armstrong came to College that we first knew her. Her life there was a very full one. She brought to it a quiet enthusiasm and a readiness to take an intense interest in all its phases. She was a good student, faithful, conscientious, ambitious, persevering, and keenly interested in her work. She had an unusually well-ordered mind—not so quick as it was capable of great concentration, perception, clear-thinking and thorough assimilation.

She worked well and hard and she played with her whole soul. No member of the Class of 1905 can forget our faithful goal keeper on the hockey field. Other candidates could not compete with her for coolness, steady nerve, accuracy, and judgment; she was the backbone of a victorious team—always there, always ready, and always to be depended upon. This may seem a slight thing in itself, but it is typical of her whole college career, which was full of just

such big responsibilities borne in a like quiet unobtrusive manner.

In the spring of her Freshman year came the College's first tribute to her ability and character in her election to the Advisory Board of Self-Government. This was followed by election to the Executive Board and finally to the Vice-Presidency. The Association underwent some trying experiences during those years and much time, strength, and thought had to be expended upon its problems. Speaking of her in this connection, one of her fellow officers writes: "Maggie was a wonderful person—one of the finest and best I have ever known. The side I saw of her in our Self-Government work I shall not forget. She was an ideal person to do such work, for she was too big to be affected by little things; the constant petty irritations and worries that harass all Self-Government Boards left her untouched. She had real independence of character, absolute fairness, self-control and sanity."

She became a member of the Christian Union Board at the time when the religious organization of the College was passing through a crisis. Here, as elsewhere, her judgment, poise and broad-minded point of view were invaluable. She possessed a rare spirituality. Her religion was simple, undogmatic and practical; she lived her beliefs rather than talked them. That this deep religious feeling, which was the vital impelling force of her life, was too precious and sacred to be discussed was her sincere conviction when she came to College. But when she found herself one of those chosen to lead and advise in the religious life of the College, the fact that she was then willing to lift the veil from her holy of holies—to share with others what meant so much to her—was in itself proof of the deep significance she attached to it. The very effort it cost her to speak made us realize the greatness of the motive power.

In spite of the many demands made upon her she lived her life quietly and with a fine reserve; there was nothing feverish, excited or incomplete about it. Without neglecting her duties she always had time for friends and for pleasures with them. Her real friendships were deep and intimate; she gave unstintingly of her love and loyalty and devotion of herself. Throughout the College she was genuinely liked and admired. Her very reserve and quiet dignity gave a clue to the depths of her nature and the loveliness of her character never failed to be appreciated. Her charm was that of gentleness rather than

of vivacity—the gentleness of unconscious strength. She was possessed of a kindly spirit, with ready sympathy for all and malice towards none, a deep understanding and an unflinching sense of humor. She was quick to discern but slow to criticize; to a remarkable degree she was free from prejudices and able to see another's point of view. Hers was a sweet reasonableness, an open mind and heart. In this age of many false values, her innate sense of true proportions stands out; and while we are living in the midst of so much haste and unrest, her life shines forth as an ideal of serenity, calm and peace.

That our estimate of Marguerite Armstrong was amply justified is shown in the subsequent years of her life. After graduating from Bryn Mawr she taught in various schools. She came into close contact with many of her pupils and this intimate relationship, once begun, was never dropped. One of the notable things about her was the way she found leisure in her busy life to keep in touch with so many persons. A former pupil writes: "We all came to love her very deeply. Her relation to us was so much more than that of a mere teacher; she was like an older sister and her inspiration was one of the biggest things in my life. I had not seen her for four years, but we always heard from her occasionally and only this summer I had had a sweet letter and little present from her." She likewise kept up an active interest in College affairs. In February, 1911, she was elected a member of the Academic Committee. She looked forward to her term of office with pleasure and regretted that, after a year, she felt it her duty to resign, unforeseen stress of work having prevented her attending the meetings. For the past four years she had been secretary of Miss Madeira's School in Washington and found this work even more to her liking than teaching. Here she became an influential force in the school which, in turn, came to be the center of her interest and hopes. She had watched its growth almost from the beginning and had seen the realization of many of her ambitions for it. Not only had she rendered invaluable service to the school, but she had endeared herself to all connected with it. Miss Madeira says in a recent letter: "Her loving presence is here everywhere. As we sit in the office working, we turn everywhere to her handwriting, her work. The organization of the office is amazing—the wonderful thoughtfulness, the care, the consideration for others mani-

fested in all her plans. . . . Her life was governed in its every aspect only by love. . . . I never have known anyone like her in this respect. Other persons might have greater intellects or greater powers of other kinds, but no one I have ever known had her power of love. She had long ago effected the great consummation."

This last summer had been passed in seeing the relatives so dear to her, visiting a few friends, and finally, camping with her father in the Maine woods. Her love of all outdoors is worth mentioning—she counted as wasted the hours spent under a roof. It was coincident with the largeness of her nature that she especially loved the wild places. We believe that

it was all a happy vacation for her; we know that she left many precious memories for those of us who were fortunate enough to share it with her.

"Calm on the bosom of thy God,
Young spirit, rest thee now:
E'en while with us thy footstep trod,
His seal was on thy brow.

"Dust, to its narrow house beneath;
Soul, to its home on high:
They that have seen thy look in death
No more may fear to die."

[SIGNED] 1905.

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

BOSTON

The Bryn Mawr Club held its first tea of this year on October 8, at the Club room at 24 Newbury Street. The Club has moved from the first to the second floor of the same building it occupied last year.

The Club once more cordially invites, through the *QUARTERLY*, any alumna or former student of Bryn Mawr, living in or near Boston, to join us. The dues are five dollars a year and five dollars initiation fee for residents; one dollar a year and one dollar initiation fee for non-residents, that is, those living more than one hour by train from the city.

NEW YORK

The Bryn Mawr Club has been extensively redecorated and somewhat remodeled during the summer. An extra transient bedroom has been added; the two drawing-rooms on the second floor have been arranged so that they can be thrown into one, with a new hard wood floor suitable for dancing. The color scheme of the two rooms is now uniform, and the French hangings and upholstery add greatly to the attractiveness of the rooms.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible. The value of the department would be greatly increased if Bryn Mawr Students everywhere would constitute themselves regular contributors to it.

1889

Harriet Randolph, after holding the position of Demonstrator in Biology for twenty years, has resigned and gone to Europe for an indefinite stay.

Alice Crew, daughter of Helen Coale Crew (Mrs. Henry Crew), has finished her Freshman year at Northwestern University.

Lucy Harris, daughter of Sophia Weygandt Harris (Mrs. John McArthur Harris) entered College in October as '89's Class Baby.

Leah Goff Johnson (Mrs. Alba Boardman Johnson) was abroad during the summer with her husband.

1890

Marian MacIntosh will remain abroad during the winter.

1893

Evangeline Walker Andrews (Mrs. Charles M. Andrews) has resigned the editorship of the *QUARTERLY*, owing to stress of outside work and a consequent lack of time.

Margaret Hilles Johnson (Mrs. Joseph Esrey Johnson) is coming to New York to live, probably somewhere in the suburbs. Letters addressed to her at 52 William Street, New York City, will always reach her.

Bertha Putnam has returned to Mount Holyoke as Associate Professor of History, after a year of research work in London.

Umé Tsuda, ex-'93, sailed for Japan on October 30. She came to America in May as delegate to the International Conferences at Princeton, Silver Bay, Lake Mohonk and Muskoka Lake. Of Miss Tsuda's School in Tokyo, Bishop Brent writes: "I count it one of the most wholesome educational centers for women in Japan."

1894

Mary Breed has been appointed Dean of the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School of the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh. She was obliged to resign as Alumnae Director, on account of the rule that a member of the staff of another college may not serve as Alumnae Director of Bryn Mawr.

1895

Mary Flexner spent the summer in Europe and is now living in Chicago. Her address is 209 East Chestnut Street.

1897

Mary Campbell spent the summer in Europe. Mildred Minturn Scott (Mrs. Arthur Hugh Scott), with her two little daughters, spent the summer with her mother at Murray Bay in Canada. She returned to England in September and will take up her permanent residence at Waterside Copse, Liphook, Hants.

Beth Caldwell Fountain (Mrs. Gerard Fountain), with her four children, spent several weeks this summer at Elsa Bowman's Farm at Lake Sunapee.

1898

Hannah Carpenter is spending the winter in Kansas City.

Marion Park is doing graduate work at Bryn Mawr.

1899

Margaret Hall spent part of the summer at Elsa Bowman's Farm.

1900

Margaret Browne, ex-'00, spent the summer in Salt Lake City, visiting Kate Williams. She will spend the winter in Amherst, Massachusetts.

1901

Elizabeth Lewis Otey (Mrs. Dexter Otey) and Edith Campbell spent six weeks in Europe this summer.

Louise Brown is living in New Haven with her sister. Her address is 490 Prospect Street.

Caroline Daniels Moore (Mrs. Philip Wyatt Moore) has a son, Francis Daniels Moore, born August 17.

Frances Ream Kemmerer (Mrs. J. L. Kemmerer) has taken a house in Short Hills, New Jersey, for the winter.

Alice Dillingham spent the summer in Paris and Tours.

Elizabeth White was with Alice Day Jackson on an excavating party in the West this summer.

Ellen Ellis has leave of absence from Mount Holyoke for two years, in order that she may hold a position as Professor of History in Constantinople College.

1902

Helen Nichols Estabrook (Mrs. Mansfield Estabrook), ex-'02, is now living in Flushing, Long Island.

Jane Cragin Kay (Mrs. D'Arcy Hemsworth Kay) has moved to a farm in eastern Canada.

Alice Day Jackson (Mrs. Percy Jackson) and Mr. Jackson accompanied Mr. Hodge of the Smithsonian Institute on an excavating expedition in Arizona this summer.

1903

Rosalie James spent the summer at Neuilly, France.

Carrie Wagner was in France this summer.

Martha White and Grace Meigs took a riding trip in the Rockies in August.

1904

Alice Schiedt Clark (Mrs. Paul F. Clark) is spending the winter in Baltimore, where her husband is studying at the Johns Hopkins Medical School. Her address is 1027 North Caroline Street.

Bertha Ehlers has spent several months in northern Italy. She took a walking trip through the Dolomites during the summer.

Sara Ellis is teaching at the Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore.

Adola Greely Adams (Mrs. Charles Lawrence Adams) is now living at Willimantic, Connecticut, where her husband is the rector of a parish.

Leslie Clark spent part of the summer with Marguerite Gribi Kreutzberg (Mrs. Otto Kreutzberg) at Lake Bluff, Illinois. They took a trip through the Yellowstone.

Phyllis Green Anderson (Mrs. Clifford S. Anderson) ex-'04, has a son, Robert Patton Anderson, born August 9, at Worcester, Massachusetts.

Katharine Dudley, ex-'04, has been abroad for the last six months. The last part of the time she spent visiting in Spain.

Dorothy Foster has leave of absence from Mount Holyoke, and will probably spend the year studying at Harvard.

Gertrude Buffum Barrows (Mrs. Richard Barrows) took a motor trip this summer, with her husband, from Haverford to Cape Cod and the Berkshires, leaving Miss Mary Barrows, aged six months, at home with a trained nurse.

Patty Rockwell Moorhouse (Mrs. H. Wilson Moorhouse) has a son, H. Wilson Moorhouse, Jr., born on May 22 at Ardmore.

Maud Temple, who took her Ph.D. at Harvard last spring, is Reader in English at Bryn Mawr this year. She is also giving a course in Descriptive Writing.

1905

Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins (Mrs. J. C. Chadwick-Collins) expects to make a visit to America this winter with her-husband and baby.

Katharine Fowler is registrar of the School of Philanthropy in New York. She has taken a small apartment at 52 Irving Place for the winter.

Alice Jaynes spent the summer at Parkdale, Oregon, camping on the ranch of Grace Campbell Babson (Mrs. Sydney Gorham Babson), '00.

Nathalie Fairbank Bell (Mrs. Laird Bell) has a second daughter, born in September.

Marguerite Armstrong was killed in the railroad wreck on September 2, when the Bar Harbor and White Mountain expresses collided near North Haven, Connecticut. The funeral was held on September 4, at the home of her grandmother at Ilion, New York. Her classmates, Helen Kempton and Rachel Brewer, went on to the funeral.

Margaret Thayer was married at her home in Concord, New Hampshire, on September 24, to Mr. Frank Jones Sulloway of that city. The wedding was very small, owing to Mrs. Thayer's

illness, only about twenty persons being present, among them Emily Blodgett, ex-'05, and Leslie Farwell Hill (Mrs. Edward Buffum Hill). Mrs. Sulloway's address is 80½ School Street, Concord, New Hampshire.

Elisabeth Henry Redfield (Mrs. John M. Redfield) has moved to an apartment at 142 East 27th Street, New York.

Louise Marshall has been bicycling through England this summer. She visited Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins at her home in Dorset.

Brenda Fenollosa, ex-'05, was married on June 30, 1913, at Ipswich, Massachusetts, to Mr. Moncure Biddle of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Biddle went to Nova Scotia on their wedding trip, and are now living at Chestnut Hill.

Margaret Otheman was married on October 18, to the Reverend Frank Wood Moore. Her address after November 15 will be 4 Nelson Street, Auburn, New York.

1906

Augusta French Wallace (Mrs. Tom Wallace) has been East for two months. She returned to Louisville the end of September.

Elizabeth Harrington was married on September 20, at her summer home in Ipswich, Massachusetts, to Mr. Arthur Hendricks Brooks, of Cambridge and Boston. Mr. Brooks is a lawyer, a graduate of Harvard of the class of 1891, and of the Harvard Law School, class of 1894. Mary Richardson Walcott (Mrs. Robert Walcott), '07, Adelaide Neall and Catharine Anderson were at the wedding.

Frances Lyon Naething (Mrs. Foster Naething), ex-'06, died on August 28, at Monrovia, California, after an illness of a few weeks. She had gone to a sanitarium in Monrovia from her home in Arizona, suffering from lung trouble but not thought to be seriously ill. The end came suddenly.

Grace Neilson LaCoste (Mrs. Charles J. C. LaCoste), with her husband and her two children, has returned to England to live. Her address is now New House, Parkstone, Dorset, England.

Anne Pratt has gone to California to live. She has taken a position in the Library of the University of California at Berkeley.

Helen Sandison is in the English Department at Vassar this year.

Elizabeth Townsend, ex-'06, was married on October 4, at St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, Massachusetts, to Dr. James Rockwell Torbert

of Boston. Dr. Torbert is a graduate of Yale. They will live at 252 Marlborough Street, Boston.

Helen Brown Gibbons (Mrs. Herbert A. Gibbons), ex-'06, sailed on October 4 for America with her husband and three children. They will live at Princeton, New Jersey. Mrs. Gibbons has been abroad ever since her marriage in June, 1908, except for one short visit to America four years ago.

Alice Ropes Kellogg (Mrs. Edwin D. Kellogg) has a second daughter, Margaret Mary Kellogg, born July 10, in China.

Ethel de Koven Hudson (Mrs. H. Kierstede Hudson), ex-'06, has a son, Hans Kierstede Hudson, Jr., born July 16.

Louise Cruice has taken a house at 2125 DeLancey Place, which she intends to use in future for her school.

Adelaide Evans, ex-'06, was married to Mr. Clarence Perkins on August 9, in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins will live at 23 East Twelfth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

1907

Comfort Dorsey Richardson (Mrs. Arthur H. Richardson) has a son, born September 30.

Margaret Ayer Barnes (Mrs. Cecil Barnes) has returned from a walking trip in Ireland.

Hortense Flexner, ex-'07, spent the summer in Europe.

Marion Warren, ex-'07, has announced her engagement to Mr. Sanger Steele of Chicago. Mr. Steele is a Harvard graduate.

Julie Benjamin Howson (Mrs. Roger Saul Howson) has returned from her wedding trip in England, and is living in New York City.

Genevieve Thompson, ex-'07, has graduated with high honors from the Law School of the University of Oregon, and has been admitted to the bar. She did the work in two years instead of three.

Berniece Stewart Mackenzie (Mrs. Charles Arthur Mackenzie), ex-'07, moved early last spring into her new apartment. Her address is now 224 Worcester Block, Portland, Oregon.

Margaret Augur, ex-'07, spent part of the summer in the East, visiting Eunice Schenck, and is now in Chicago for the winter.

Edna Brown, ex-'07, and her sister, ran a tea room this summer at Siasconset, Nantucket.

Antoinette Cannon is at home this winter in Deposit, New York, where she is teaching in the High School. She also presides over Mothers' Meetings and Boys' Clubs.

Mabel Foster visited Bryn Mawr recently to introduce her sister as a member of the class of 1917. She spent a few days with Marjorie Bullivant Nichols (Mrs. Carroll Nichols).

Gladys Priscilla Haines had a camp for working-girls this summer on Lake Cayuga. Ida McWilliams and Antoinette Cannon visited her and assisted in the management.

Anna Jones Haines has taken the civil service examination for Tenement House Inspectorship, and obtained a grade of 95, the highest of the eight persons competing. She is now assistant inspector, one of the first women to hold such an office in Philadelphia.

Harriot Houghteling, ex-'07, attended the Episcopal Convention in New York.

Grace Hutchins is again at St. Hilda's School, Wu-chang, China. She and Katharine Scott, '04, traveled through Japan this summer.

Margaret Putnam Morse (Mrs. Max Withrow Morse) with her daughter, Margaret Withrow Morse, born March 12, 1912, has gone to Madison, Wisconsin, where her husband has just received an appointment in the Department of Biology of the University of Wisconsin.

Elizabeth Pope is head of the English Department in Miss Wheeler's School, Providence, Rhode Island. She also assists in directing a small farm which Miss Wheeler has outside of Providence, where the girls spend week ends and have practical courses in domestic science and gardening, as well as athletic instruction and practice.

Eunice Schenck is now a member of the Bryn Mawr Faculty. She also teaches French phonetics at the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School.

Ellen Thayer, who now lives in London, is to spend the winter in America. She expects to visit Margaret Reeve Cory (Mrs. Charles Reed Cory) in Germantown and Eunice Schenck at Bryn Mawr.

Elizabeth Dixon Wilson is doing some secretarial work in the Detective Bureau in Philadelphia.

Lelia Woodruff Stokes (Mrs. Francis Joseph Stokes) has a son, Francis Joseph Stokes, Jr., born June 24, 1913.

1908

Anna Carrère spent September and October in the West. She attended Anna Dunham's wedding and visited Louise Congdon Balmer (Mrs. Julius Pratt Balmer) and Josephine Proudfit Montgomery (Mrs. Dudley Montgomery).

Adelaide Case made a short trip to England this summer.

Anna Mary Dunham was married to Mr. John Rice Reilly of Winnetka, Illinois, at Christ Church, Winnetka, on September 27. Margaret Morison, '07, was maid of honor and Anna Carrère and Emily Fox were among the bridesmaids. The bridesmaids wore dresses of white satin and lace with hats and draped sashes of cosmos pink. Mr. and Mrs. Reilly will live at 25 East Walton Place, Chicago.

Louise Milligan Herron (Mrs. Charles D. Herron) expects to return to Texas City for this winter.

Josephine Proudfit Montgomery (Mrs. Dudley Montgomery) has moved from her apartment to a house at 428 North Livingston Street, Madison, Wisconsin.

Mary Stevens Hammond (Mrs. Ogden Hammond), ex-'08, made a short trip to Superior, Wisconsin, in the late summer.

Melanie Atherton is teaching at the American Mission in Kolhapur, India.

Jeanette Griffith was at a private sanitarium near Boston this summer, acting as a social companion. This winter she is to be in New York, working for the Consumers' League.

Marjorie Young is taking courses in English at Radcliffe this winter.

Anna King is working with the Associated Charities in Stamford, Connecticut.

Margaret Lewis spent part of the summer visiting on a ranch in New Mexico.

Theresa Helburn will be in Paris for the winter.

Louise Hyman was married on October 20 to Mr. Julian Pollak of Cincinnati.

1909

Mary Herr has returned to New York after a year of traveling abroad. The last weeks she spent in Spain. She resumed her library work on October first.

Margaret Ames, ex-'09, is spending the summer and fall abroad. She has been touring through Scotland and England.

Pleasance Baker spent a part of the summer visiting in the North.

Fannie Barber is teaching English in a school for American girls in Manila, Philippine Islands.

Dorothy Child worked this summer under Dr. Holt at the Children's Hospital near New York. She is taking her fourth year at the Johns Hopkins Medical School this winter.

Frances Browne has been studying Organic Education under Mrs. Marietta L. Johnson and is taking three months of practice teaching in the School of Organic Education, Fairhope, Alabama.

Katharine Ecob is to spend two months in Portland, Oregon, with her sister Eleanor (Mrs. Harold Sawyer), '07.

Margaret Bontecou spent the summer near New London, New Hampshire, tutoring for Bryn Mawr entrance examinations. She is in Orange this winter doing secretary work and tutoring.

May Putnam is in her third year at the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Ellen Shippen is teaching at Miss Beard's School, Orange, New Jersey.

Barbara Spofford Morgan (Mrs. S. A. Morgan) has a daughter, Diana Spofford Morgan, born May 2, 1913.

Cynthia Wesson is to be at Bryn Mawr this winter doing graduate work in connection with the experimental preparatory school.

1910

Elizabeth Tenney Cheney (Mrs. Goddard Cheney) spent three weeks in the Wisconsin woods this fall.

Izette Taber de Forest (Mrs. Alfred Victor de Forest) has gone to live in Princeton, New Jersey. Her husband is Instructor in Civil Engineering in the University.

Margaret James, ex-'10, is taking two courses at Radcliffe this winter, one in English and one in History.

1911

Marion Crane spent the summer at Chocorua, New Hampshire, where she was secretary to Dr. Simon Flexner.

Kate Chambers visited Leila Houghteling in Winnetka for three weeks in the summer. She will study for her Ph.D. at Columbia this winter.

Dorothy Coffin was married to Mr. Samuel A. Greeley at the Congregational Church, Winnetka, Illinois, on October 4. Leila Houghteling and Norville Browne, ex-'11, were her two bridesmaids. She had a maid of honor and five flower girls. Mr. and Mrs. Greeley will live in Winnetka this fall.

Emma Forster will teach in the Matawan, New Jersey, High School, this year.

Isabelle Miller and Frances Porter traveled abroad together in the summer. The first part of their trip was through Norway.

Helen Parkhurst, who won the President's European Fellowship, is studying in England and Germany this winter.

Helen Tredway will study at Chicago University this winter.

Ruth Wells spent the summer with Margery Hoffman in Portland, Oregon.

Anita Stearns Stevens (Mrs. W. M. Stevens), ex-'11, has a second daughter, born in July.

Ruth Tanner, ex-'11, has been traveling in Europe for the last year.

Margery Smith was married on August 2 to Mr. David Goodnow.

1912

Marjorie Walter Goodhart (Mrs. Howard Goodhart) has a little daughter, Phyllis, born October 4. Phyllis Goodhart is 1912's Class Baby.

Anna Heffern has announced her engagement to Mr. Nathaniel Babcock Groton. Mr. Groton is a Harvard graduate of the class of 1907.

Florence Loeb, ex-'12, was married on October 6 to Mr. Alexander Fleisher of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Fleisher will live at 147 East Mount Pleasant Avenue, Philadelphia.

Carmelita Chase, Mary Alden and Dorothy Wolff have been traveling together in Europe this summer.

Catharine Arthurs and Elizabeth Faries sailed from San Francisco the 28th of October on the *S. S. Korea* for China. They will be in the True Light Seminary at Canton for three years.

Fanny Crenshaw and Beatrice Howson spent the summer together traveling in Europe.

Norah Cam is studying in Italy.

Elizabeth Pinney is working with the Progressive Party in New York City.

Lorraine Mead spent July in Scotland.

Lorle Stecher is studying for a Ph.D. at Bryn Mawr.

Lucie Kenison, ex-'12, has been visiting in New York and Chicago.

Mary Scribner, Margaret Montgomery, Mary Peirce, and Elizabeth Faries were at College for Parade Night.

Helen Taft is back at College to finish her course.

Helen Lautz and Lorle Stecher did graduate work at Cornell this summer.

Carlotta Welles is spending October and November in the United States.

Christine Hammer is Reader in English at Bryn Mawr.

Marjorie Thompson is doing work for the Consumers' League in Philadelphia.

Margaret Montgomery has returned from abroad.

1913

Harriet Walker, ex-'13, is doing interior decorating in New York. She is living at the Bryn Mawr Club.

1915

Elizabeth Channing, ex-'15, has announced her engagement to Mr. William Perrin Fuller of Brookline. Mr. Fuller is a Harvard graduate of the class of 1910.

FORMER GRADUATE STUDENTS

Mary Hamilton Swindler, Ph.D., Reader in Latin and Demonstrator in Art and Archaeology at Bryn Mawr College, has published her dissertation, entitled "Cretan Elements in the Cults and Ritual of Apollo."

Marie Gertrude Rand, Ph.D., Reader in Educational Psychology and Demonstrator in Experimental Psychology at Bryn Mawr College, has published her dissertation, entitled "The Factors that Influence the Sensitivity of the Retina to Color."

Many readers of the *QUARTERLY* will learn with great regret of the death of Professor John H. Coney, of Princeton, the husband of Harriet Reitze Coney. Professor Coney died in New York, on July 25. Mrs. Coney will stay in Princeton this winter.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. The Editor begs that copies of books or articles by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr students will be sent to the QUARTERLY for review or notice.

HELPING SCHOOL CHILDREN. By Elsa Denison.
New York and London: Harper and Brothers.
352 pages. 1912.

In her *Helping School Children*, recently published by Harper and Brothers, Miss Denison has made a most practical contribution to the now widespread attempt to extend the socialization of the public school. The subtitle to the book, "Suggestions for Efficient Co-operation with the Public Schools" only partially indicates the extent to which she has covered her territory. Beginning with the question of universal interest in the public school, she shows that the assumption of such interest is not proved conclusively by the available facts, and that there are discrepancies between what people are supposed to believe about the schools, and what they actually do to evince their interest. She then goes on to outline the opportunities for service open to the public at large, as well as to individuals, dwelling in turn upon the possible forms of private giving to the schools—by endowment funds, etc.—upon the importance of continual publicity concerning the needs of the school, upon the desirability of using the school as a social center for athletics, for religion, for play as well as work, for agricultural enterprises, and for library purposes, thus making of the school an organ of real communal helpfulness. She suggests possible organizations whose sole object would be that of helping schools, such as Parents' Associations, Mothers' Clubs, Fathers' Clubs, Rural School Improvement Leagues, and emphasizes the special opportunities for women, either in such organizations or on school boards, or even individually, to supervise the sanitation, heating, lighting, ventilation, as well as the curricula of the public schools. In this connection the work done by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Congress of Mothers, the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and the National Education Association, is mentioned briefly.

Miss Denison then turns to the question of health of school children, and outlines the possibilities of medical inspection of the children, of the installation of a school nurse, and the necessity in many cases for open air and other special schools for defectives. The work of the dentist

is emphasized, and the woeful lack of such care in the past pointed out. Even the minister is called upon for his contribution to the ethical and moral uplift of the children. Finally the business man, either individually or organized, is shown to be a necessary and important factor in the industrial training of the schools.

Throughout the book Miss Denison has accompanied each suggestion for service with an illustration of its successful working out in some locality, and in many cases with excellent photographs of improvements which have been gained. Such information has been contributed by 350 city and state superintendents of instruction, and 650 business men, club women, physicians, dentists, ministers and editors throughout the country.

The book concludes with a careful index, by topics, of persons and organizations mentioned and of places mentioned, and with an appendix giving valuable suggestions to volunteer workers.

NELLIE MARGUERITE SEEDS NEARING, '08.

BOOKS RECEIVED

ROADS FROM ROME. By Anne C. E. Allinson.
New York: The Macmillan Company. 1913.
Price, \$1.25.

COMMENT

Edith Wyatt, ex-'96, has a poem in the October *Everybody's Magazine*, entitled "An Arizona Wind," and one, "Niagara," in a recent number of *Collier's Weekly*. Of the latter, the *Literary Digest* says: "She has listened with advantage to the mighty music of the Falls. The alternation of masculine and feminine rimes is most effective." This seems scarcely adequate praise for the music and feeling in this interpretation of the voice of Niagara.

Katharine Fullerton Gerould (Mrs. Gordon Hall Gerould), formerly Reader in English at Bryn Mawr College, has a story in the October *Scribner's*, "The Case of Paramore," which presents an interesting psychological study of a case rather closely paralleled with an actual occurrence of not distant date.

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PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT THE OPENING OF THE TWENTY-
NINTH YEAR OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE,
OCTOBER 1, 1913

To be able to be with you at the opening of the college year is a great pleasure—all the greater because I was compelled to be absent at the closing of the last college year. I do not know how it is with you but I find myself at intervals throughout the summer looking forward to the first chapel of our college year with eager anticipation. It has often happened to me while standing in some cathedral or picture gallery (for next to being at Bryn Mawr these are the places I like best) to wonder with a thrill of keenest interest what flaws in our Bryn Mawr escutcheon we shall decide to do away with in the next college year. The beginning of each year seems to me to afford an opportunity for some great adventure in our college life.

Unlike human generations college generations succeed each other so rapidly that those of us who have been teaching in Bryn Mawr from the beginning can remember many wonderful things that have taken place in your student body during the seven generations (if we count four years, the college life of one class, to a student generation) since the opening of the college in 1885. I remember first and most important of all the slow and triumphant develop-

ment of your Students' Self-Government into its present admirable efficiency. The September number of the *World's Work* edited, until he became ambassador to England, by the father of one of last year's Seniors, Katharine Page, contains a vivid and, on the whole, correct account of the Bryn Mawr Self-Government. It purports to be an article on me but it becomes in reality, as it should be, an account of you. I wish to appeal to our entering Freshmen to support our Students' Self-Government. It is the most important of our Bryn Mawr institutions. It will give each one of you a splendid training for future citizenship, and I am happy to think that your generation will be able to put this training in practice. I beg you to attend your own town meetings and your own primaries, to elect the best students on your Self-Government Board and to give them generous and loyal support.

We have watched your last students' generation revolt before that most detestable and most miserable of all students' customs, the practice of hazing, guying, deceiving, and teasing helpless, homesick Freshmen, borrowed inexplicably by tender sympathetic girls from their barbaric brothers. I am thank-

ful that you have done away with it utterly and forever. Nothing else is worthy of Bryn Mawr.

We have watched with sympathy and thankfulness the wonderful growth of your religious life, at one time separated into two divisions like a house divided against itself, but since 1910 united again into a single Christian Association broad enough to embrace in its charitable and spiritual work all Christian faiths and creeds. This is a truly great achievement which Christian sects in the world outside the college have not yet been able to imitate.

This year you have many new material gifts to rejoice in—a new, much needed, beautiful, and convenient Infirmary, from the Class of 1905, a new graduate psychological laboratory made out of the old infirmary, a new college inn and college tea room given you by the alumnae and friends of the college who have formed themselves into a stock company for the purpose and will, we hope, be able to sell a sufficient number of bonds to pay for the cost of rebuilding the Inn. We wish to make it possible for you to live and enjoy yourselves as much as possible on your own campus, to eat ice cream, to drink tea on your own tea room terrace, and to give dinners in your own inn. We are eager to save your time in every possible way.

If you could only realize what it will mean to you later in personal happiness and in power to be able to do whatever you have to do easily and joyously, if you subject yourselves loyally to the scholarly influences of Bryn Mawr for the one, two, three, and above all for the four, years that you are students of the college. You have all of you made an honest intellectual effort to master the subjects required for entrance. You have passed with success what I

believe to be the severest college entrance examinations in the United States. You, the students of the college, including our 110 entering Freshmen, and we your teachers must build on this foundation broad and deep. We can do this only with your loyal coöperation. It is not easy for either of us. If you shirk your work, or squirm, or crawl out of it, or cheat us, and most of all yourselves, by handing in to us, as your own, other people's original problems; or other people's laboratory note books; or reports made up of other people's words (whether of your fellow students, or of well known authors), dishonestly borrowed without quotation marks; or essays written by other students, or adroitly patch-worked together from printed books; or if you deceive us, and most of all yourselves, by using in your language work a trot or crib, or another student's translation; or by cramming up another student's notes which you were too lazy, or too dull, to take for yourselves; or by paying, or wheedling other students to drill into you, as into a feather-pated parrot, the results of their own honest intellectual labour—if you do these things then you are wasting your own time and ours here. Bryn Mawr is no place for you. Find your own level of slovenly, deceitful work in some other college, if there be any such, which does not care for the soul and intellect of its students but only for their empty worthless bodies sitting reluctantly in its class rooms in order to swell the numbers in the college catalogue and pay their ill-earned pittance into its treasury.

Do not misunderstand me. I do not mean to exclude the possibility that there may be mistakes made at first by young students and consequent wrong doing through lack of thought and

thorough comprehension of what is the intention of the Faculty, but I do mean to say that at Bryn Mawr College when it has been made perfectly clear to our student body what we as a Faculty expect there ought to be no place in our midst for dishonest students. We are now more than full. Every crack and cranny in our dormitories is over crowded. Honest, faithful and able students should not be kept out by dishonest, shirking, stupid cumberers of our well-tilled vineyard. Moreover every academically immoral student reacts upon her fellow students like the San José scale, or the hook worm, or any other vegetable or animal plague. She spreads a slime of intellectual decay and spiritual corruption over everything and everyone. She is a menace to our whole community.

This is the great adventure I wish to propose to you. This is the great gift to your alma mater that we are asking of you this year. We appeal to you to help us in perfecting methods by which the intellectual work of each and every student may stand squarely on its own feet. If our work is too hard we will lighten it; if it is too easy we will stiffen it, but such as it is we wish each student to make her share really her own possession by hard intellectual effort.

Those of us who love Bryn Mawr—and in love for her our present student body is second to none—surely must realize, if we stop to think, that if our students themselves are not sound at the heart our brilliant college faculty will teach in vain, our beautiful college buildings and college campus, created by the genius of great architects and paid for by many loving gifts, will house in vain our student body, the devotion and self-sacrifice that has gone into the spiritual Bryn Mawr that lives in the hearts and hands of her students past and present will have been expended in vain. We are now at the parting of the ways. One way, the easy way, the great white way, the way followed by most college students, is the way of acceptance of low standards, of making allowance for shuffling laziness and untruthful excuses,—the other way, the strenuous way, the starry way, the way that leads to greatness, is for our student body to rid itself of every intellectual shirker, of every idle student who cannot, or will not, submit herself to the Bryn Mawr ideals of honour and discipline. This is Bryn Mawr's great adventure along the shining path of student loyalty and righteousness.

THE NEW BOOK ROOM

The New Book Room owes its inspiration to the interest of the Alumnae, during the years 1912 and 1913, in the College library, and its immediate suggestion to two members of the present Senior Class. They complained that books they would like to read "on Saturday and Sunday" were inaccessible to them because reserved for special courses and, also, that new books on subjects of general interest very often never

came into the library at all. Such a will to read on the part of undergraduates was not to be disregarded: no sooner was the want made known than the College authorities offered a room in the library for the purpose of a general reading room, President Thomas made it live for the college imagination by naming it "The New Book Room," and the Philadelphia Branch of the Alumnae Association set about insuring a sum of

money sufficient to establish the room on a working basis. This has been accomplished with the generous aid of the Pittsburgh Branch, of individual alumnae, and of Miss Garrett who has given the room rugs and chairs to furnish it as well as a large number of books.

The room itself is one of the most beautiful and accessible in the library, the former Semitic Seminary, at the north end of the stacks, looking on the cloister garden and opening on the main corridor of the library as well as into the stacks. Thus students going to and from work in the different parts of the library can drop in at odd times and find light and space and quiet for reading, and books of current interest in science, philosophy, history, economics and politics, literature, including biography and travel, and art. All books added to the library, whether literally new or not, when they are not immediately needed for academic purposes are displayed in the room for two weeks before they go into general circulation, and so far as its treasury permits, the committee in charge of the room purchases as they appear the best books on subjects of current interest. The committee in charge of the room consists of the Dean of the College, the Librarian, and three members of the Faculty representing different interests. It consults members of the Faculty concerning books in their special subjects and from the students and the college community at large asks suggestions in the box provided for that purpose in the room itself. There suggestions come in very frequently and range from a modest request for *The New Era in Chemistry* away to "many more musical books and the score of all the best operas."

In so far as the committee has defined plans for the room, it intends to order little English fiction, though this year

it has recommended that a new set of Meredith's works should be purchased to replace one long since literally worn to tatters, that the novels necessary to complete the works of Joseph Conrad already in the library be added, and it has bought, on request, the works of Samuel Butler and of Mark Rutherford. French and German fiction, for obvious reasons, will be ordered comparatively more liberally than English, and this year there have been ordered a number of recent books of German philosophy of popular interest, of German plays and essays, and of French poems and plays. The committee, also, aims to supply duplicates of books that are at any time in special demand, for example, it has purchased duplicate sets of Bergson's works and of Bernard Shaw's plays and essays. It also hopes to obtain the loan of books, duplicates, which should be kept in the room for inspection after the regular copies go into circulation—at the moment the works of Tagore; and again of books of special interest or beauty, as the room now has a collection of vellum bound volumes of Italian verse loaned by Dean Reilly.

From the stacks it is planned to choose out from semester to semester books of interest in one or two subjects to which the attention of the students may well be called. This semester the subjects fixed on are philosophy and psychology and English plays and poems. Next semester the books selected will relate to science and classics, including the Loeb library whose translations the College is buying as they appear.

Further ways of extending the usefulness of the room and the interest of the students and Faculty in it the committee hopes to find with time and experiment, but the success of the room, it takes the opportunity of saying to

the Alumnae of the College, depends very practically on the amount of money that can be raised to support it by special gifts either from individuals or from branches of the Alumnae Association. The appropriation made by the College for general literature must always be a comparatively small one, and in years when the library appropriation is inadequate to cover all needs, or has demands made on it by new courses or special departments, general literature is necessarily the first appropriation to be struck from the list. Such, in fact, is the case this year, so that at present the New Book Room is supplying the college with all its general reading matter. And, as it supplies, it also creates, a de-

mand for yet more and more books: in a few months' time the interest in reading that is not "required reading" has markedly increased among the students and they have come to regard the New Book Room, in the words of a Sophomore, as "a place I simply cannot keep away from." To maintain this enthusiasm and supply a need for current literature dating back, many of us will recall, to our own undergraduate days, the interest of the Alumnae is asked in the New Book Room. And finally their financial support of the room, in very small as well as in very large sums, is hoped for both in the present and in future years.

LUCY MARTIN DONNELLY.

WITH THE ALUMNAE

THE JOSHI EIGAKU JUKU

Among those who have been in Japan and who have seen Umé Tsuda's School in Tokio, there can be but one opinion as to its efficiency and unique place in the uplift and education of Japanese women. To those who have only heard of it a word of explanation may be useful.

The Alumnae of Bryn Mawr are probably all, more or less familiar with the personal history of Umé Tsuda, as she has returned several times to her Alma Mater and spoken of her noble work for Japanese girls and young women before the College.

An outsider may, however, contribute some information from personal experience which may be of possible interest. My brother, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, first introduced me to this school in 1905, when he addressed the students in his usual felicitous manner.

I had visited several government and Christian mission schools but there was something quite unique in the Joshi Eigaku Juku that immediately arrested my attention and has made me a most enthusiastic supporter of it ever since.

The first and most important feature of this school is its fine balance between the literary, aesthetic and spiritual. Japanese customs and character are combined with Western training and Christian ideals, so that all that is most admirable in the Oriental culture is conserved while imparting the larger and richer conceptions contained in English literature and Western civilization.

The importance of this effort can scarcely be over-estimated in the present transitional period. Freedom easily degenerates into irreverence and liberty into license, unless guided by an enlightened conscience and that self-restraint which is born of Christian—or Samurai—training. To have such a light-house as the Joshi Eigaku Juku standing upon the shores of modern education, shedding its benign beams where the shoals of new ideas and ambitions threaten those who are sailing without the old pilot, is a blessing which no wise mariner will underestimate. The uplift of women in any part of the world is the most timely because most valuable contribution that can be made to humanity, and its reflex effect is felt everywhere.

So that this school may be regarded as a mission of the greatest value in a world-wide movement of the first importance. Surely Bryn Mawr College may be justly proud of and gladly maintain such a mission in the Orient.

The most noted educators and savants gather in the halls of the Joshi Eigaku Juku (English-speaking Institute) to give its students an opportunity to hear and meet with men and women of the finest type from many countries. The fact that the government of Japan fully recognizes its educational standards as sufficient to equip its graduates for the national school is the strongest testimony to its official service and standing.

The influence which the Christian atmosphere of this school exerts through its graduates in the schools where they teach has a far-reaching effect. During her recent visit to America, Umé Tsuda secured donations toward the much-needed endowment fund to the amount of \$15,000, some of which are conditioned upon \$25,000 being raised in America. The Japanese trustees intend to raise \$25,000 in Japan and the 143 alumnae of the Joshi Eigaku Juku have pledged themselves to raise \$5,000 of this amount.

Considering how much more difficult it is to secure money in Japan than it is here and that these young ladies have already performed the almost herculean task of lifting the indebtedness of their Alma Mater to the amount of \$3,000, will not the Alumnae of Bryn Mawr College contribute the \$10,000 to complete the \$25,000 which their American friends desire to give?

Surely no more fitting memorial could celebrate the quarter of a century during which Bryn Mawr College has ennobled womanhood, both in the Occident and the Orient.

JOSEPH ELKINTON.

MISS TSUDA'S SCHOOL AND ITS FOUNDER

In 1892, Umé Tsuda left Bryn Mawr, where she had spent three years, to return to her work in Japan. Those who remember her in the last days before her departure can still recall the wistful expression which—rather than words—betrayed the backward look of one whose feet are turned toward duty, whose eyes can

scarcely quit the scenes of successful endeavor and inviting possibilities. Miss Tsuda loved her own country and undoubtedly her deepest wish was to give herself and all that she had attained to her countrywomen. But it was nevertheless a sacrifice for her to give up the studies which deeply interested her and in which she could have won distinction. As a writer in the *Outlook* says, "a true scientific investigator has been lost to the world by Miss Tsuda's absorption in the education of her country women."

It may interest some of the Alumnae who have not known Miss Tsuda to hear a few details of the life of this pioneer of the Japanese girls who have worked so creditably and often so brilliantly at Bryn Mawr. Umé Tsuda came to America first as a little girl and, while still a very young girl, returned to Japan and was taken into the household of Prince Ito as secretary and interpreter to the Princess, with the task of helping to entertain the ladies of the diplomatic circle. A little later she was made teacher of English in the Peeresses' School in Tokyo. After teaching two or three years she obtained a three years' leave of absence and came to Bryn Mawr. On her return to Japan, she again taught in the Peeresses' School. In 1900, obeying the suggestion dictated by her keen realization of the needs of Japanese women and her earnest desire to provide, in whatever measure she could, for these needs, she opened a school of collegiate grade for English. During the first years, she taught in the Normal School and did private tutoring in order to support herself while she gave the larger part of her time to her school.

"At first there were three teachers and fifteen girls in a tiny house. Their space was cramped, light poor, books few, and furniture even more scarce. But the enthusiasm which moves mountains carried them through those most

difficult years." "Now"—to quote again from the *Outlook*—"there are one hundred and fifty students, sixty of them living in the two dormitories, which, with the school proper and the small houses for the resident teachers, stand with their gardens on the grounds belonging to the school in the very heart of Tokyo. . . . The dormitories are now self-supporting. The teachers number twenty, both American and Japanese. The salaries of two teachers are given outright; those of the others are paid partly by tuition fees, partly by outside gifts, as all school fees in Japan are extremely small." (Board and tuition are 11 yen—\$5.50—a month. These low rates are necessary, as higher rates than those of the government schools cannot be asked.) "The students, who come from all parts of Japan, must be graduates of other schools—mission schools or government high schools—and enter by examination. The course of study includes Chinese and Japanese literature, history, psychology, and ethics, but the chief stress is laid on speaking, writing, and the study of English literature. The government's judgment of the work is shown by the fact that the graduating classes are given the government license to teach in government schools without examination, the license having this year been extended to cover English teaching in the middle schools for boys as well as girls, a privilege which had never been granted to women."

Even in America this would be called success, but it is difficult for us to realize how much it means in Japan. Friends have helped generously—but the great usefulness, the promising possibilities of this school are, above all, due to its founder. No one can know her well without knowing her truly dauntless courage, her high purpose, and her enthusiasm, which has the quality of inspiration.

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

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THE QUESTION OF THE QUARTERLY

Do we want a BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY? If we do, how are we to provide for it a means of livelihood? These are the questions which we must answer at our annual meeting on January 31.

The QUARTERLY has always been a dignified periodical, worthy in appearance of our Association. It has been appreciated and subscribed for by about half of our members. This small circulation does not make any appeal to advertisers and as a business enterprise the QUARTERLY has been a failure. For a year the Alumnae Association has paid the QUARTERLY bills. But this cannot go on and now we must decide finally the fate of the QUARTERLY.

The Board of Directors of the Association urges every alumna to read carefully this simplified number, which is herewith sent to every member of the Association, and to decide whether or not the QUARTERLY is of sufficient value to warrant raising the Association dues to meet the expenses of the magazine. If the dues are raised and the QUARTERLY sent to all members of the Association it will become an official organ and will represent authoritatively the Executive Board of the Association. Raising the dues, on the other hand, is a serious matter and involves a change in the by-laws, which cannot become effective for two years.

The other alternative, if we wish to keep the QUARTERLY at all, is to send to the subscribers a cheaper periodical—such a periodical as we can afford to pay for, with our present resources.

Slips are enclosed with this issue, on which the members of the Association, whether or not they expect to come to the meeting, are urgently requested to register their opinions. We want an expression from every one and not only from the present subscribers to the QUARTERLY.

FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

"LETTERS"

Under this title, if the QUARTERLY continues its existence, it is believed that a department of much interest and some usefulness might be conducted. The title "Letters to the Editor" has come to convey, a little too much for this purpose, a suggestion of grievances and fault-finding. This department would be, rather, one of open discussion of any subjects that might be interesting to the alumnae, either as an Association or as individuals. The interests of the College, we realize with pride, touch at many points important and stimulating interests of the outside world. This broad arena offered, then, seems a legitimate one for us to enter.

In the QUARTERLY for April, 1912, Mrs. Andrews expressed her views in regard to such a department in the following words:

"The QUARTERLY would be more valuable to its readers—to say nothing of being more lively—if that silent constituency should find a tongue in its columns. There are plenty of ideas stowed away between its brown covers, discoverable even in such unlikely places as the familiar schedule of events or the oft-reiterated statement that 'A.B. has been making a visit with A.M.'; it is not conceivable that anyone who cares enough about Bryn Mawr to read through the magazine should fail to react to some of them. She must agree or disagree with ideas in the leading articles, the editorials, the book reviews; she must approve or disapprove of ideas underlying the policy of the magazine and the policy of the College, as revealed from point to point either outright or between the lines; she must be moved in some fashion to reflection or at least to surprise. Now if the QUARTERLY, if her fellow-readers, could only hear her comments, there must result a quickening of interest all around the circle. . . ."

"If we might look upon the QUARTERLY as a meeting-ground, a reunion taking place four

times a year, if we might at that reunion hear not only about each other but also from each other, we might find ourselves immediately in communion touching the real stuff of our lives—our labors, our opinions, our idols, our ideals. The *QUARTERLY* might thenceforth be of more service to its readers, and perhaps to the College as well."

COLLEGE DEMOCRACY AND COLLEGE CULTURE

These subjects have received, of late, in the magazines and daily press, comment of a nature to awaken thoughtful questioning. Of how much interest a discussion of these topics, with special reference to conditions—past and present—at Bryn Mawr, would be to the readers of the *QUARTERLY* is an open question.

Would the statements of Professor Canby in regard to the average Yale undergraduate apply to the *average* student at Bryn Mawr? To what extent is Bryn Mawr democratic in the best sense?

This is not a plea for the Feminist movement nor, even, for Bryn Mawr, but it is the writer's belief that a few interesting and valuable contributions to several vexed questions of the day might be brought out by a discussion on the lines suggested above.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Editor wishes to acknowledge a great indebtedness to those members of the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association, whose assistance and efforts have made possible the last two numbers of the *QUARTERLY*.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

FIRST SEMESTER

December 5. Concert under the auspices of the Music Committee: *The Rich Quartette*.

December 7. Sunday evening service. Sermon by Prof. Julius August Bower, Professor of Biblical Philology in the Union Theological Seminary.

December 9. First Hygiene Lecture for Freshmen by Miss Constance M. K. Applebee in the Chapel at 7.30 p.m.

December 12. Meeting of the English Club. Address by Dr. Lane Cooper, Associate Professor of English in Cornell University, on "The Significance of the Classics."

December 13. Meeting of the Science Club. Address by Prof. Ulric Dahlgren, Professor of Biology at Princeton University, on "The Phenomena of Light in Deep Sea Animals."

Performance of two one act plays by some members of the Alumnae Association for the benefit of the Students' Building.

December 14. Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D.D., former pastor of the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia.

December 15. Second Hygiene Lecture for Freshmen by Miss Constance M. K. Applebee in the Chapel at 7.30 p.m.

December 16. Faculty Tea for graduate students, Merion Hall, from 4 to 6 p.m. The receiving committee will include Professor

Donnelly, Professor and Mrs. Frank, Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Dr. Conner, Mr. Dewey, and Miss Dunn.

December 19. Meeting of the Graduate Club. Address by Dr. Gregory Dexter Walcott, Professor of Philosophy in Hamline University.

Sophomore Reception and Dance for the Freshmen.

December 20. Hall Dances.

December 21. Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Henry Lubeck, LL.D., D.C.L., Rector of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, New York City.

December 22. Christmas vacation begins at 1 p.m.

January 6. Christmas vacation ends at 9 a.m.

January 9. Meeting of the Philosophical Club. Address by Prof. William Ernest Hocking, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Yale University, on "A Philosopher's Interpretation of Christianity."

January 10. Swimming meet.

January 15. Matriculation examinations begin.

January 16. Swimming meet.

January 17. Concert under the auspices of the Music Committee: Song Recital by Mr. Horatio O. Connell.

January 21. Mid-year College Examinations begin.

January 23. Meeting of the Graduate Club.

January 25. Sunday evening service. Ser-

mon by the Rev. Charles Morris Addison, Rector of St. John's Church, Stamford, Connecticut.

January 28. Faculty Tea for graduate students, Radnor Hall, from 4 to 6 p.m.

January 31. College examinations end.

Meeting of the Alumnae Association.

February 1, 2, 3. Vacation.

SECOND SEMESTER

February 4. Second Semester begins at 9 a.m.

February 6. Monologues by Miss Ruth Draper under the auspices of the Students' Building Fund Committee.

February 7. Christian Association Conference.

February 8. Sunday evening service.

February 13. Concert under the auspices of the Music Committee: Recital by Mr. Harold Bauer.

February 15. Sunday evening service.

February 20. Meeting of the Graduate Club.

February 22. Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. John Timothy Stone, D.D.

February 26. Faculty Tea for graduate students in Denbigh Hall, from 4 to 6 p.m.

February 27. Meeting of the English Club. Address by Miss Edith Wyatt.

CAMPUS NOTES

By the end of October even the most vacillating of Seniors had decided on her final electives, the academic schedule was in full operation, and with Lantern Night was completed the metamorphosis of mere Freshmen into gowned "undergraduates." Lantern Night itself was unusually impressive, for with the permission of 1908 their class song, "Over the Way to the Sacred Shrine," had been chosen as a permanent freshman lantern song. The effect was far more successful than that of recent lantern songs, and certainly proved the wisdom of the choice. Then, too, there could have been no more ideal setting for Lantern Night than the eerie starlight of last Hallowe'en.

The new exercise rules are still under discussion. Those of us who attend "make up" gymnasium classes are not appeased by glowing promises of new apparatus to be bought with the fines exacted at those functions. Equally discontented are those of us who avoid attendance only at the cost of "gym" twice every week, and those who may not register "rhythmic posturing" as dancing. The consensus of opin-

ion is that a week should be allowed for making up gymnasium classes before the imposition of a fine, and that the class under Mr. Montoliu should count for registration just as any other dancing. The Undergraduate Association has appointed a committee, "not to be composed entirely of athletes," to confer with Miss Applebee on these questions.

As to our other athletic activities, hockey claimed a more protracted enthusiasm this year than it usually does, for only after one victory for either side and three tie games did the Seniors win the championship from the Juniors by a score of 1-0. Soccer seems to be more popular than archery, and for the swimmers, water-polo practice has already begun. The lower hockey field was flooded unusually early but has not as yet frozen for skating.

The Debating Club, to promote competition, divided into two rival bodies, which have held one debate—on the question of Suffrage for Women—and are soon to decide for us the question of the wisdom of the United States' policy toward Huerta.

The Philosophical Club meets every two weeks for reading and discussion of Royce's *Problem of Christianity*, and expects to have in January an address by Professor Hocking of Yale on "A Philosopher's Interpretation of Christianity."

Under the auspices of the English Club Prof. James Lane Cooper, of Cornell, gave an address on "The Influence of the Classics," a hackneyed subject which he discussed with seriousness of purpose and a somewhat humorous turn of presentation.

The History Club enjoyed a lecture by Professor Cheyney, of the University of Pennsylvania, on "The Personality of Queen Elizabeth." The amusing and significant details about the life of Elizabeth and her court were made even more interesting by the very pleasing delivery of the speaker, and by his keen interpretation of the results of his historical research.

Under the auspices of the Science Club, Dr. Ulric Dahlgren, of Princeton, addressed the College on "The Phenomena of Light in Deep Sea Animals." Dr. Dahlgren's lecture and slides presented an unusual subject in a way so interesting as to hold the attention even of students who think sciences "dull."

The Consumers' League, under the difficulty of being connected with an organization not bearing directly on College life, has decided that it is impossible to carry out in College any more active policy than that of giving dues to

the Philadelphia League, and trying to create as much interest as it can in the work of the League. Professor Kilsey, of the University of Pennsylvania, addressed the Consumers' League on the "Cost of Progress." His thesis, interestingly presented, was that sweat-shops are an outgrowth, not of the old home-system, but of the factory system.

Mrs. Strong, Assistant Director of the British Classical School at Rome, gave an instructive and generously illustrated lecture on "Art and Empire."

The Music Committee secured the Rich Quartette for a concert which seemed to be thoroughly enjoyed by the College. Whatever progress this may indicate, the fact remains that the task of the Music Committee is indeed a difficult one in a community where so small a minority will take the short journey to Philadelphia to hear an orchestral program.

According to the May-Day year regulation Banner play was given without a stage but lost nothing by this edict, for footlights and scenery gave the usual amount of illusion and the figures of the dancers in the pantomime were charmingly reflected on the shining gymnasium floor. Whatever the pantomime may have lacked in dramatic power was more than made up for by the pictorial effect of costumes chosen with unusual care for the color composition of the whole.

The Alumnae gave two one-act plays for the benefit of the Student's Building Fund. These were enthusiastically received and they renew the often repeated wish that there might be more play-acting, and more play-writing as well, carried on within Bryn Mawr walls.

Doubtless, however, we shall have our fill of plays when May-Day practice begins. We feel that our progress toward that goal is well started now that we have chosen our Maid Marian and May Queen, Marion Camp.

JEAN MURIEL BATCHELOR.

THE MUSIC COMMITTEE

The Music Committee began its work this year under most favorable auspices. The members decided at the first to make no arrangements for concerts until sufficient money should have been pledged to cover the cost of the series completely, thus avoiding the frantic scramble for subscriptions, and the undergraduate assessment at the end of the year

which have in the past made music and the Music Committee an undergraduate grievance while the subscriptions were being collected.

Dean Reilly most generously presented the Committee with a concert and this afforded a much wider choice for the other three. The series this year is therefore to be the Thaddeus Rich Quartette, Horatio Connell, Harold Bauer, and Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes.

The first concert, by the Rich Quartette, on December 5, was most enthusiastically received by the College. The program consisted of the Mozart *Quartette in C major*, a group of solo numbers by Mr. Rich, including Saint-Saëns' *Havanaise*, Burmeister-Weber's *Waltz*, Hübay's *Czardas*, and Ernst von Dolmanyi's *Quartette, opus 15*. The ever-charming antique style of Mozart was thus brought into vivid contrast with the modern school. Mr. Rich's masterly interpretation of the Czardas with its tremendously difficult harmonics called forth a storm of applause, and when he generously gave as encore the Andante from Bach's "*G string*" *Suite*, we felt that the craving of Bryn Mawr for real music was for the time satisfied. The Dolmanyi *Quartette*, a genuine surprise for most of us, proved to be very melodious, though modern, which—as modern music goes—is high praise. So if a splendid program and a crowded auditorium make a successful concert this concert was highly successful. We earnestly hope that it augurs like success for the rest of the series.

THE BRYN MAWR CHAPTER OF THE COLLEGE EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE

Two lectures will be given under the auspices of the Chapter by speakers of national reputation, one in each semester. In addition there will be informal monthly meetings held in the hall sitting-rooms, to which the members of the League are invited. There will be speeches at these meetings and informal discussion will follow. The object of the monthly meetings is an attempt to give the members of the League, as their college activity in the cause is limited, some preparation for work in the suffrage field after leaving college. The various forms of city government will be discussed with relation to what women have done, are doing, and can do as good citizens.—ETHEL C. DUNHAM. '14 in *Tippyn o' Bob*, November 15, 1913.

IN MEMORIAM

FRANCES KING CAREY

RESOLUTIONS PASSED JUNE 2, 1913, BY THE CLASS OF 1911, BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

WHEREAS we the class of 1911 of Bryn Mawr College during the four years of our college life together knew and loved Frances Carey and

WHEREAS we realized in those years how loyal was her friendship and how great was the promise of her youth, be it

Resolved that we express our appreciation of that life so well begun, and our present sense of loss, and be it

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Frances Carey's family, to President Thomas, and to the Alumnae Quarterly of Bryn Mawr College.

NOTE: The Editor deeply regrets the mistake through which these resolutions were omitted from the November issue of the *QUARTERLY*.

THE LOCAL BRANCHES OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

PHILADELPHIA

The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the Alumnae Association was held on November 22 at the College Club in Philadelphia. Seventy-five members were present. Reports were presented from the committees in charge of special funds raised through the Branch toward its support of the Bureau of Occupations in Philadelphia, and its purchases of books for the New Book Room at the College. The business coming up at the January meeting of the Association was presented by members of the Finance Committee, the Academic Committee, the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association, and the Council of the Association

of Collegiate Alumnae, and their reports were briefly discussed by the members of the Branch present.

At the luncheon following the business meeting, Miss Gordon, Associate Professor of Education, and Miss Castro, Director of the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School, were the guests of honor, and each spoke of work she is giving at the College and at the Phebe Anna Thorne School, briefly, but greatly to the pleasure and profit of every one present.

Marion Park, '98, Chairman of the Branch, was asked to go as delegate to the meeting of the Board of Directors in New York on December 6.

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

ST. LOUIS

The Bryn Mawr Club of St. Louis has not yet a sufficient membership to warrant club rooms, but regular monthly meetings are held at the homes of the members. Some months ago, the Club brought Miss Laura B. Garrett of New York to St. Louis to give a course of lectures on "The Teaching of Sex Hygiene to Children." These talks attracted large, interested, and enthusiastic audiences.

More recently the work has been that of "recruiting." The ways are various; one popular one is the afternoon tea, to which girls from the preparatory schools and their mothers are asked, and the attractions of

Bryn Mawr are then set forth to them, in play form or otherwise.

The Club would like to hear from other Clubs on the subject of "Associated Bryn Mawr Clubs." The idea is along the lines of the Associated Harvard Clubs. A union like that, especially to the western Clubs, could not fail to be of interest and benefit.

ERMA KINGSBACHER STIX, ex-'06,
(Mrs. E. W. Stix),
President.

The address of Mrs. Stix is 5112 Waterman Avenue. The Secretary of the Club is Helen Stix, ex-'14, whose address is 5123 Waterman Avenue.

BOSTON

The Bryn Mawr Club of Boston held its fall business meeting on November 5. Emily Storer, ex-'10, was made Chairman of the Committee on Admissions, and Alice Stanwood, '06, Chairman of the House Committee. It was decided that the Club would hold an open meeting, probably in January, inviting all members of the Alumnae Association in or near Boston, when a discussion of the questions to come before the annual meeting of the Alumnae Association at Bryn Mawr would be held.

The Club is fortunate in having eight new members, who have joined this winter: Rachel Moore Warren (Mrs. H. E. Warren), ex-'08, Mary Case Pevear (Mrs. C. K. Pevear), ex-'11, Judith Boyer Sprenger (Mrs. J. A. Sprenger) '09, Ruth Cabot, '10, Agnes

Murray, '11, Catherine Delano Grant (Mrs. A. G. Grant), '11, Margaret Blaine, '13, and Dorothy Godfrey, ex-'14.

BALTIMORE

The Secretary of the Bryn Mawr Club of Baltimore writes: "We have a social meeting once in a while and spend such a pleasant afternoon that we wonder why we do not meet oftener. However, Bryn Mawr women are doing their share in the College Club of Baltimore. Frances Seth, '02, makes an admirable President of the Club, one of whom we are justly proud. Katharine Hull, '03, is Vice-President and Chairman of the House Committee. Another Bryn Mawr member is represented on the Social Committee."

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible.

1889

The Class of '89 has decided to hold its reunion of 1914 at the time of the May-Day Fête instead of in June.

Ella Riegel is doing work in Spanish at Bryn Mawr.

Helena Dudley is doing social work for St. Stephen's Church, Boston. Her address is St. Anna's House, 11 Florence Street, Boston.

1890

Marian MacIntosh writes from Munich: "After starting out with the intention of spending a holiday-year in Ireland, doing what is best worth while in that delightful country, nothing that may be catalogued, here I am in the very antipodes to 'Celticism,' studying one thing with an intensity impossible except in Germany. None the less is it a holiday, for I am in a studio painting hard under Heinrich Knirr and finding life altogether delightful. To be taught instead of teaching is in itself a recreation, and to study what one has had to relegate to stolen moments gives a sense of leisure unknown in times of idleness."

1892

Edith Hall is taking a rest from teaching and is doing social betterment work in East Orange, New Jersey.

1893

Margaret Hilles Johnson (Mrs. Joseph Esrey Johnson) is living in Montclair, New Jersey. Her address is 6 Highland Avenue.

Susan Walker Fitzgerald (Mrs. Richard Y. Fitzgerald) took an active part in the recent suffrage meetings in Washington.

1897

Elizabeth Day Seymour has announced her engagement to an English sculptor, whom she met while travelling in Greece.

1899

Ethel Hooper Edwards (Mrs. Martin Edwards) is spending the winter in Boston, as her husband has a year's leave of absence from the Medical College at Shanghai. Her address is 30 Pinckney Street, Boston.

Etta Davis has left Honolulu, as she was suffering from a bad case of blood poisoning, contracted there. She is at Waverley, Massachusetts, and at the time of this writing (December 15) is still ill.

1900

Edna Fischel Gellhorn (Mrs. George Gellhorn) has a fourth child Alfred Adolphus Gellhorn, born in June, 1913.

Leslie Knowles Blake (Mrs. Arthur Blake)

has a second daughter, Leslie, born at Dedham, Massachusetts, December 12, 1913.

Jessie Tatlock has just returned from a year spent in travel and study in Europe. She studied in the American Archaeological School in Rome. Before returning home she visited Fannie Wehle de Haas in the latter's home in Rotterdam.

Fannie Wehle de Haas (Mrs. Karel H. de Haas) and her husband are making short visits in Louisville and New York during December and January.

Constance Rulison has returned from Paris and is living in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Maud Lowrey and Elsie Lowrey, ex-'03, spent last summer in England.

Lois Farnham Horn (Mrs. David Wilbur Horn) is studying Chemistry and Education at Bryn Mawr.

1901

Evelyn Walker, who has been Registrar of Simmons College, Boston, for three years, has a year's leave of absence and is spending the winter in Rome.

1902

Anne Rotan Howe (Mrs. Thorndike Dudley Howe) has been acting at the Toy Theatre, Boston, a small play-house supported by subscription, which produces interesting plays not given elsewhere and where the players are mostly amateurs. She took the part of Queen Elizabeth in Bernard Shaw's *Dark Lady of the Sonnets* which was given there in December.

Emily Dungan Moore (Mrs. G. W. Moore) has returned to the East, after teaching German and vocal music in the Grand Island (Nebraska) Conservatory of Music. She is now living at 17 Newton Avenue, Woodbury, New Jersey, where her husband, Dr. Moore, is practicing.

1904

Virginia Chauvenet, ex-'04, has been acting this fall with the Jewett Players, a stock company recently formed at the Plymouth Theatre, Boston.

1905

Mabel Austin Converse (Mrs. Bernard Todd Converse) has taken a house at 5310 Powellton Avenue, Philadelphia, for the winter.

Helen Sturgis is spending the winter in England.

Alice Day McLaren (Mrs. William Augustus McLaren), ex-'05, has left Mexico City, with her husband, and is spending the winter in New York.

1906

Elizabeth Harrington Brooks (Mrs. Arthur Hendricks Brooks), who was married last September, has taken a house at 6 Appian Way, Cambridge, Massachusetts. It is the house in which Radcliffe College, or The Harvard Annex as it was first called, was opened.

Anna MacClanahan Grenfell (Mrs. Wilfred Thomason Grenfell) left Labrador early in October, with her husband and her two little boys, and came to the United States. She went with Dr. Grenfell on his usual fall lecture tour, leaving the children in Baltimore, and was at the wedding of Miss Wilson and Mr. Sayre, at the White House on November 25 where Dr. Grenfell was best man. On November 29, Dr. and Mrs. Grenfell and their two children sailed on the *Carmania* for England, where they will spend the winter, returning to Labrador in the spring.

Adelaide Neall continues her work on the editorial staff of the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Mary Richardson Walcott (Mrs. Robert Walcott) has moved from 18 Hawthorn Street to 152 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

1907

Ellen Graves has left Buenos Aires. She sailed for Boston, with her mother and sister, late in November and they intend to make their home in or near Boston for the future.

Mabel Foster was married on December 24, to Mr. William Spinney. Mr. Spinney is a graduate of Brown University and is connected with the editorial department of Henry Holt and Company, Publishers.

Margaret Ayer Barnes (Mrs. Cecil Barnes) came from Chicago in December to act in two plays given by an amateur company at the Toy Theatre in Boston.

Ellen Thayer has been in this country for several weeks making different visits.

Esther Williams visited Adèle Brandeis, '08, and Cornelia Meigs, '08, in December.

Margaret P. Blodgett, ex-'07, has been traveling in England with her mother.

Alice D. Wardwell, ex-'07, has announced her engagement to Mr. Harold Otis of New York, (Harvard, 1904).

Dorothy Craig left the Institution in Vine-land where she had been Research Assistant,

last June, and is now living at home in New York and working in the central office of the Church Periodical Club, in the Mission House, 281 Fourth Avenue. Her home address is 941 Simpson Street, New York City.

Margaret B. Morison's address in Baltimore is: The Brexton, Park Avenue.

Harriot P. Houghteling, ex-'07, is planning to go abroad in February to travel in France and Germany.

Anne Vauclain, ex-'07, has been exhibiting horses at stock shows in Chicago and New York, and has won many blue ribbons.

Helen Brown Gibbons (Mrs. Herbert Adams Gibbons) writes to Mrs. Andrews: "After five and a half years spent abroad, we have returned to America. Four years of that time were spent in Turkey, and the rest in Paris. The first year in Turkey was spent at Tarsus, where we saw the massacres of 1909. After that year we had a year of study in Paris, then went to Robert College, Constantinople, where my husband took the place of the Professor of History for one year. When that professor came back we were asked to stay two years more. That contract was finished last June.

"My interests in Constantinople were; first of all, the boys of Robert College, their literary societies, their class-receptions, etc. I tried to entertain boys informally in my own home, and had my brass samovar (from Russia) going in the afternoon at tea-time. Then we were interested in Constantinople College (for Girls) where there flourishes a self-government association whose model years ago was ours of Bryn Mawr. Occasionally I had the pleasure of lecturing to the girls along the lines of Household Economics.

"Some of our best friends were among the seamen on board the *U. S. S. Scorpion*. They call my husband 'Doc' and I am 'the missus.' A little over a year ago, I had the unusual experience of giving a Thanksgiving dinner to the marines (American) who had been ordered to Robert College as our guard, at the time when Constantinople was in the hands of the international troops.

"In March I left Constantinople and went to Paris. There my third child, Emily Elizabeth, was born on May third in the American Hospital. Mr. Gibbons joined us at the close of the college term, and we spent the summer in Paris.

"For five years we have been doing research work in Ottoman History. Now we are settled

here for one year while Mr. Gibbons writes up this material. . . .

"I placed a blank-book in the hands of the mailing-clerk at the Offices of Morgan, Harjes and Company, 31 Boulevard Haussman. My two times of residence in Paris (during which I worked among girl students in the Latin Quarter) revealed the need of some sort of bureau of information for Bryn Mawr girls. During that time I had at least thirty-six Bryn Mawr girls as my guests—either dinner-guests or home guests. Frequently girls would say, upon hearing me speak of some recent Bryn Mawr girl visiting in Paris, 'Oh, if I had only known she was here!' A club would not do, for there are very few girls that make a long stay. And so I thought of this Bryn Mawr Registry Book. The clerks at the mailing-office understand and the book is in good hands.

"Will you say somewhere in the *QUARTERLY* that that book is there and girls going to Paris should register in it? This, of course, on condition that you approve of my little scheme. Would it not be good, too, to say a word about the American Hospital in Paris? It was a joy to find such comfort and care in a foreign land. The building is new and there is a lovely garden. Terms: all the way from nothing to seventy francs per day!

"Forgive me for all these pages of information about just me! . . . but it is the kind of thing I wish my classmates would write for me to read. The *QUARTERLY* has been a great pleasure to me. You do not realize perhaps how friendly it is when one is half way across the world. By the way, why should not membership in the Association of the Alumnae involve subscription to the *QUARTERLY*? . . . "

Mrs. Gibbons' address is 269 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

1908

Theresa Helburn is spending the winter in Paris, studying at the Sorbonne. She has taken an apartment, with two other American girls, at 136 Rue d'Assas.

Myra Elliot Vauclain (Mrs. Jacques L. Vauclain) has returned from Germany and is living on Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

Emily R. Fox, ex-'08, is studying at the Philadelphia School of Civics and Philanthropy.

Anna N. Clark is interested in the Massachusetts Branch of the Church Periodical Club.

1909

Mary Nearing is doing social settlement work in connection with one of the hospitals in Philadelphia.

Isabel Goodnow Gillett (Mrs. E. K. Gillett), ex-'09, has a daughter, Elizabeth Lyall, born in November, 1913.

Lillian Laser is to be married on January 7, 1914, to Mr. Berthold Strauss of Philadelphia.

Leone Robinson has been elected Treasurer of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League. This makes the third Bryn Mawr member on the Executive Board of the League. The others are Edna Fischel Gellhorn (Mrs. George Gellhorn), '00, and Erma Kingsbacher Stix (Mrs. E. W. Stix), ex-'06.

Edith Brown, ex-'09, has been visiting Alta Stevens in Chicago.

1910

Izette Taber de Forest (Mrs. Alfred de Forest) has a son, Taber de Forest, born December 2, 1913.

Ethel Bird Chase was married in November to Mr. B. F. Keith in Washington, D. C.

Charlotte Simonds was married at St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, on December 6, to Mr. Nathaniel McLean Sage. Mr. Sage is a civil engineer and a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1912), from which Miss Simonds also graduated last June, taking her degree as an architect. Mr. and Mrs. Sage will live at 49 St. Mary Street, Brookline. Margaret Vickery, ex-'09, Emily Storer, ex-'10, Mabel Ashley, Esther Walker, '11, and several other Bryn Mawr girls were at the wedding.

1911

Rosalind Mason is Secretary to the President of the Drama League of Chicago. Her address is: care of Mrs. C. H. Besly, Hinsdale, Illinois.

Ruth Vickery Holmes (Mrs. Bradford Buttrick Holmes), ex-'11, has a daughter, Constance, born at Ferndale, Washington, in November.

Catherine Delano Grant (Mrs. Alexander Galt Grant) who was married last May, is living at 31 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

Willa Alexander Browning (Mrs. James Herbert Browning) has a daughter, born in October, 1911's Class Baby.

Margaret Dulles, ex-'11, was married on the evening of December 30, to the Reverend Deane

Edwards. They will live at 64 State Street, Seneca Falls, New York.

Amy Walker is President of the Junior League of Chicago.

1912

Lorraine Mead has announced her engagement to Mr. Henry Conrad Schwable of New York. The wedding will take place in the spring.

Rachel Marshall, ex-'12, was married to Mr. Daniel Cogswell in July, at Lincoln, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell live at Sedro Wooley, Washington.

Dorothy Wolff is doing graduate work in economics and sociology at Columbia University for an M.A. degree.

Adele Guckenheimer, ex-'12, and Florence Loeb Fleisher (Mrs. Alexander Fleisher), ex-'12, visited at Bryn Mawr in November.

Carlotta Welles has returned to France after a three months visit in the United States.

Ruth Akers, ex-'12, took her A.B. degree at the University of Southern California in June, 1913. She has been spending five months in the East and expects to return home in February, when she will begin work for an M.A. degree at Berkeley.

Anna Heffern was married to the Reverend Nathaniel Groton on November 5, at the Church of the Atonement in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Groton will live at St. Thomas' Rectory, White Marsh, Pennsylvania.

Gertrude Llewellyn has been visiting in Pasadena for several months.

Anna Hartshorne is teaching in Miss Tsuda's School in Tokyo, Japan.

Gladys Chamberlain is spending the winter in New York. She is doing work for the Y. W.C.A.

Catherine Thompson is teaching French at the Misses Eastman's School in Washington, D. C.

Catherine Terry is studying modeling and sculpture in New York with Abastinia Eberle.

Zelda Branch Cramer (Mrs. W. E. Cramer) visited at Bryn Mawr on her way to New York. She sailed on December 2 for Lausanne where she expects to spend some months studying French and German.

The Class of 1912 plans to hold an informal reunion at College the week-end of May-Day.

1913

Marguerite Mellen, ex-'13, is making her debut in Chicago this winter.

Mary Vennum is spending the winter at the Hotel Melrose, Los Angeles, California.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. The Editor begs that copies of books or articles by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr students will be sent to the *QUARTERLY* for review or notice.

BOOKS REVIEWED

ROADS FROM ROME. By Anne C. E. Allinson.
New York: The Macmillan Company. 1913.
Price, \$1.25.

If, as we are now so often told, the twilight of the gods of Greece and Rome in our colleges is rapidly sinking into the night of oblivion, then those who would deplore the proving by fact of this contention must feel more than a personal indebtedness to this little volume of stories of Roman life. It reflects the charm of the poets with whose lives it deals and should prove not only a guide but an incitement along the "roads to Rome."

The atmosphere of the book is bright and clear, the touch accurate and firm. The descriptions occur naturally—are not forced into place. It is no doubt inevitable in sketches based, as these are, upon a wide and deep scholarship, that we should get an effect of the study; but if, in ever so slight a degree, that is true here, it is of a study with very wide, open windows. It is not difficult to find single phrases that stand out as pictures in themselves, as "a golden sky shining through black branches," or the rhythmic line, "the autumn leaves on the plane trees by the Ilyssus." Here and there, in a certain deliberate movement and meditative pause upon carefully-wrought details, the style recalls that of the *Imaginary Portraits*; yet none the less these stories have their own individuality and an originality both of matter and of manner.

More distinctly than *Denys l'Auxerrois* or *A Prince of Court Painters*, these are stories in the modern, the—may one say?—American, sense. Each is a rounded whole, having its crisis and its "point," but, unlike the prevailing modern story, these again resemble Pater, and receive distinction, in the fact that the point is one of genuine psychological interest, the crisis one in the development of the spirit.

There is careful analysis, as in the characters of Lucretius and Propertius, or in the discriminating praise of Horace—and in connection with this name we must note the pathos of Horace's parting with his father. The characterization

seems to weaken a little in Clodia, but its weakness may really be a more skillful presentation of the weakness of the woman—of the essential weakness of the physically triumphant, the proud and wicked.

Throughout, the ethical values of life are strongly felt. This is especially true of the initial story of the collection, *The Estranger*; and here, too, the dramatic effect is most vivid, not only in the climax but, as well, in the minor incidents. It is not often that the reader is so genuinely and pleasantly thrilled as in realizing that the sweet-voiced boy, talking in the fields with Valerius, is Virgil.

It is no unworthy use to make of study—this of embodying its results in well-made, attractive pictures of life.

The translations, which—with one exception—are by Professor Allinson, add to the charm of the book.

THE MAGAZINES

Helen Coale Crew (Mrs. Henry Crew), '89, has a short poem in the December *American*.

Dora Keen, '96, has an interesting article in the November *World's Work* on, "First Up Mt. Blackburn." The photographs are unusually good. Of the object of this expedition, Miss Keen says: "I was going again because I had need of courage and inspiration and because on the high mountains I find them as nowhere else."

Florence Leftwich Ravenel (Mrs. S. Prioleau Ravenel), '95, contributes to the December *North American Review* a thoughtful and suggestive discussion of the life and genius of George Sand.

Katharine Fullerton Gerould (Mrs. Gordon Hall Gerould), former Graduate Student and Reader in English, has stories in the December numbers of *Scribner's* and *The Century* and in the January number of *Scribner's*.

Alice Day McLaren (Mrs. William Augustus McLaren), ex-'05, contributes to the January *Scribner's*, "*The Tragic Ten Days of Madero*," a series of letters from Mexico extending from March 30, 1910, to February 24, 1913.

BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

Vol. VIII

APRIL, 1914

No. 1



Published by the Alumnae Association
of
Bryn Mawr College

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

Editor-in-Chief

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Randolph, New York

Corresponding Editors

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MARGARET COPELAND BLATCHFORD, '08, Hubbard Woods, Ill.
(Mrs. N. H. BLATCHFORD, JR.)

EDITH CAMPBELL, '01, 137 East 40th Street, New York City.

SHIRLEY PUTNAM, '09, The Woodward, Washington, D. C.

JEAN M. BATCHELOR, '14, Radnor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

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Correspondence in regard to contributions to the QUARTERLY, books for review, and subscriptions should be sent to the Editor-in-Chief, Miss Elva Lee, Randolph, New York. Cheques should be made payable to Miss Jane B. Haines, Cheltenham, Pa. The QUARTERLY is published in January, April, June and November of each year. The price of subscription is one dollar a year, and single copies are sold for twenty-five cents each. Any failure to receive numbers of the QUARTERLY should be reported promptly to the Editor. Changes of address should be reported to the Editor not later than the first day of each month of issue. News items may be sent to the Editor-in-Chief or to the Corresponding Editors.

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOLUME VIII

APRIL, 1914

No. 1

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, 1913-1914

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Corresponding-Secretary, SUSAN B. TY-
LER, '03, 1303 Linden Avenue, Balti-
more.

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(MRS. E. W. STIX), ex-'06, 5112 Water-
man Avenue, St. Louis.

Secretary, HELEN STIX, ex-'14, 5123
Waterman Avenue, St. Louis.

CLASS COLLECTORS

SUSAN FRANKLIN, '89.
KATHARINE M. SHIPLEY, '90.
ANNA SWIFT RUPERT, '91.
HELEN J. ROBINS, '92.
MARGARET HILLES JOHNSON, '93.
ABBY BRAYTON DURFEE, '94.
MARY F. ELLIS, '95.
RUTH FURNESS PORTER, '96.
CLARA VAIL BROOKS, '97.
HELEN E. WILLIAMS, '98.
SIBYL HUBBARD DARLINGTON, '99.
KATE WILLIAMS, '00.
MARION PARRIS SMITH, '01.
H. JEAN CRAWFORD, '02.
MARGARETTA STEWART DIETRICH, '03.
ANNE SELLECK, '04.
MARGARET NICHOLS HARDENBERGH, '05.
ELIZABETH HARRINGTON BROOKS, '06.
ESTHER WILLIAMS, '07.
JACQUELINE MORRIS EVANS, '08.
ALTA C. STEVENS, '09.
HILDA W. SMITH, '10.
HELEN TREDWAY, '11.
FANNY G. CRENSHAW, '12.
JESSIE BUCHANAN, '13.
CATHERINE CREIGHTON, '14.
ELLEN SETON OGDEN, Ph.D.

COMMITTEES

ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

ANNA B. LAWThER, '97,
Chairman, 239 Seventeenth
Street, Dubuque, Ia. 1913-1917
GERTRUDE HARTMAN, '05 . . . 1914-1918
MARY D. HOPKINS, '96 1913-1915
FRANCES FINCKE HAND, '97 . 1913-1915
PAULINE GOLDMARK, '96 . . . 1913-1916
KATHARINE LORD, '01 1912-1916
SUSAN B. FRANKLIN, '89 . . . 1913-1917

TERM OF OFFICE

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

TERM OF OFFICE

MARION CRANE, '12, <i>Chairman</i> , Cartref, Bryn Mawr, Pa.....	1914-1915
KATHARINE LORD, '01.....	1914-1915
EVELYN MORRIS COPE, '03..	1914-1915
RUTH WELLS, '11.....	1914-1915

LOAN FUND COMMITTEE

MARTHA G. THOMAS, '89, <i>Chairman</i> , Bryn Mawr, Pa.....	1911-1916
DORIS EARLE, '03.....	1910-1915
JACQUELINE MORRIS EVANS, '08.....	1912-1917
ETHEL PEW, '06.....	1913-1918
KATHRINE HOWELL, '06.....	1914-1919

JAMES E. RHOADS SCHOLARSHIPS
COMMITTEE

KATHARINE MORRIS SHIPLEY, '90.....	1912-1915
DOROTHY S. WOLFF, '12.....	1913-1916
MARION PARRIS SMITH, '01..	1914-1917

HEALTH STATISTICS COMMITTEE

DR. KATHARINE PORTER, '94; ISABEL MADDISON, Ph.D.; ELEANOR L. LORD, Ph.D.	
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NOMINATING COMMITTEE

ADELAIDE CASE, '08, <i>Chairman</i> , 309 West 91st Street, New York City.....	1913-1915
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THE MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING, JUNE 5, 1913

A special meeting of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College was held in the Chapel, Taylor Hall, June 5, 1913, at 2.45 p.m. The Vice-President, Mary Richardson Walcott, presided.

The meeting was called for a discussion of the ALUMNAE QUARTERLY. The reading of the minutes of the annual

TERM OF OFFICE

JULIE BENJAMIN HOWSON, '07.....	1913-1915
MARY G. KILPATRICK, '00..	1913-1917
FRANCES SETH, '02.....	1913-1917
JANET T. HOWELL, '10.....	1913-1917

FINANCE COMMITTEE

MARTHA G. THOMAS, '89, <i>Chairman</i> , Bryn Mawr, Pa.	1912-1916
MARY CRAWFORD DUDLEY, '96.....	1912-1916
ELIZABETH BUTLER KIRKBRIDE, '96.....	1912-1916
CLARA VAIL BROOKS, '07..	1912-1916
ELIZABETH CALDWELL FOUNTAIN, '97.....	1912-1916
SIBYL HUBBARD DARLINGTON, '99.....	1912-1916
MARION PARRIS SMITH, '01.	1912-1916

COMMITTEE ON ATHLETICS

CYNTHIA WESSON, '09, <i>Chairman</i> , 330 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Mass.....	1913-1918
MABEL ASHLEY, '10.....	1911-1915
LOUISE C. MARSHALL, '05..	1912-1916
SUSANNE C. ALLINSON, '10..	1912-1917
ESTHER WHITE, '06.....	1914-1919

ALUMNAE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF
DIRECTORS OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

ELIZABETH B. KIRKBRIDE, '96	Dec., 1909-Dec., 1915
ELIZABETH N. BANCROFT, '98	Dec., 1913-Dec., 1915

meeting was omitted except in so far as they touched upon the QUARTERLY.

Evangeline Andrews gave an extemporaneous report in which she said that in as much as the correspondence of the QUARTERLY is enormous, the Editor should have at least \$200. She said that the QUARTERLY, to be on a paying basis,

should have \$1500 per year. The subscription list is about 700. During the year many letters have been received by the Editor and out of 75 only one advocated discontinuing the QUARTERLY. The Editor told the meeting that the members of the Association must decide whether or not they want the QUARTERLY. If they do, they must consider possible ways of paying for it.

1. Shall we double the subscription price?

2. Shall we raise the Alumnae dues by 75 cents and send the QUARTERLY to every one?

3. Shall we ask for an annual appropriation from the Alumnae Association?

Elizabeth Kirkbride prefaced the discussion by expressing to Evangeline Andrews the gratitude of the Association.

Evangeline Andrews asked if the Association had enough funds with \$1 dues. Jane Haines said that she felt that raising the dues would cut off some members. Sending the QUARTERLY to all would, perhaps, on the other hand, help to keep some members. Lucy Donnelly asked if a bulletin of news had ever been considered. Evangeline Andrews said that the present QUARTERLY contained in addition to news, only the leading article and book reviews. In her opinion the leading article could best be omitted.

Josephine Goldmark asked where authority would center if the QUARTERLY were an official Alumnae organ. In her opinion the Board should be authorized to control the policy, or it should only be a bulletin and a series of signed articles. Evangeline Andrews felt that no Editor could do anything if hampered by a Board. Anne Lawther said that if the QUARTERLY became an official organ it would fall on the Board of Directors to appoint an Editor.

Marion Reilly moved that the Board of Directors take over the QUARTERLY and recommend to a future meeting whether or not the QUARTERLY should be continued. Ella Riegel expressed regret at the delay. Evangeline Andrews said that she would be willing to take the QUARTERLY for one more number. She said the QUARTERLY was financed through the January number.

Helen Williams offered an amendment to Marion Reilly's motion which was accepted and seconded: That the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association take over the ALUMNAE QUARTERLY and publish it through the January number and recommend action in regard to continuing the publication at the next annual meeting. The amended motion was carried.

Josephine Goldmark said that it would be helpful to get a sense of the meeting with regard to raising the dues. Dorothea Day asked that the sense of the meeting be recorded that the dues should be raised so as to take over the QUARTERLY. Marion Reilly was opposed to raising the dues. Evangeline Andrews expressed the desire that a Bryn Mawr Quarterly should always be published in good form. Alice Hood suggested publishing only two numbers a year. Edith Dabney thought that in that case the material would accumulate so that the cost would necessarily be higher.

The final motion as presented by Josephine Goldmark was that the sense of the meeting be taken that the dues of the Association be raised so as to cover the expense of issuing an Alumnae publication at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The motion was passed and Marion Reilly asked that the numbers be recorded, thirty voting for the motion and twenty-six against it.

Evangeline Andrews asked that the

first regular business at the annual meeting in February be the report of the Board of Directors.

Gertrude Dietrich Smith spoke in regard to the policy of the College in appointing very young wardens. She asked that the sense of the meeting be taken on the subject. Anne Lawther said that the same protest had gone to the Academic Committee. Gertrude Smith then agreed that the question of the youthfulness of the wardens be left to the Academic Committee. She wished however that the Committee could know the sentiment of the meeting. Elizabeth Kirkbride asked that a petition from those interested be sent to the Academic Committee.

Gertrude Smith made a motion "that as there has been a protest against the very young wardens the Academic Committee be recommended to take up the matter." No action was taken on this motion.

Marion Reilly reported that the money on hand for the Students Building Fund has been given to Mr. Wing. She sug-

gested that the Alumnae Association should not form a committee, but should signify its willingness to help. The motion was made and carried that it be recorded that the Alumnae are interested in the fund and will coöperate informally.

Martha Thomas reported for the Class Collectors saying that she thought this meeting a better time than the Alumnae supper.

Jane Haines announced a gift of \$200 for the Library from the Boston Bryn Mawr Club.

The Philadelphia Branch also announced a gift of \$100 to the Library.

Mary Peirce made a plea for the Trophy Club, saying that the name plates were not all paid for.

Josephine Goldmark announced that the reunion gift of '98 was to go to the Library.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS,
Recording Secretary.

THE MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College was held in the Chapel, Taylor Hall, January 31, 1914, the President, Susan Fowler, presiding at both the morning and afternoon sessions.

MORNING SESSION

After the minutes of both the annual meeting and a special meeting were read and approved the President read the report of the Board of Directors. This report contained a recommendation from the Board that the BRYN MAWR QUARTERLY become an official organ of the Association and that the Alumnae dues

be raised to \$1.50 to cover the expenses of the QUARTERLY.

After the acceptance of the report Elizabeth Kirkbride made a motion, which was seconded, that the recommendation of the Board of Directors be accepted. After some discussion as to how the Editor would be elected and how the QUARTERLY would be financed in the interval before the By-laws could be changed so as to increase the dues, the motion was passed: "That the QUARTERLY be continued as an alumnae organ and the By-laws be amended as follows:

1. Amend Article IV, Section 1, by changing "one dollar" to "one dollar and fifty cents."

2. Amend Article IV, Section 2, by changing "fifty cents" to "seventy-five cents."

3. Amend Article IV, Section 3, by changing "twenty dollars" to "thirty dollars."

As it is necessary to raise money for the support of the QUARTERLY for the intervening two years before the By-laws can be changed, Ella Riegel made the following motion, which was seconded and passed without discussion: "That an assessment of \$1.00 be levied upon each member of the Alumnae Association to cover the expense of publishing the QUARTERLY until January, 1916, and that this assessment be entered upon the books as 'subscription to the QUARTERLY.'"

As life members and associate members are exempt from all assessments, Elizabeth Kirkbride suggested that a notice should be sent them and that they should be given an opportunity to subscribe.

The reading of the Treasurer's report was omitted, but the Treasurer named the balances in the various funds of the Association.

It was decided to vote on all committee reports together. Reports were read from the following committees: the Conference Committee, the Loan Fund Committee, the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee, the Finance Committee, the New York Branch, the Carola Woerishoffer Memorial Committee and the Alumnae Members of the Board of Directors. The reading of the following reports was omitted: the Athletic Committee, the Alumnae Supper Committee, the QUARTERLY, and the Philadelphia and Boston Branches.

The Committee reports were all accepted as read.

As this finished the scheduled business of the morning meeting and the time was not all used up, it was decided to announce the result of the elections and the committee appointments.

For President, Cornelia Halsey Kellogg, '00.

For Vice-President, Mary Richardson Walcott, '06.

For Corresponding Secretary, Abigail Camp Dimon, '96.

For Recording Secretary, Louise Congdon Francis, '00.

For Treasurer, Jane B. Haines, '91.

For the Academic Committee, Gertrude Hartman, '05.

For the Athletic Committee, Esther White, '06.

For the Conference Committee, Marion Crane, '12, *Chairman*; Katharine Lord, '01; Evelyn Morris Cope, '03; Ruth Wells, '11.

For the Loan Fund Committee, Katharine Howell, '06.

For the Nominating Committee, Adelaide Case, *Chairman*, '08 (in place of Elizabeth C. Fountain, resigned).

For the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee, Marion Parris Smith, '01.

For Alumnae Director, Elizabeth Nields Bancroft, '98.

Elizabeth Kirkbride then read a leaflet which the Finance Committee proposed to circulate.

Marion Reilly next gave an informal report of the Council of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae held last Easter in Chicago. She told the meeting that the Association of Collegiate Alumnae had this year four fellowships to award and that last year, when it had only three, two of them were held by Bryn Mawr Alumnae.

At this point the meeting adjourned to luncheon in Pembroke.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The afternoon session of the meeting was called to order at 2.40.

The first business was the report of the Academic Committee which was read by the Chairman, Anne Lawther. This report was accepted as read.

Following the reading of the report there was some discussion of the increased price of board which is to go into effect next fall. The point was raised by Elizabeth Fountain that the board would have to be continually raised in the future unless the Alumnae Association could raise an increased endowment. It was shown that as repairs become heavier on the buildings the returns from halls of residence will be smaller. There seemed to be a general feeling that the standard of living should not be lowered, but rather that the endowment must be increased. A college for the rich alone was generally deplored by the meeting, but President Thomas was quoted as saying that at present 50 per cent of the students are planning to be self-supporting on graduation. It was conceded that it was better to raise the board than to close a department. Elizabeth Fountain asked if the Alumnae are ready to make any effort for an endowment beyond the class collections.

At this point the meeting returned to the unfinished business of last year and the amendment to the By-laws then proposed was passed as follows:

Article VII, Section 14, to read: The Finance Committee may, with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association, indicate purposes for which money shall be raised by the Alumnae Association. It shall devise ways and means, and take charge of collecting moneys for such purposes, and when authorized

by the Alumnae Association, shall prepare, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, the necessary agreements for the transfer of gifts from the Alumnae Association. All collections from the Alumnae Association shall be subject to its supervision. The Finance Committee shall have power to add to its number.

After the passing of this amendment the question of raising an increased endowment was again brought up. Martha Thomas said that she felt that the time had now come for an extensive campaign. Pauline Goldmark and Elma Loines both expressed the same feeling. A motion was then passed that it be recorded as the sense of the meeting that a new campaign for endowment be initiated.

The President then read the names of the members of the Alumnae Association who had died during the year: Ellen Rose Giles, '96; Marguerite B. Armstrong, '05; Mary Hamot Higginson, '11; Thérèse F. Colin (Madame Alfred Colin), Former Fellow, Mary Stephens Shaw (Mrs. Ralph Martin Shaw), ex-'91, and the following resolution was adopted by a silent rising vote:

WHEREAS, In the deaths of these members, the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College has suffered great loss; be it

Resolved, That we desire formally to express our deep grief and to record our sense of bereavement and to express our sympathy to their families;

And, be it further resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the families of these members and inserted in the records of the Alumnae Association.

After offering to the retiring President a vote of thanks for her untiring services for four years, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS,

Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The history of the last year is brief; only one matter outside the usual committee meetings and regular business has needed the attention of the Directors—the question of the ALUMNAE QUARTERLY. At the last regular meeting the editor, Mrs. Andrews, described the QUARTERLY as in bad condition financially and asked for support from the Association, and a special meeting on Commencement Day was therefore ordered, by motion of the January meeting of 1913, to discuss the future fate of the magazine. At that special meeting it was voted to continue the QUARTERLY through the November and January numbers under the management of the Board of Directors, leaving final decision until the annual meeting of 1914. Further, the resolution of June instructed the Directors to recommend action to this meeting as to continuing or discontinuing the publication. The Board took over the task of issuing the magazine with the idea of strictest economy in mind, in order to assure a basis of knowledge of what the cost might be as a starting point to their recommendations. The number of pages was lessened and less expensive paper was used; unpaid editorial service was asked for, and has been most generously given by Elva Lee, class of 1893. Two members of the Board of Directors, Miss Dimon and Mrs. Francis, have been untiring in work and interest. The two numbers came out on time and met with approval on the whole, though there was some regret that the size had been decreased.

The January number was sent not only to subscribers but to every member of the Association, with a printed slip asking for expression of opinion as to the future. Before these opinions were known to the

Directors, they had agreed, in view of the facts then known to them about cost of publication, etc., to make to you the following recommendations: That the QUARTERLY be continued as an official organ of the Association, sent to every member; and that to meet the expense dues be increased to \$1.50 a year.

The change of dues involves amendment of By-laws and therefore the larger dues could in no case be collected until 1916. Meanwhile an assessment of \$1.00 a member should pay the expenses of 1914 and 1915.

It is our opinion that though economy should be sought in the matter of size of magazine and quality of paper, yet the salaries of the editor and other workers should certainly be no less than they have been. We suggest a salary of \$300 for the editor with the understanding that from that sum she is to take what she pleases for clerical assistance; but the correspondents should have a separate salary list of about \$60.

The Board believes that it would be easy to increase the advertising matter if the magazine should practically double its circulation, as it would if sent to every alumna; expense to the Association could be further decreased by embodying the Annual Report in the April QUARTERLY; last year the Report cost us \$165. Announcements to the Alumnae, both from the officers and committees of the Association and also perhaps at times from the authorities of the College, could appear in the official organ of the Alumnae going to every one of them. These are some of the incidental advantages of the plan. No doubt the greatest good of all would be the creation of an additional bond among all of us wherever dispersed, and another token

of our solidarity, and our loyalty to Bryn Mawr.

Before the annual meeting one hundred and forty answers were received on the slips sent with the January number. Ninety voted for the plan of raising dues and making the QUARTERLY an alumnae organ, sending it to every alumna. Forty-one voted to keep things as they are, a private publication with a subscription list of its own. Six were willing to endorse any plan except discontinuance. Three voted to discontinue. The tenor of the voting, then, is such as to uphold the plan of the Board of Directors.

So much for the QUARTERLY. There are several other matters of which we may speak—a change of one of our Alumnae Directors, the appointment of a Councillor and Delegates for the representation of the Association in the A. C. A. and the first joint meeting of the Board and delegates from Local Branches. The Alumnae Directors last January were Elizabeth Kirkbride and Mary Breed; the latter was obliged to resign, in accordance with our By-laws, on becoming Dean of the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School of Pittsburgh. In her place the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association appointed Elizabeth Nields Bancroft.

The A. C. A. Councillor representing Bryn Mawr is Marion Reilly, and our delegates to the spring convention in Philadelphia in 1914 are chosen as follows: Marion Reilly, Councillor; Elizabeth Nields Bancroft, Mary Ellis, Susan Fowler, Isabel Maddison, Helen Howell Moorhead, Edith Orlady, Amy Rock

Ransome, Eunice Schenck, Marion Parris Smith, Martha G. Thomas.

The small range of geographical distribution of these delegates is due to the fact that they must meet their own expenses, the Association having no funds for this purpose.

At one session of the December meeting of the Board of Directors, held in New York on December 6, delegates were present from the local Branches of Philadelphia, Boston, and New York, invited to attend in accordance with suggestions made at the time of the formation of Branch Organizations.

Much of the time of the joint meeting was given to consideration of the QUARTERLY question, and of the plan to be recommended by the Directors. Furthermore, there was interesting discussion of the Branches themselves, their function, and usefulness, about which there exists some vagueness as yet; and this led to the question of the proxy system of voting in our general meetings, or of voting through delegates.

The following Associate Members of the Alumnae Association have been elected since February 1913, and the Board presents their names for your approval: Margaret E. Brown, ex-'13; Mary C. Burchinal, Grad. 1905-07; '09-'10; Margaret Scruggs Caruth, ex-'13; Agnes Chambers, ex-'12; Virginia Dad-dow, ex-'13; Julia C. Downing ex-'03; Helen L. Evans, ex-'13; Grace R. Gordon, ex-'12; Caroline L. Nagel, ex-'13; Caroline R. Nash, ex-'13; Blanche Rible, Grad. 1913; Elizabeth T. Shipley, ex-'13; Lydia A. Stetson, ex-'13; Helen A. Wil-son, ex-'13.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE TO THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

I. ALUMNAE ACADEMIC ENDOWMENT FUND OF JANUARY 15, 1909

Principal:

Cash and securities received, January 15, 1909	\$100,000.00	
Net additions because of differences between the par value and value at which securities were taken and sold.....	1,590.19	
Transferred from income account.....	<u>2,235.08</u>	<u>\$103,825.27</u>

Investments:

Mortgage northeast side Lombaert Avenue, Bryn Mawr, Pa.....	4½%	20,000.00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Convertible.....	3½%	5,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, General Mortgage	4 %	3,000.00
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.....	3½%	5,000.00
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, Illinois Division		
Mortgage.....	4 %	5,000.00
Standard Steel Works Company First Mortgage.....	5 %	5,000.00
Mortgage 17 South Carolina Avenue, and 18-20 Chalfont Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.....	5 %	3,500.00
Cost of certain improvements on the College grounds assumed as an investment for this fund as agreed upon with the Alumnae Association.....	4½%	26,000.00
Northern Pacific Railway, General Lien.....	3 %	3,000.00
Mortgage 6, Lombaert Avenue, Bryn Mawr, Pa. (Same property as Mortgage 1).....	4½%	15,000.00
Southern Pacific Company Equipment.....	4½%	13,000.00
Uninvested and due from Trustees.....		<u>325.27</u>
		<u>\$103,825.27</u>

Income:

Receipts:		
Balance September 30, 1912.....	\$1,196.86	
Interest on investment, October 1, 1912, to September 30, 1913.....	<u>4,969.32</u>	<u>\$6,166.18</u>

Expenditures:

Salary of holder of endowed chair.....	\$3,000.00	
Increase in salaries of three full professors who are heads of departments	1,500.00	
Balance.....	<u>1,666.18</u>	<u>\$6,166.18</u>

NOTE: The amount (\$3000) which but for this endowment would have been expended for the salary of the holder of the endowed chair was used to increase the salaries of six full professors who are heads of departments.

II. ALUMNAE ACADEMIC ENDOWMENT FUND OF JUNE 2, 1910

Principal:

Received from the Alumnae Association.....	\$150,000.00	
Net additions because of differences between par value and value at which securities were taken and sold.....	<u>6,173.15</u>	<u>\$156,173.15</u>

Investments:

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, General Mortgage.....	4½%	\$25,000.00
Mortgage 12 acres, Camden County, N. J.....	6 %	12,000.00
Mortgage, Chelsea and Atlantic Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.....	5½%	8,000.00

Canadian Northern Railway, Equipment.....	4½%	\$10,000.00
New York Central Lines, Equipment.....	4½%	10,000.00
Mutual Terminal Company of Buffalo.....	4 %	6,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, Equipment.....	4½%	12,000.00
Norfolk and Western Railway Divisional First Lien and General Mortgage.....	4 %	22,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, First Refunding Mortgage.....	4 %	25,000.00
Reading Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, General Mortgage.....	4 %	15,000.00
Northern Pacific Railway Company, General Lien.....	3 %	2,000.00
Baltimore and Ohio Equipment Trust.....	4½%	1,000.00
The Virginian Railway Co., First Mortgage.....	5 %	3,000.00
New York and Erie Railroad Company.....	4 %	5,000.00
Uninvested and due from the Trustees.....		173.15
		<u>\$156,173.15</u>

Income:

Receipts:

Interest October 1, 1912–September 30, 1913..... \$6770.81

Expenditures:

Academic salaries \$6770.81

REPORT OF THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

As Chairman of the Academic Committee I make this report with some hesitation as I have done none of the real work of the Committee but perhaps for that reason I am more fitted to tell you something of the amount of work done by the other members.

On May 24 five members of the Committee met at the Bryn Mawr Club in New York. After some general discussion of various topics each member of the Committee, following the resolution made by the Alumnae Association at the meeting last February, became the chairman of a subcommittee to investigate a definite problem and report on it at a future meeting. Every member of the Committee, moreover, was urged to visit the College as often as possible during the year. The most important subject to be considered was the Senior Orals in French and German, because the Committee had received a petition from ninety-two members of this Association asking

them to suggest some plan by which these oral examinations might be conducted without the nervous strain and the great expenditure of time and money now entailed. There were seven distinct topics, one for each member of the Committee. I will not read these topics nor the way they were distributed because only four of the subjects were considered at the last meeting.

On November 15 the Committee met again at the Bryn Mawr Club in New York. The Chairman was absent and Miss Fowler, the President of the Alumnae Association acted in her place. There were present the other six members of the Committee and Miss Kirkbride, Alumnae Director. Each member made a full report on her particular topic and the meeting lasted several hours. A petition was received from thirty-five members of the Alumnae Association protesting against the appointment of

wardens from among the Alumnae who have graduated recently.

The November meeting was most helpful in preparing the material for the January meetings. Some problems became relatively more important to the Committee for present discussion and new problems came up to be considered another year. Six members of the Committee visited the College during the first semester and became more or less familiar with the problems from the point of view of the undergraduates. These informal visits and the two meetings in New York made the Committee prepared to bring up four subjects for discussion with the President and Dean of the College.

The Committee met Thursday evening, January 22, at 7 o'clock at the Students Inn. There were present the whole Committee, Misses Franklin, Fowler, Hopkins, Goldmark, Lord, Hartman, Lawther and Mrs. Hand. At this meeting we decided to take up with President Thomas and Dean Reilly the following subjects in this order: The Senior Orals, The Policy of Appointing Young Wardens, Latin Prose Composition, The Cost of Living at Bryn Mawr College.

The Committee met with Mrs. Ladd and Miss Kirkbride at 9.30 Friday morning and took up very carefully the report of Miss Hopkins on the Senior Orals and the report of Miss Goldmark on the cost of living at Bryn Mawr College compared with the cost of living at other colleges.

At 12 o'clock Dr. Martha Tracy of the class of '98 addressed the Committee on the value of having a research fellow at Bryn Mawr College in Physiological Chemistry and of offering more work in that field.

Friday afternoon President Thomas arranged a meeting for the Committee to meet the members of the Faculty of the Model School and the professors

of pedagogy. At this meeting Dean Reilly and Dean Maddison were also present. The Committee were most interested in the information given by Dr. Gordon about the new courses in pedagogy and the relation of this work to the Model School. Miss Castro told us very graphically just what a day's work with the children in the Model School is, and at times during the week several members of the Committee had the pleasure of visiting the school. Dr. Leuba spoke to us of the courses in psychology that are given to the students of pedagogy and Dr. Rand told of the experiments she and Dr. Ferree are making on the lighting of buildings, which is a great problem in all schools.

The second subject President Thomas wished to present to the Committee was "How Can We Encourage Students to Take the Science Courses?" Nine members of the Science Department told us the great advantage a knowledge of elementary physics would be to all students entering the Minor Courses in science. The Committee did not feel prepared to speak on this subject as we had not considered it carefully. Two members of the Committee were anxious to have elementary physics required instead of, as at present, a science and history. The members of the Faculty felt that thorough training in physics before entrance would make students more interested in their college science courses. The Committee will consider carefully during the next year the advisability of requiring physics as an entrance subject. The question of positions for women who take their degrees in science was discussed and it was decided that one of the subjects for discussion next year would be the positions open to scientifically trained women who did not wish to study medicine.

Saturday at 9.30 the Committee met with President Thomas and Dean Reilly to discuss the four topics the Committee had chosen. They were taken up in the following order:

"Senior Orals" by Miss Hopkins. This part of the report we hope is an answer to the petition received last spring from the members of the Association. Miss Hopkins read a very comprehensive report on the oral examinations from the beginning of the college to the present year. I will read her résumé of her report and the discussion that followed.

Petitions received last spring from a group of the Alumnae led the Academic Committee to take up the question of the Senior Orals. These petitions contained complaints chiefly of *overwork*, *nervous strain*, and *extra expense* incurred in the preparation necessary for Orals.

It is evident that the system in force this year meets the complaints of the petitioners with regard to *expense* by the provision of free Oral classes, and largely with regard to *overwork* in Senior year by the arrangement that the Oral class shall replace one hour of Senior elective work. Complaints in regard to *nervous strain* attendant on the Orals, from such evidence as the committee can gather, and especially from the fact that but 15 out of 43 conditioned in the first Orals this year cared to take advantage of the Free Oral class seem to have been exaggerated with regard to the present situation.

With regard to the attitude of the Alumnae towards the Orals question, there seems to be a fairly distinct line of cleavage between the older and the younger Alumnae. The older Alumnae in general seem to deplore the benevolent despotism of the college and the growing dependence of the undergraduate. They point out that under the present highly supervised preparation there is no noticeable improvement in the numbers who pass, and that the elaborate system designed to minimize strain in preparation seems if anything to add to and prolong it.

The younger Alumnae on the other hand as well as the students believe in the main in things as they are. They are fairly content with the present system, and feel that while it is still to be tried out it has already shown good effects and must be given a further chance to show still better ones.

It seemed to the committee that the question of Orals could scarcely be discussed intelligently without reference to the French and German entrance papers. The opinion seems general that hasty, inadequate or incompetent preparation is responsible for much of the trouble with Orals. That an examination which permits entrance by a process of cramming encourages such difficulties can hardly be doubted. The French and German entrance papers are papers that can be passed and passed well by cramming, and without any real knowledge of the structure of the languages. The far more searching test of composition is not offered to our candidates. It may be said that the ease of the grammar sections is more than balanced by the difficulty of the passages set for translation. This is true only in part. The translations are relatively difficult, but the marking, if we may judge by the ill-prepared students who pass, is not very severe. A girl with any facility in language may pass both sections of the papers with a deplorable lack of real foundation in the language in question.

The lack of this foundation in the cases of many students is a constant menace to the standard of the Minor French and German courses and tends to prevent the serious work that ought in such courses to be possible. In some cases students who have successfully passed the entrance examinations prove incapable of going on with the college work. The student who can pass Intermediate French or German of the College Board has, owing to the Composition test, in all probability a more trustworthy preparation for future work than the student necessarily has who can pass the Bryn Mawr Entrance French or German.

From the point of view of the college, the addition to the German and French entrance papers of a composition test must react for good on Minor courses and Orals. From the point of view of preparatory work, the schools would benefit by the more severe and accurate standard set before them, and college and school alike would benefit by the elimination of a good deal of cramming in entrance preparation.

The committee made the following unanimous recommendations:

I. That Oral classes should be offered by the college free of charge, as they now are.

II. That they should not count as college work.

III. That the first Orals should come at the beginning of Senior year.

IV. *a.* That for the present a stricter application be made of the present system; that the amount of summer reading should be reduced and that a severer test should be given on it in the fall.

b. That for the future the entrance examination be made more thorough by the addition of a Prose Composition test to begin in 1915, and that for all subsequent entering classes a change be made from prescribed to recommended reading, and that the trial Orals be abolished.

(German teachers from 14 out of 18 schools wish the test in Prose added to the entrance test: French teachers from 13 out of 16 schools wish French Prose added.)

Members of each group expressed the opinion that increasing the difficulty of the entrance examinations in French and German would react very favorably on the Orals, as a large part of the students' trouble with the Orals seems to go back to hasty and insufficient preparation for entrance.

The Committee realizes that these conclusions are presented merely as suggestions which President Thomas and the Faculty will wish to consider carefully before adopting them as methods to increase the Bryn Mawr students' knowledge of French and German with the least strain.

In answer to the second petition—the Committee wishes to state that so far as could be ascertained the young wardens at present in the halls of residence of the College were satisfactory to the College President and to the students now in college. It was brought out in the discussion that from time to time younger Alumnae than those now in the Halls had been successful wardens. President Thomas states that a successful warden is not to be replaced after she has been in the position by another younger alumna in order to keep the wardens as young as possible. The College regrets exceedingly the resignation of any successful warden.

The next subject brought up for discussion was Latin Prose Composition.

Miss Franklin gave a most careful report on Latin Prose Composition in other colleges and suggested that as Latin Prose Composition had been dropped from the Minor Latin Course, there should be one hour Required Latin Prose in the Major Latin and that all students who wished to be recommended to teach Latin should take at least one hour of Elective Latin Prose Composition. Miss Franklin also laid great stress on retaining Latin Prose as an Entrance requirement.

The next subject was reported on by Miss Goldmark. She had compared carefully the cost of living at other women's colleges with the cost of living at Bryn Mawr College. With the new raise of \$25 in the price of board to be made next year the minimum cost for a student at Bryn Mawr College will be \$525 which is \$25 more than the flat rate charged at Vassar and Wellesley. It is to be remembered, that only one-sixth of College can avail themselves of these low-priced rooms. The average amount paid by the students will be \$600. This is \$100 more than the rate at Vassar and Wellesley—\$150 more than at Smith and \$175 more than at Mt. Holyoke. President Thomas explained that since the opening of Bryn Mawr College the charges have been higher than elsewhere and that the increase of \$25 would only enable the College to meet the higher prices paid for food, service and urgently necessary repairs. She stated that the only two alternatives were either to lower the standard of teaching in the college, or to increase the amount each student pays. President Thomas informed us in great detail exactly how the cost of board had increased in recent years. The Committee pointed out that each year an increasing number of students of great mental capacity and fine character

are unable to come to Bryn Mawr College because of inability to pay the required fees. As a Committee we stated our opinion that some other means, such as increased endowment, must be found to keep up our present high standard of teaching, without increasing the fees of the undergraduate students.

The Committee adjourned for luncheon with President Thomas and Miss Garrett at the Deanery and after luncheon met with the Finance Committee. In the joint meeting of the Committees it was decided that as far as possible the Finance Committee should deal with all

questions of finance consulting the President of the College, the Alumnae Directors and the members of the Alumnae Association.

This report is submitted to the Alumnae Association without any definite plan of reorganization. We have followed as far as possible the recommendations of the Alumnae Association, and we hope to propose a definite plan of procedure at the next annual meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA BELL LAWTHER,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE JAMES E. RHOADS SCHOLARSHIPS COMMITTEE

The seventeenth annual meeting of the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee was held in the President's Office, Taylor Hall, on Thursday, April 24, 1913, at 3 o'clock. There were present, on behalf of the faculty, President Thomas, Professor Arthur Wheeler, and Mr. C. H. Haring; on behalf of the Alumnae Association, Miss L. M. Donnelly, Chairman, Miss Katharine M. Shipley, and Miss Dorothy S. Wolff. At the request of the Alumnae members Dean Reilly met with the Committee.

The Chairman reported that an unusually large number of students had applied for the scholarships, 14 for the Sophomore and 10 for the Junior Scholarship. After a detailed discussion of the merits of the candidates and of the policy of the Committee not to award the full scholarships to students residing in Philadelphia and able to return as non-residents, the following nominations were unanimously made to the Directors for the year 1913-14: M. C. Kleps, 1916, grade 83.93, Sophomore half Scholarship; E. A. W. Bryne, 1916, grade 79.86, Soph-

omore half Scholarship; M. D. Darkow, 1915, grade 94.39, Junior Scholarship.

The Sophomore Scholarship was divided, as the students are residents of Philadelphia and able to return as non-residents on half scholarships. The Junior Scholarship on the other hand was given in full to M. D. Darkow, although she is also a resident of Philadelphia, in recognition of her grade, the highest in the history of the College. In the judgment of the Committee the superior excellence of M. D. Darkow's record made it desirable for her to live in residence under the best possible working conditions.

In the course of the discussion President Thomas consulted the Alumnae members of the Committee concerning the other Sophomore and Junior Scholarships to be awarded by the College, in order to make use of the information they had gathered concerning the applicants for scholarships.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCY MARTIN DONNELLY,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

The Conference Committee held its meeting for this semester in the middle of November. There were present for the Alumnae, Katharine Lord, '01, Louise Congdon Francis, '00, Ruth Wells, '11, and the Chairman. Evelyn Morris Cope, '03, and Ruth Wells have been appointed to succeed Miss Lord and Mrs. Francis, who are resigning from the Committee, but Mrs. Cope was unable to be present at the first meeting. There was a member of each of the four classes in College present; also a member of the Graduate Club, and Laura Delano, '14, President of the Undergraduate Association. Miss Delano had very good success in choosing the committee of students, which appeared to represent adequately the point of view of the College.

In answer to some inquiries about the present state of the quiz schedule, the students explained that quizzes had been cut from three to two quizzes a semester in three-hour courses, and in five-hour courses with laboratory, with the option in major work of a report in place of one quiz. Quizzes are now optional with the professor in post-major work. The greater freedom of this arrangement seemed to please the students as a whole. Good students, with imagination as well as capacity for work, object to an arbitrary schedule, which dictates severely what they shall do and when they shall do it.

The new exercise rules were explained and discussed. They are planned with special intention, first to do away with the signing up as exercise of walks that are only useless strolls, and also to do away with the old scandalous black list, and so with the classic procrastinator, who was obliged to do twenty-two periods of exercise in the week before commencement. The new system requires

three periods instead of two of prescribed exercise, to be signed for (walks do not count) and asks for two periods additional of any kind of *being out-of-doors*, which are not signed for. Exercise missed in one week must be made up in the following week. Every student is given a full week off the sports list every month, and no exercise is required in the first and last months of the year. The students appreciated the principles back of the new scheme, but expressed unanimous grief at its rigors. They insisted on the difficulty of getting in three periods of prescribed exercise within the week. As a matter of fact their restlessness means probably the inevitable revolt against a system which, more than the old system, intends to perfect them and to regulate their time in spite of themselves.

On the other hand they were pleased with a change in the arrangement of illness excuses. Last year it was possible to get an illness excuse for a single day's lecture cuts, and this led to a nervous anxiety on the part of the students to account for cuts, and suggested a rather minute calling to account for them on the part of the office. This year excuses can only be had for a quiz or for illness in the infirmary. This leaves a single day's cuts as of old necessarily to the discretion of the individual, and gives the students a chance to prove again the principle so cherished by the spirit of Bryn Mawr—that nothing makes people so trustworthy as to be trusted.

A discussion of academic matters began with oral classes. One-hour electives in French and German, with private reading, are now being offered to Seniors in preparation for Orals. A Senior who is doubtful about her Orals may

register one or both of these hours as part of her fifteen hours' work, or, if she fails in the first Oral, she may then drop electives already registered in her course and substitute the electives in French and German. These electives are of course not required of any one. The summer reading in both French and German has been shortened to what the Committee called "a fair amount." The Seniors present agreed that the cries about Orals had been stilled for the time being, and seemed entirely satisfied with the new arrangements.

The Committee discussed particularly the work of the departments of philosophy and history. There were students present from the general, minor and major philosophy classes, and they agreed that there was a decided awakening of interest in philosophy. From the point of view of interest, the new general course, which takes up problems instead of the history of philosophy, is a great success. The big class is divided into three groups, and there is good discussion. The difficulty appeared to be a certain confusion which arose in the discussion, because of lack of background, but the students thought that this would right itself as the year advanced. The enthusiasm expressed was very heartening indeed.

Interest in the history courses, since they have been divided and specialized, seems also to have increased. A Senior who had started history under the old chronological régime said that she had

found the facts hopelessly confusing in a chronological survey, but that the new method gave her separate points of contact from which to extend her knowledge.

The only difficulty spoken of in connection with courses was the irregularity of preparation in the minor language classes. A Freshman in minor German seemed to be quite hopeless about the composition, which some people knew so well at entrance and herself practically not at all. She had met satisfactorily the entrance requirements in reading and grammar.

The discussion closed with a mention of President Thomas's first and very inspiring speech of the year in Chapel, in which she urged as the year's great adventure a general stiffening up of the academic work, a general effort to make it perfectly sincere and independent. The undergraduates present were firm in the opinion that trots were not used to any noticeable extent. A protest was unearthed against a rumor, which seemed to be vague but insistent, that the alumnae thought the College less careful about honest work than it used to be. The alumnae present hastened on their part to deny the rumor.

The alumnae members of the committee considered that the meeting gave an extremely good showing of wide awake and cheerful interest.

Respectfully submitted,

MARION D. CRANE.

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE LOAN FUND COMMITTEE

Information sent September 15, 1913, to the Loan Committee of the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women, Brown University.

1. What amount is now in reserve fund? \$1,314.96. Of this \$1,140.00 is promised for 1913-14.

2. What amount is out on loan? \$7,460.00 to forty students.

3. What are amounts of outstanding loans?

To undergraduates.....	\$450.00
To members of class of '12...	862.00
To members of class of '11...	1850.00
To members of class of '10...	750.00
To graduate students, three of whom are still at college	850.00

4. What amount was returned on outstanding loans in 1912? \$795.00, and interest \$89.64. 1911? \$845.00, and interest \$50.31. 1910? \$1430.00, and interest \$132.74.

5. What number of loans are now overdue?

Three amounting to.....	\$610.00
Loans due 1913-14, amount- ing to.....	435.00
Interest overdue.....	92.11
Interest due 1913, not yet paid	44.50

The Loan Fund Committee reports a balance January 1, 1914 of \$516.72.

Loans were made during the year to eighteen students in sums of from \$15.00 to \$300.00, amounting in all to \$2,085.00.

Payments on loans were made by nine students amounting to \$1,253.00, and interest by nineteen students amounting to \$91.09.

Contributions from six alumnae, and the class of 1913 amounted to \$387.40, and interest on deposits \$17.03.

On behalf of the Committee,

MARTHA G. THOMAS,

Secretary.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Finance Committee reports that the class collections for 1913 have amounted to \$1643.27, and also \$700 previously promised was paid. In addition to the class collections the following classes have made special gifts to the College:

1898, 15th reunion, \$300 for the Library;

1902, completed its 10th reunion gift of \$800, making its total Library Fund now \$1450;

1910, completed its contribution of \$1000 to the Infirmary Fund.

The following new collectors have been appointed: 1889, Susan B. Franklin;

1890, Katharine M. Shipley; 1898, Helen E. Williams; 1914, Catherine Creighton.

A luncheon for class collectors was held on January 10, 1914, at the College Club, Philadelphia. Mr. Noah Swayne 2d, a successful collector for the Yale Alumni Fund, told with contagious enthusiasm of the workings of the Yale plan.

The expenses of the Committee for the year 1913 were, postage and printing \$28, collectors' supper \$29, and the Committee asks for an appropriation of \$75 for the current year.

On behalf of the Committee,

MARTHA G. THOMAS,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE ATHLETIC COMMITTEE

The Athletic Committee arranged for two match games in basket-ball during the spring. The first, which was planned as a practice match, was played on May 10, the 'Varsity winning by a score of 45—13. The regular match on June 4 was also won by the 'Varsity, the score being 27—9. The Alumnae team in this game was as follows:

Forwards: Adelaide Neall, '06; Agnes Chambers, ex-'12.

Centers: Marion Kirk, '10; Esther White, '06; May Egan, '11.

Guards: Anna Platt, '09; Mabel Ashley, '10.

As usual there had been practice games—May 31, June 2 and June 3—at which there were two full teams practicing.

The Alumnae tennis tournament was begun June 2 and finished June 5. In the finals Iola Seeds, ex-'11, defeated Margaret Corwin, '12, 9—7, 8—6.

Notices were sent to the players in the 1912 tournament whose matches had not been played off because of the weather. But as none of them were able to be at Bryn Mawr during Commencement week, the 1912 tournament has had to remain unfinished.

On June 3 the Alumnae tennis team was defeated by the 'Varsity—four matches being won by the 'Varsity as against one for the Alumnae. The team was: Julie Thompson, '10; Margaret

Corwin, '12; Theresa Helburn, '08; Iola Seeds, ex-'11; Margaret Lewis, '08.

A practice hockey game, at which seven Alumnae were present, was played October 18. October 25, the day chosen for the game versus the 'Varsity, was rainy and so the game was postponed until October 29, when the 'Varsity defeated the Alumnae 9—5. The Alumnae team was made up of: Iola Seeds, ex-'11; Janet Howell, '10; Marion Kirk, '10; Josephine Katzenstein, '06; Helen Cadbury, ex-'08; Hilda Smith, '10; Helen Emerson, '11; Cynthia Wesson, '09; Esther White, '06; Nathalie Swift, '13; Susanne Allinson, '10.

Beside the Alumnae parade before the basket-ball game on June 4 there was a new function started in 1913. All the Athletic Association cups were presented after the game—beside many other athletic honors. Among the cups was a new one, presented to the Athletic Association by Miss Applebee, to be awarded each year to the team winning in the basket-ball match between the Alumnae and the 'Varsity. This new athletic function directly after the Alumnae game should increase Alumnae interest in the game, and we hope that soon the cup will be awarded to an Alumnae basket-ball team.

Respectfully submitted,

CYNTHIA WESSON, '09,

Chairman.

TREASURER'S REPORT

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1913

ASSETS

Endowment Fund Assets:

Investments at cost:

1 M Baltimore and Ohio 4½% Equipment Trust.....	\$976.71	
5 M Chicago Railways Company 1st 5's.....	5,018.75	
5 M Colorado Springs Electric Company 1st 5's.....	4,950.00	
1 M Erie Railroad Equipment 5's.....	984.50	
4 M Lansing Fuel and Gas Company 1st Refunding 5's.....	3,910.00	
1 M Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company Equipment 5's....	992.40	
5 M Portland Railway Company 1st 5's	5,000.00	
1 M Southern Pacific Equipment 4's.....	973.32	

\$22,805.68

Subscriptions.....

2,355.00

Cash uninvested.....

1,152.35

\$26,313.03

Loan Fund Assets:

Loans to students.....

\$8,415.00

Cash.....

516.12

8,931.12

Alumnae Fund Assets:

Investments at cost:

37 shares Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Stock.....	\$3,113.48	
Cash.....	950.50	4,063.98

950.50

4,063.98

General Fund Assets:

Cash.....

374.45

Total.....

\$39,682.58

LIABILITIES

Endowment Fund:

Balance January 1, 1913.....

\$23,839.00

Contributions and subscriptions during year.....

2,474.03

\$26,313.03

Loan Fund:

Balance January 1, 1913.....

\$8,435.60

Donations and interest received during the year.....

495.52

8,931.12

Alumnae Fund:

Principal—Balance January 1, 1913.....

\$2,795.86

Life memberships received during the year.....

240.00

\$3,035.86

Interest—Balance January 1, 1913.....

\$2,851.26

Accretions during year.....

176.86

1,028.12

4,063.98

*Accumulated Fund for General Purposes*374.45

Total.....

\$39,682.58

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1913, TO DECEMBER 31, 1913

GENERAL TREASURY

RECEIPTS

Balance January 1, 1913.....		\$758.88
Dues.....	\$1,118.60	
Interest on deposits.....	18.96	
Alumnae supper.....	118.00	
Subscriptions to QUARTERLY.....	7.50	
Miscellaneous.....	1.00	
Total receipts.....		<u>1,264.06</u>
Total.....		<u>\$2,022.94</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$57.83	
Typewriting and clerical services.....	318.80	
Printing.....	87.65	
Postage and stationery.....	214.59	
Traveling expenses.....	82.88	
Annual report.....	165.00	
Alumnae supper.....	118.00	
Dues to A. C. A.....	110.00	
Expenses of Academic Committee Meeting.....	92.51	
Expenses of QUARTERLY, etc.....	344.23	
Finance committee expenses.....	57.00	
Total disbursements.....	<u>\$1,648.49</u>	
Balance December 31, 1913—General Account.....	374.45	<u>\$2,022.94</u>

LOAN FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance January 1, 1913.....		\$852.60
Donations.....	387.40	
Repayment of loans by students.....	1,258.95	
Interest on loans.....	85.14	
Interest on deposits.....	17.03	
Total receipts.....		<u>1,748.52</u>
Total.....		<u>\$2,601.12</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Loans to students.....	2,085.00	
Balance December 31, 1913.....	<u>516.12</u>	
Total.....		<u>\$2,601.12</u>

ALUMNAE FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance January 1, 1913.....		\$533.64
Life memberships.....	\$240.00	
Interests on deposits.....	28.86	
Income from investments.....	<u>148.00</u>	
Total receipts.....		<u>416.86</u>
Total.....		<u>\$950.50</u>
Balance December 31, 1913.....		<u>950.50</u>

ENDOWMENT FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance January 1, 1913.....		\$4,696.70
Maturing of 1 M Hudson Company Bond.....	\$1,000.00	
Donations.....	2,357.51	
Special gift by Bryn Mawr Club of Boston for the needs of the Library.....	222.00	
Interest on deposits.....	18.99	
Interest on investments.....	916.08	
Total receipts.....		4,514.58
Total.....		<u>\$9,211.28</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Investments:		
1 M Baltimore and Ohio Equipment 4½'s.....	\$976.71	
1 M Erie Railroad Equipment 5's.....	984.50	
4 M Lansing Fuel and Gas Company 5's.....	3,910.00	
1 M Philadelphia Rapid Transit Equipment 5's.....	992.40	
1 M Southern Pacific Equipment 4½'s.....	973.32	\$7,836.93
Gift to Bryn Mawr College for the needs of the Library....	\$222.00	
Total disbursements.....	\$8,058.93	
Balance December 31, 1913.....	1,152.35	
Total.....		<u>\$9,211.28</u>

ENDOWMENT FUND

Statement of accounts from opening to December 31, 1913

Donations:		
Total up to December 31, 1912.....	\$315,816.54	
Year ending December 31, 1913.....	2,579.51	\$318,396.05
Income from investments.....		5,273.09
Interest on bank balances:		
Total up to December 31, 1912.....	\$5,643.15	
Year ending December 31, 1913.....	18.99	5,662.14
Total cash receipts.....		\$320,331.28
Increase in valuation of securities to December 31, 1908.....		2,802.50
Interest accrued on loans to December 31, 1908.....		215.00
Unpaid subscriptions.....		2,355.00
Total fund.....		<u>\$334,703.78</u>
Deduct:		
Securities and cash transferred to trustees of Bryn Mawr College..	\$304,913.15	
Gift to James E. Rhoads scholarship.....	2,000.00	
Special gifts to Library.....	1,195.66	
Interest accrued on various bonds.....	281.94	308,390.75
Balance.....		<u>\$26,313.03</u>

Consisting of:

1 M Baltimore and Ohio Equipment 4½'s.....	976.71	
5 M Chicago Railways Company 1st 5's.....	5,018.75	
5 M Colorado Springs Electric Company 1st 5's.....	4,950.00	
1 M Erie Railroad Equipment 5's.....	984.50	
1 M Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company Equipment 5's.....	992.40	
4 M Lansing Fuel and Gas Company 1st refunding 5's.....	3,910.00	
5 M Portland Railway Company 1st 5's.....	5,000.00	
1 M Southern Pacific Equipment 4½'s.....	973.32	
	<u>\$22,805.68</u>	
Cash.....	1,152.35	
Unpaid subscriptions.....	<u>2,355.00</u>	<u>\$26,313.03</u>

ENDOWMENT FUND

List showing payments during years 1912 and 1913, total to December 31, 1913, and also subscriptions unpaid—by classes.

	CLASS COLLECTIONS			
	Year ending December 31, 1912	Year ending December 31, 1913	Total payments to December 31, 1913	Subscription unpaid December 31, 1913
Class of 1889.....	\$3,036.00	37.50	3,073.50	
Class of 1890.....	2,773.00		2,773.00	
Class of 1891.....	706.40	67.00	773.40	
Class of 1892.....	1,326.00	56.00	1,382.00	
Class of 1893.....	843.00	80.00	923.00	
Class of 1894.....	316.75	37.00	353.75	
Class of 1895.....	555.50	37.50	593.00	
Class of 1896.....	2,124.35	174.00	2,298.35	
Class of 1897.....	4,870.10		4,870.10	
Class of 1898.....	1,459.00		1,459.00	
Class of 1899.....	2,328.30	99.00	2,427.30	
Class of 1900.....	1,657.10	55.00	1,712.10	
Class of 1901.....	3,717.47	120.57	3,838.04	
Class of 1902.....	1,548.81		1,548.81	
Class of 1903.....	4,696.10	160.20	4,856.30	
Class of 1904.....	1,688.90		1,688.90	
Class of 1905.....	1,131.60	77.50	1,209.10	
Class of 1906.....	4,207.75	793.00	5,000.75	2,000.00
Class of 1907.....	95,020.00		95,020.00	
Class of 1908.....	5,682.39	131.00	5,813.39	
Class of 1909.....	4,803.92	97.50	4,901.42	
Class of 1910.....	240.25	105.00	345.25	
Class of 1911.....	178.00	99.50	277.50	
Class of 1912.....		67.00	67.00	
Class of Ph.D's.....	309.00	16.00	325.00	
Graduate students.....	16.00		16.00	
	<u>\$145,235.69</u>	<u>\$2,310.27</u>	<u>\$147,545.96</u>	<u>\$2,000.00</u>

ENDOWMENT FUND

List showing total payments made to Fund, payments during year 1913, and subscriptions unpaid as of December 31, 1913.

	SUMMARY		
	Total payments to December 31, 1913	Payments during year 1913	Subscription unpaid December 31, 1913
Baltimore.....	\$35.00		
Boston.....	57,846.76	\$37.24	
Central New Jersey.....	455.00		
Central New York.....	20.00		
Central Pennsylvania.....	35.00		
Chicago.....	16,099.22		\$250.00
Dubuque.....	60.00		
Hartford, Connecticut.....	1,330.00		
Indiana and Ohio.....	1,003.63		
Madison, Wisconsin.....	1,000.00		
Nebraska.....	100.00		
New Haven.....	486.25		
New York.....	39,930.32		75 00
Orange, New Jersey.....	100.00		
Philadelphia.....	45,267.55		
West Philadelphia.....	60.00		
Pittsburgh.....	1,319.26		
Portland, Oregon.....	150.00		
Porto Rico.....	100.00		
St. Louis.....	120.00		
San Francisco, California.....	120.84		
Southern California.....	32.50		
Washington, D. C.....	1,641.66		
Wilmington, Delaware.....	96.00		
Wilkesbarre.....	145.00		
Yonkers.....	243.30		
Bryn Mawr Club of Baltimore.....	888.00		
Bryn Mawr Club of Chicago.....	25.00		
Bryn Mawr Club of Pittsburgh.....	153.90	10.00	30.00
Class of 1896 decennial gift.....	576.80		
Class of 1904, memorial.....	300.00		
Class collections.....	147,545.96	2,310.27	2,000.00
Bryn Mawr College—repayment of expenses incurred by advertising.....	300.00		
Donation—Library Fund.....	488.10	222.00	
Interest on bank balances.....	5,662.14	18.99	
Investment income.....	5,273.09	916.08	
Interest on loans, 1907-08.....	536.00		
Increase in value of securities.....	2,802.50		
	\$332,348.78	\$3,514.58	\$2,355.00

We have audited the accounts of

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

for the year ending December 31, 1913, and have inspected the Endowment Fund Securities and verified the cash on hand at the close of the year, and we certify that the annexed Balance Sheet and relative accounts are properly drawn up therefrom so as to exhibit a correct view of the financial position of the Association at December 31, 1913, and of its operations for the year ending on that date.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & COMPANY.

REPORT OF THE CAROLA WOERISHOEFFER MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

On January 8, 1914, on the advice of the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association, your Chairman advanced \$33.72 to make up the \$1019.72 necessary for the purchase of a Southern Railway Company Equipment Trust 5 per cent coupon certificate, and to leave the bank account in New York open. The Committee now holds this bond. The first coupon of \$25 on it is due February 15, 1914, and will substantially repay the advance necessary. From that time on the Committee will have the small

income of \$50 a year. We have circularized the Bryn Mawr Alumnae and the New York City Consumers' League. We are hoping to continue to appeal to various civic organizations in the course of this year and we shall probably again, within some comparatively short period, approach the Alumnae. The fund as it now stands, while not useless, would be, needless to say, inadequate as a memorial.

BERTHA REMBAUGH,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERLY

RECEIPTS

Subscriptions, etc.....	\$615.56	
Advertisements.....	182.00	
Alumnae Association.....	139.98	
Balance, 1913.....	<u>22.13</u>	
Total.....		\$959.67

EXPENDITURES

Salaries of editor, corresponding editors and business manager.....	\$303.32	
Postage and stationery.....	178.19	
Stenography and addressing of QUARTERLY.....	62.54	
Printers' bills.....	238.64	
Balance.....	<u>176.98</u>	
Total.....		\$959.67
Still owing from advertisements.....	\$90.25	

Respectfully submitted.

MARGARET MORRIS,
Treasurer.

THE REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE SUPPER COMMITTEE

The plan which had proved so successful in 1912 of an informal and inexpensive supper was again tried by the Committee appointed to take charge in 1913, and was carried out with the aid of Miss Martha Thomas and Miss Patterson, who, to the great satisfaction of the Committee and of the Alumnae present,

assumed all responsibility for the dining-room arrangements and the catering.

The supper was served in the Pembroke dining-room on the evening of Commencement Day and was attended by 118 Alumnae and their guests of honor. Marion Reilly was good enough to keep to her promise of acting as toast-

mistress in spite of the sudden increase of duties falling to her by reason of President Thomas's absence from the exercises of Commencement Day. Miss Randolph, Professors Wheeler, W. R. Smith, and T. de L. de Laguna spoke for the Faculty to the great pleasure of their former students, and Helen Thomas Flexner, '93; Josephine Goldmark, '98; Edith Dabney, '03, and Margaret Lewis,

'08, represented the classes whose year of reunion it was.

In President Thomas's absence Professor Scott, as senior professor, spoke briefly to the Alumnae in the name of the College and brought the speaking to an end.

Respectfully submitted,
MARION EDWARDS PARK,
Chairman.

REPORTS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH

Committee work during 1913:

1. The Committee on the Bureau of Occupations (Mrs. W. Moorhouse, Chairman), by an appeal to the members of the Branch, collected \$40.25 as a subscription to the Philadelphia Bureau of Occupations for Trained Women.

2. The Library Committee (Miss L. M. Donnelly, Chairman) sent an appeal to the members of the Philadelphia Branch for contributions toward the founding of the New Book Room in the College Library.

The annual meeting of the Branch was held at the College Club in Philadelphia on Saturday, November 22, 1913. Sixty-nine members were present. The business transacted consisted of reports of committees and the discussion of business to come before the annual meeting of the Alumnae Association. A luncheon followed the business meeting and, after that, Dr. Matilde Castro and Dr. Kate Gordon spoke to the Branch on the work of the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School.

Respectfully submitted,
BERTHA S. EHLERS,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE BOSTON BRANCH

At the November business meeting of the Bryn Mawr Club of Boston, it was voted to become a Branch of the Alumnae Association under the conditions offered by the Association.

A meeting of the Boston Branch was held at the room of the Boston Club on the afternoon of January 7. There were thirteen present.

Miss Young, delegate of the Boston Branch to the December meeting of the Board of Directors, gave a report of that meeting.

There was a discussion about the QUARTERLY. It was the sense of the meeting that it would be advisable to raise the dues of the Alumnae Association to \$1.50 and have the QUARTERLY sent to each member of the Association. (Ten voted for this plan, nine of whom were subscribers.)

There was a general discussion of what the delegates' voting power should be, but no conclusion was reached.

Respectfully submitted,
RACHEL S. BREWER,
*Corresponding Secretary of the
Bryn Mawr Club of Boston.*

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK BRANCH

The New York Branch reports as its most important item the fact, that in April, 1913, it held a bazaar at the house of Miss Evelyn Holt to raise enough money to pay its voted contribution to the Bureau of Occupations. The bazaar was a great success considering the slight amount of work involved and the favorable financial return. The effort resulted in a total of \$573.66, and a pleasant feeling of renewed interest in the Bureau of Occupations and the Branch Association. Special thanks are due to Miss Katharine Ecob, the Chairman of the Bazaar Committee, and to Miss Holt and the other faithful workers.

The annual meeting was held this year in November, and Mrs. Morgan was sent as the delegate of the Branch to the meeting of the Board of Directors on December 6. At the last meeting of the Branch in January, 1914, it was the sense of the meeting that the work of

the Branch could be carried on quite as efficiently if the Branch were dissolved and the Bryn Mawr Club, which is the natural center of Bryn Mawr interest in New York, were to open its doors to all members of the Branch by having two meetings a year to discuss matters of Alumnae interest and whatever special matters should come up. A committee of the Branch conferred with the Directors of the Club in regard to such a plan and favorable action is reported.

There will be a committee in the Club to take charge of and arrange for these two meetings and from every point of view the change seems desirable. It has been clearly shown, during the three years of its existence, by the smallness of its meetings and the general lack of interest, that there is no justification for the existence of such a separate body

Respectfully submitted,

F. A. HAND,

Chairman.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. Any person who has received the degree of Bachelor of Arts or of Doctor of Philosophy from Bryn Mawr College is entitled to full membership in the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College, and to all privileges pertaining to such membership.

SEC. 2. Former students of the College who have not received degrees may become Associate Members of the Alumnae Association upon unanimous election by the Board of Directors. Applications for associate membership must be made to the Board of Directors at least two months before the annual meeting, and the names of the applicants

elected by the Board of Directors must be presented at this meeting.

To be eligible for associate membership a former student must have pursued courses in the College for at least two consecutive semesters, and if a matriculated student, at least four academic years must have elapsed since the date of her entering the College. A return to the College for undergraduate work shall terminate an associate membership, and render the student ineligible for reelection during the period of this new attendance at the College.

Associate members are entitled to all the rights and privileges of full membership, except the power of voting and the right to hold office in the Board of Directors, or to serve on standing committees.

ARTICLE II

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. There shall be each year one regular meeting of the Association. This meeting shall be held at Bryn Mawr College, on a date to be fixed annually by the Board of Directors, preferably the Saturday of the midyear recess.

SEC. 2. Two weeks before the annual meeting notices of the date and of the business to be brought before the meeting shall be sent to each member of the Alumnae Association. If it should be necessary to bring before the meeting business of which no previous notice could be given, action may be taken upon such business only by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting.

SEC. 3. Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time by the Corresponding Secretary at the request of the President, or of five members of the Association, provided that notice of the meeting and of all business to be brought before it be sent to each member of the Association two weeks in advance.

SEC. 4. In cases demanding immediate action on matters clearly not affecting the financial or general policy of the Association, special meetings may be called by the Corresponding Secretary with less than two weeks' notice at the request of the Board of Directors or of ten members of the Association. At special meetings called on less than two weeks' notice action may be taken only by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

SEC. 5. Fifteen members of the Association shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE III

MANAGEMENT

SECTION 1. The Officers of the Association shall constitute a Board of Directors, to which shall be entrusted the management of the affairs of the Association in the interim of its meetings.

ARTICLE IV

DUES

SECTION 1. The annual dues for each member of the Association shall be one dollar, payable to the Treasurer at the annual meeting. Associate members shall pay the same dues as full members of the Association, but shall be exempt from all assessments.

SEC. 2. The dues for each member that enters the Association in June shall be fifty cents for the part year from June to the following February, payable to the Treasurer on graduation from the College.

SEC. 3. Any member of the Association may become a life member of the Association upon payment at any time of twenty dollars; and upon such payment she shall become exempt from all annual dues and assessments.

SEC. 4. The names of members who fail to pay the annual dues for four successive years shall be stricken from the membership list. The Board of Directors may at its discretion remit the dues of any member *sub silentio*.

ARTICLE V

BRANCH ORGANIZATIONS

SECTION 1. Any 25 or more members of the Bryn Mawr College Alumnae Association may form a local branch, the geographical limits to be submitted

to the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association and to be approved by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 2. Any alumna or former student of Bryn Mawr College who is eligible to membership in the Bryn Mawr College Alumnae Association may be a member of a Branch Organization.

SEC. 3. Every Branch Organization shall report to the Alumnae Association at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI

COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. There shall be two Alumnae members of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College in accordance with the by-laws of the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 2. The Standing Committees of the Association shall be: an Academic Committee, consisting of seven members; a Conference Committee, consisting of four members; a Students' Loan Fund Committee, consisting of five members; a James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee, consisting of three members; a Nominating Committee, consisting of five members; a Finance Committee, consisting of three members and the Treasurer *ex officio*; and a Committee on Athletics consisting of five members.

ARTICLE VII

ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

SECTION. 1. Elections for Officers shall be held biennially and elections for members of the Academic Committee annually, before the regular meeting, and the results of the elections shall be announced at that meeting; in every case the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected. No ballot shall be valid that is not returned in a sealed envelope marked "Ballot."

SEC. 2. The elections for the nomination of an Alumnae Director shall be held every three years on the last Thursday in May. No ballot shall be valid that is not signed and returned in a sealed envelope marked "Ballot." The alumna receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated to the Trustees for the office of Alumnae Director. At the first election in the year 1906, and at other elections when there is a vacancy to be filled, the alumna receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated to the Trustees for the regular term of six years, and the alumnae receiving the second highest number of votes for the term of three years.

SEC. 3. The Officers of the Association shall be nominated by the Nominating Committee, and elected by ballot of the whole Association. They shall hold office for two years or until others are elected in their places. The Board of Directors shall have power to fill any vacancy in its own body for an unexpired term.

SEC. 4. The members of the Academic Committee shall be nominated as follows: The Board of Directors shall make at least twice as many nominations as there are vacancies in the Committee. Furthermore, any twenty-five alumnae may nominate one candidate for any vacancy in the Committee; provided that they sign the nomination and file it with the Recording Secretary by December 1, preceding the annual meetings. The members of the Academic Committee shall be elected by ballot of the whole Association and shall each hold office for four years or until others are elected in their places. The Board of Directors shall have power to fill any vacancy in the Committee, such appointment to hold until the next regular election.

SEC. 5. (a) The Alumnae Directors shall be nominated as follows: The Board

of Directors of the Alumnae Association shall make at least three times as many nominations as there are vacancies among the Alumnae Directors. It may at its discretion include in such nominations names proposed in writing by any 25 members of the Alumnae Association qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors.

(b) Every Bachelor of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy of Bryn Mawr College shall be qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors, provided that at least five years shall have elapsed since the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon her, and provided that she shall have paid her dues up to and including the current year.

(c) Every Bachelor of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy shall be eligible for the office of Alumnae Director, provided that at least five years shall have elapsed since the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon her, and provided that she is not at the time of nomination or during her term of office a member or the wife of a member of the staff of Bryn Mawr College, nor a member of the staff of any other college.

(d) An Alumnae Director shall serve for six years or so much thereof as she may continue to be eligible. Whenever a vacancy shall occur among the Alumnae Directors a nomination for such vacancy shall be made by the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association to the Trustees. An Alumnae Director so nominated shall hold her office until her successor has been voted for at the next regular election for Alumnae Director and duly elected by the Trustees.

(e) In case by reason of a tie it should be uncertain which alumna has received the nomination of the Alumnae Association for Alumnae Director, the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association shall nominate to the Trustees one of the

two candidates receiving an equal number of votes.

SEC. 6. The members of the Conference Committee shall be appointed annually by the Board of Directors and shall each hold office for one year or until others are appointed in their places.

SEC. 7. The members of the Students' Loan Fund Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors from candidates recommended by the Loan Fund Committee. They shall each hold office for five years or until others are appointed in their places. One new member shall be appointed each year to succeed the retiring member, and no member, with the exception of the Treasurer, shall be eligible for reelection until one year has elapsed after the expiration of her term of office.

SEC. 8. The members of the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, and shall each hold office for three years, or until others are appointed in their places. One new member shall be appointed each year to succeed the retiring member, and no member shall be eligible for reelection until one year has elapsed after the expiration of her term of office.

SEC. 9. The Health Statistics Committee shall be a permanent committee, appointed by the Board of Directors in consultation with the President of Bryn Mawr College. The Chairman of this Committee is empowered to fill vacancies in the Committee; a vacancy in the chairmanship shall be filled by the Board of Directors in consultation with the President of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 10. The members of the Nominating Committee shall be appointed biennially by the Board of Directors, and shall each hold office for four years, or until others are appointed in their places.

Two members of the Committee shall be appointed in the year preceding an election for officers, and three members in the year preceding the next election for officers, and thereafter in the same order before alternate elections.

SEC. 11. The members of the Finance Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall each hold office for four years, or until others are appointed in their places.

SEC. 12. The members of the Committee on Athletics shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall each hold office for five years, or until others are appointed in their places. One new member shall be appointed each year to succeed the retiring member.

SEC. 13. The appointments of the Board of Directors for the year ensuing shall be made in time to be reported by the Board to the annual meeting for ratification by the Association.

ARTICLE VIII

DUTIES

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Board of Directors, and shall perform such other duties as regularly pertain to her office. She shall be a member *ex officio* of all the committees of the Association, and shall countersign all vouchers drawn by the Treasurer before they are paid. She shall appoint such committees as are not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 2. The Vice-President shall perform all the duties of the President in the absence of the latter.

SEC. 3. The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Association and of the Board of Directors, and shall perform such other duties as regularly pertain to the office of clerk. She shall have

the custody of all documents and records belonging to the Association which do not pertain to special or standing committees, and she shall be the custodian of the seal of the Association. She shall notify committees of all motions in any way affecting them; she shall receive all ballots cast for the elections, and with the Chairman of the Nominating Committee shall act as teller for the same; and she shall be responsible for the publication of the Annual Report, which should be mailed to the alumnae within two months after the annual meeting.

SEC. 4. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all the necessary correspondence of the Association; she shall send out all notices, and shall inform officers and committees of their election or appointment.

SEC. 5. The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all funds of the Association and shall pay them out only by vouchers countersigned by the President; she shall collect all dues and assessments, shall file vouchers for all disbursements, and shall keep an account of all receipts and expenditures. She shall report on the finances of the Association when called upon, to the Association or to the Board of Directors, and she shall make to the Association at the annual meeting a full report, the correctness of which must be attested by a certified public accountant.

SEC. 6. The Board of Directors shall prepare all business for the meetings of the Association, and shall have full power to transact in the interim of its meetings all business not otherwise provided for in these by-laws. It shall have control of all funds of the Association; it shall supervise the expenditures of committees, and it shall have power to levy assessments not exceeding in any one year the amount of the annual dues. At least one month before each annual

meeting it shall send to each member of the Association a ballot presenting nominations for the Academic Committee in accordance with Art. VI, Sec. 4; biennially, at least one month before the annual meeting, it shall send to each member of the Association the ballot prepared by the Nominating Committee in accordance with Art. VII, Sec. 13. Every three years, at least one month before the last Thursday in May, it shall send to each member of the Association qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors a ballot presenting nominations for Alumnae Directors in accordance with Art. VI, Sec. 5. Through the President and Recording Secretary, it shall certify to the Trustees the names of persons voted for and the number of votes received for each person in elections for Alumnae Directors. It shall appoint before each annual meeting the members of the Conference Committee, and fill such vacancies on the Students' Loan Fund Committee, the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee, the Finance Committee, and the Committee on Athletics, as may be necessary by reason of expiration of terms of office. It shall also appoint, in alternate years before the regular meeting preceding the biennial election, the members of the Nominating Committee; and in case a vacancy occurs it shall appoint, in consultation with the President of Bryn Mawr College, the chairman of the Health Statistics Committee. It shall report all appointments to the regular meeting next following for ratification by the Association. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Board of Directors shall be at all times responsible to the Association.

SEC. 7. The Academic Committee shall hold at least one meeting each academic year to confer with the President

of Bryn Mawr College on matters of interest connected with the College. It shall have full power to arrange the times of its meetings.

SEC. 8. The alumnae members of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the laws of the Trustees and Directors of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 9. The Conference Committee shall hold at least two meetings each academic year, one in the autumn and one in the spring, to confer with committees from the Undergraduate Association and the Graduate Club at Bryn Mawr College, on matters of interest to the three associations. It shall have power to call special meetings at its discretion.

SEC. 10. The Students' Loan Fund Committee shall have immediate charge of the Loan Fund, and its disbursements, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. It shall confer with the President of Bryn Mawr College regarding all loans.

SEC. 11. The James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee shall, with the President of Bryn Mawr College and the Committee appointed by the Academic Council of the Faculty, nominate annually the candidates for the James E. Rhoads Scholarships to be conferred by the Board of Trustees of Bryn Mawr College according to the provisions contained in the Deed of Gift.

SEC. 12. The Health Statistics Committee shall collect from the members of the Association information that may serve as a basis for statistics regarding the health and occupation of college women. The Committee, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, shall have power to determine the best methods of carrying out the duties assigned to it.

SEC. 13. The Nominating Committee shall biennially prepare a ballot presenting alternate nominations for the officers of the Association and shall file it with the Recording Secretary by December 1 preceding the annual meeting.

SEC. 14. *The Finance Committee may with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association, indicate purposes for which money shall be raised by the Alumnae Association. It shall devise ways and means, and take charge of collecting moneys for such purposes, and when authorized by the Alumnae Association shall prepare, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, the necessary agreements for the transfer of gifts from the Alumnae Association. All collections from the Alumnae Association shall be subject to its supervision. The Finance Committee shall have power to add to its number.*

SEC. 15. The Committee on Athletics shall try to stimulate an interest in athletics among the members of the Alumnae Association, and shall take official charge of all contests that are participated in by both alumnae and undergraduates.

SEC. 16. The Board of Directors and all Committees shall report to the Association at the annual meeting, and the Students' Loan Fund Committee shall report also to the Board of Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.

ARTICLE IX

RULES OF ORDER

The rules of parliamentary practice as set forth in Roberts' "Rules of Order" shall govern the proceedings of this Association in so far as they are not inconsistent with any provisions of its charter or by-laws.

ARTICLE X

AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS

These by-laws may be amended or new ones framed by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the Association, provided that details of proposed amendments and additions have been given in writing at a previous regular meeting of the Association, either by the Board of Directors or by five members of the Association.

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOLUME VIII

APRIL, 1914

No. 1

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

In the report of the annual meeting of the Association will be found the decision reached concerning the *QUARTERLY*. Now that the *QUARTERLY* has become the official organ of the Association, it is hoped that every member will feel, in some degree, a personal responsibility for its success. It is perhaps not too much to say that only through the individual coöperation of the Alumnae can the *QUARTERLY* be really successful, be—what we should like to see it—a complete record of the work and accomplishment of Bryn Mawr graduates and former students. The Editors are not endowed with prescience or second-sight; they can know of the activities of the Alumnae only through direct information or as they may chance to hear, or to see in other publications, bits of alumnae news. This latter and indirect way of obtaining news may sometimes give the items of the *QUARTERLY* a sad effect of limping far behind the event.

It is hoped, therefore, that the Alumnae will be willing to make the slight sacrifice necessary of time and will send in reports of their work and advance notices of books and articles written by them. To each one her personal item of interest may seem too small to be heralded, yet it must be remembered that the annals of the *QUARTERLY* can be truly representative only as they closely approach completeness.

The gratitude of the Editors is due those who have kindly sent in material for notice or comment.

It is interesting to note, in the report from the Pittsburgh Club, the testimony given to

the influence of Bryn Mawr in the direction of social service. This is an indication of one of the possible functions of the *QUARTERLY*. The accounts of alumnae work in these pages can give the personal tone impossible in the statistics of the *Calendar*, and might come, in time, to present a valuable and stimulating record of Bryn Mawr's achievement—both absolute and comparative.

Feminism is having many duties assigned to it; there is, however, perhaps no higher one than that suggested at the close of an article in the present issue of the *QUARTERLY*, namely, the duty of handing on the torch of the true love of learning. There may be dissension from this writer's claim that there is in women's colleges more intellectual alertness, more care for the things of real value, than in colleges for men—but her analysis of the reasons for this condition gives an added force to her argument. The *QUARTERLY* would welcome further comment on this subject.

CLASS ANNIVERSARIES

June, 1914, will be the third anniversary month for the Class of 1911, the fifth of the Class of 1909, the tenth of the Class 1904, the fifteenth of the Class of 1899, the twentieth of the Class 1894, and the twenty-fifth of the first class to be graduated from the College, the Class of 1889. The June number of the *QUARTERLY* is to be a reunion number, and full histories of these classes should be in the hands of the Editor not later than May 15.

WITH THE ALUMNAE

FACTS AND THEORIES

Not the least important problem of academic concern discussed at the last Alumnae meeting was that of the necessity of increasing the cost of board in the College Halls at the rate of twenty-five dollars per student. This decision, as regrettable as it is necessary, raises several poignant questions and calls to mind various articles of recent date which discuss the luxury of education.

Will the price of living, which has risen in the College within the last few years, partly through economic conditions, partly through the need for adequate endowment, and which may soon be further increased, shut out from entrance to the College a desirable class of students, especially the daughters of professional men? Is each increase an added impetus toward making Bryn Mawr a seat of learning for the daughters of the wealthy class only—the "rich girl's college," in short? What will be the ultimate result of such a tendency?

Professor Canby, writing recently of certain drawbacks in the education of Yale students overblessed with wealth has much to say of the man who "gets his money's worth" out of his education. However little we may like this typically American phrase, we must be interested in Professor Canby's ultimatum that the man who profits most by his college course is the man who is forced to earn his living after leaving college—often while in college—and who does not step into his father's shoes. His dictum is supported by recent statistics printed in the *Philadelphia Record*; they show that, in certain western universities, students obliged to maintain themselves achieve greater academic distinction than the sons of wealthy men. Professor Canby sees further in Yale students a certain disregard for things that make for culture, especially among those more favored by fortune. These men are more apathetic toward work in general than the student dependent on himself and they do not choose subjects broadening in character. If they chance to interest themselves in any field it is in that department which will be likely to give a definite return in money and add to their inheritances. On one ground *the self-supporting and the wealthy student meet, that is, in the desire to make money or more money. But the self-supporting student, merely because he is placed in a position where he must show his mettle, not only has a keener

interest in the subjects which will help him to earn his living and which he must pursue, but he also inclines to be interested in those subjects that will broaden his intellectual outlook.

If we compare the attitude toward intellectual pursuits in women's colleges with that found in colleges for men we see many points of divergence. In the first place, women are, for the most part, disposed to acquire as much knowledge as they possibly can; with men the attitude is very frequently to escape with as little learning as may be. The difference in question is best illustrated by a Harvard story: A Professor of English assigned Tennyson's *Princess* to his students to read before the next meeting. The class uprose in a body and protested at the length of the assignment, whereat the Professor stood his ground and said: "If I were instructing in a woman's college, I should say, 'Will you please learn by heart the *Princess* of Tennyson by the next meeting,' and they would set to work and do it, poor dears!" Women, then, are predisposed to take advantage of the opportunities offered by an education; they have not quite forgotten that they have but lately been given the opportunity to do so.

A second distinct difference between the attitudes of college men and of college women toward learning *per se* has been seen in the choice of subjects studied. Men have before them always the necessity of making money or more money; this means that they must get ready for life as efficiently as possible in the shortest possible time. They therefore choose subjects which are going to aid them at once to become earners of wages. With women, the necessity for earning money has not been so pressing in the majority of cases. Women have, for this reason, been freer to choose from the scope of subjects offered in college and we discover far more women than men interested in the "humanities." Of late, however, a change is becoming evident in this direction; women are tending somewhat less toward the humanities and more toward sociology, economics and science. We shall notice later some of the causes which are bringing about this result.

Granted these inherent differences in the attitude of men and women in separate colleges toward education, namely, a stronger desire on the part of women to take advantage of all that college life offers and a tendency to choose subjects more broadening in character because of

the less pressing need to take courses that will fit them for various professions—the apparent advantages which women's colleges exhibit in these respects promise soon to be lessened in part.

Through the stress of economic conditions women are being pressed more and more into the field of active work. Certainly the economic outlook promises that the daughters of professional men will be obliged to earn their own living in the near future. If it is true, as statistics show, that the self-supporting student stands a better chance of distinguishing himself or herself, as the case may prove, than the merely wealthy student, this self-supporting class as such is a desirable one for the college. But Bryn Mawr with all of its splendid opportunities of scholarships available for students who find the expense of education here greater than their means, will not be able, with the increasingly higher cost of living, to draw her full share from this class of women. We shall be left then with the more indifferent wealthy student—for unquestionably the necessity to earn one's own living is a spur to action—and we shall be in the lamentably passive state which Professor Canby deprecates, without the keener interest in "things that matter."

Furthermore, we are even now in the midst of certain difficulties resulting in part, from the feminist movement. The very disaster of which Professor Canby complains—as a condition in men's colleges—namely, that the students are not interested in the best things nor in the things that make for culture, is beginning to threaten women's colleges. The urgency of the feminist movement incites women to a desire to "do" primarily, and afterwards to "be." Like men, they are tending more to choose those subjects which will aid in the work they are to do. That is to say, we are breaking away from the humanities, from those things which enrich the content of human life and drifting toward the satisfying of the more immediate demands of the present. Ten years ago more students in proportion to the numbers enrolled knew Greek in Bryn Mawr College than at present. From year to year it becomes increasingly difficult to find a student who can translate the few Greek phrases in the letters of Cicero; this year in one

section of thirty, no one was found to do so. This, however, is only a slight indication of a more general tendency.

We have, then, somewhat such a situation as this: women are inclined to derive all that they possibly can from a college education and to broaden themselves in every possible way in their choice of subjects; in this respect, women's colleges may be said to have a distinct advantage over men's colleges. There are, however, common to both, two distinct classes of students. The first class is represented by the wealthy student who is likely to be apathetic and undesirable, with his position assured for him and with no incentive to elect any courses; in colleges for men, this student chooses those subjects that will bring back to him a return in money; in women's colleges, the student merely whiles away a few years. The second class common to both is represented by the self-supporting student. Among men, these students have been forced to take professional studies, but they have to a slight extent interested themselves in the humanities; they desire to avail themselves of their opportunities and, because they must make a place for themselves in the world, to see to it that they are as generally equipped as possible. The women of this class on the other hand have a noticeable advantage. They have been able to choose the so-called "cultural" subjects because the field of teaching in which most women of this class are interested, permitted them to do so, whereas the self-supporting man was more often forced to specialize for his profession. We see, however, that women must face this difficulty on entering new fields of work and that two things are necessary for the College: to get the desirable student and interest her in the humanities as far as may be along with the subjects which she must pursue as a means of earning her livelihood.

All which may be taken as a plea for endowment, a plea to aid in sending to the College students with incentive for the best kind of work, a plea to interest more students in the classics, a plea in short for an opportunity to play an adequate part in the new feminist movement.

MARY HAMILTON SWINDLER.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Friday, February 27. Meeting of the English Club in Rockefeller Hall at 8.30 p.m. Address by Miss Edith Wyatt, of Chicago, Bryn Mawr College, 1892-1894, on "Democracy in English Prose."

Saturday, February 28. Meeting of the Graduate Club in Rockefeller Hall at 8.30 p.m. Address by Professor Ernst von Dobschütz, Exchange Professor from the University of Halle to Harvard University, on "Religious conditions in the Roman Empire in the First Century."

Sunday, March 1. Sunday evening service. Sermon by Prof. Edward A. Steiner, Professor of Applied Christianity in Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa.

Monday, March 2. President Thomas At Home to the graduate students.

Friday, March 6. Meeting of the Science Club. Address by Prof. John Brashear, Professor of Astronomy and Special Lecturer of the University of Pittsburgh, on the "Modern Study of the Stars by Means of Photographs."

Saturday, March 7. Meeting of the Class for the Study of Social Problems. Address by Dr. Scott Nearing, Instructor of Economics in the University of Pennsylvania, on "The Causes of the Present Social Unrest."

Sunday, March 8. Sunday evening service. Sermon by Prof. Charles R. Erdman, Professor of Practical Theology in Princeton Theological Seminary.

Friday, March 13. Graduate Club Reception for the Senior Class.

Saturday, March 14. Christian Association Conference. Address by Mr. George Wharton Pepper, of Philadelphia, on "The Religion of Humanity," at 7.30 p.m.

Sunday, March 15. Christian Association Conference. Address by Mrs. E. W. K. Bradford, of the Lighthouse Settlement, Philadelphia, on "Manifestation of the Spirit of Social Service," at 6 p.m.

Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. William Pierson Merrill of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City, on "The Church and Social Service."

Friday, March 20. Announcement of the European fellowships in Chapel at 8.45 a.m. Fellowship Dinners.

Meeting of the Graduate Club. Address by Prof. Charlotte Angas Scott of Bryn Mawr College.

Sunday, March 22. Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rt. Rev. Philip M. Rhinelander, D.D., Bishop of Pennsylvania.

Monday, March 23. President Thomas At Home to the Senior Class.

Tuesday, March 24. President Thomas At Home to the graduate students.

Friday, March 27. Gymnasium contest from 4 to 6 p.m.

Faculty Tea for graduate students, Radnor Hall, from 4 to 6 p.m.

Saturday, March 28. Meeting of the Debating Club.

Sunday, March 29. Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Charles Wood, D.D., of Washington, D. C.

Friday, April 3. Concert under the auspices of the Music Committee; Violin Recital by Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes.

Sunday, April 5. Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Hugh Black, M.A., LL.D.

Wednesday, April 8. Easter vacation begins at 1 p.m.

Thursday, April 16. Easter vacation ends at 9 a.m.

Friday, April 17. Address by Mrs. J. Foulke on the "Need of Rural Civics," and by Mrs. Julius Smith on the "Work of Rural Progress in Pennsylvania."

Sunday, April 19. Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Reverend C. Silvester Horne, M.P., Minister of the Whitefields Congregational Church, Tottenham Court Road, London.

Friday, April 24. Junior-Senior Supper.

Sophomore Supper.

Saturday, April 25. Meeting of the College Equal Suffrage League.

Sunday April 26. Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. William Douglas McKenzie, D.D., LL.D., President of the Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Connecticut.

Monday, April 27. Faculty Tea for the graduate students in Merion Hall, from 4 to 6 p.m.

President Thomas At Home to the Senior Class.

Tuesday, April 28. President Thomas At Home to the graduate students.

Friday, May 1. Meeting of the Debating Club.

Friday, May 8. Vacation.

Dress Rehearsal for the May Day Fête.

Saturday, May 9. May Day Fête.

Friday, May 15. Freshman Supper.

Sunday, May 17. Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, of the Church of the Messiah, 34th Street and Park Avenue, New York City.

Friday, May 22. Graduate Club Reception to the Faculty.

Sunday, May 24. Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Edmund S. Rousmaniere, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's Church, Boston, Massachusetts.

Monday, May 25. President Thomas At Home to the Senior Class.

Tuesday, May 26. Faculty Tea for the graduate students in Rockefeller Hall from 4 to 6 p.m.

President Thomas At Home to the graduate students.

Saturday, May 30. Senior Reception to the Faculty.

Sunday, May 31. Baccalaureate Sermon by the Rev. George A. Johnston Ross, M.A., Professor of Practical Theology in the Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

Monday, June 1. Senior Supper.

Tuesday, June 2. President Thomas's Luncheon for the Senior Class.

Tuesday, June 2. College Bonfire.

Wednesday, June 3. College Breakfast.

Senior Garden Party.

Thursday, June 4. Conferring of Degrees. Address by President Henry Smith Pritchett, Ph.D., LL.D., Sc.D., President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Alumnae Supper, Pembroke Hall, 7 p.m.

There has been less complaint about the exercise rules since the change permitting the Thursday evening make-up class to be substituted for inconvenient Friday afternoon drills. Javelin throwing has been added to the list of track sports and provides another possibility for the third period of exercise. Then, too, a long stretch of good skating offered an easy solution of the third period problem and silenced the prevalent groans at the monotony of repeated swimming and gymnasium. There was certainly nothing monotonous about the ice carnival on February 21, an event which the village band and a huge bonfire combined to make an unusual and highly popular occasion.

The swimming meet was won by the Freshmen, who gained most of their points in diving. No records were broken or even equaled in this year's meet. 1914 and 1915 have played the first of the final water-polo games, with the score: 1914—7, 1915—0.

The Music Committee arranged for two very delightful concerts:—a song recital by Horatio Connell on January 17, and a piano recital on February 13 by Harold Bauer. Both musicians gave very enjoyable programs and were most generous in giving encores to their enthusiastic audiences.

The Science Club has been very active and, in addition to the usual number of addresses, has secured speakers for the monthly meetings of the Club. In January, Dr. Meigs of the Wistar Institute spoke on "Modern Physical and Chemical Theories of Muscular Action," and Dr. Auer of the Rockefeller Institute gave a lecture in February on "Anaphylaxis." On March 7, Mr. John Brashear, of the University of Pittsburgh, gave an astronomical lecture which was very enthusiastically received by the College. The lecture was illustrated by a number of slides showing the wonderful results obtained with photographic telescopes. The material, impressive in itself, was made even more inspiring by the great enthusiasm of the speaker.

On February 27, at a meeting of the English Club, Miss Edith Wyatt read a paper on "Democracy in English Prose." Her theme, that writers should not follow the "patterns" dictated by journalistic fashions, should not "write down to the public," but should maintain the integrity of their literary standards, was an interesting one and the fact that Miss Wyatt is herself from Bryn Mawr gave her a special claim on our interest.

CAMPUS NOTES

For the three weeks following St. Valentine's Day the campus has been covered with snow, and the aspect of the College makes May Day seem indeed a remote goal. The very snow itself, however, serves in our preparation for that distant festival, as the drifts prove the most effective "keep off the grass" sign yet devised for the restraint of destructive undergraduate feet. There is ample evidence that May Day is an actuality, for almost all of the parts are cast and the cloth of gold for Alexander's costume is already cut. Alexander is a new figure on the scene, appearing in *Campaspe*, which is to be given instead of the *Masque of the Flowers* and the *Hue and Cry After Cupid*. Rehearsals for *Campaspe* have well begun, and carefully "vibrated" lines from it are heard from the most unexpected parts of the campus.

Under the auspices of the Philosophical Club, on January 9, Prof. William Ernest Hocking addressed a crowded chapel on "A Philosopher's Interpretation of Christianity," giving a critical and illuminating discussion of Royce's book.

A class has been organized for the study of social problems. It holds weekly meetings, and has arranged to have Prof. Scott Nearing, of the Economics Department of the University of Pennsylvania, speak, on March 8, on the "Causes of the Present Social Unrest."

The Christian Association was represented by five members at the Kansas City Student Volunteer Conference and has greatly enjoyed their report of its proceedings.

The Graduate Students are trying to get a separate self-government charter, an attempt as yet unsuccessful but one which has provoked a great deal of discussion. There is some possibility that the matter may be decided before June.

JEAN M. BATCHELOR.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

COST OF INSTRUCTION

A careful study of the academic expenses of Bryn Mawr College made in January, 1914, shows that the cost of teaching each undergraduate student in Bryn Mawr College is \$411 a year. The tuition fee has been fixed at \$200 in order not to exclude students unable to meet the whole cost of their education, but as the difference between the actual expenditure and the tuition fee must be met from the very inadequate endowment funds of the college and from outside gifts it has proved impossible to raise the salaries of the junior college teachers as the price of living has increased from year to year. Associate Professors and Associates are receiving the same salaries as when the College opened in 1885.

Voluntary contributions from parents and guardians, or from students themselves, able to pay the whole, or a greater part, of the actual cost of studying in Bryn Mawr College will be credited as a gift to increase the teaching salaries of the College and will be used first of all to increase proportionally the salaries of the Associate Professors until their salaries reach \$2500 a year, and then in the same way to increase the salaries of the Associates, Readers, and other junior instructors of the college.

NOTICE

Parents and students are informed that on account of the great increase in the cost of living the price of board in the college halls of residence will be increased for all students from \$200 to \$225 a year beginning with September 30, 1914.

This increase is based on a careful calculation of the actual cost of buying, cooking, and serving meals during the current year which shows that since the last calculation was made, in 1910, the cost of table board has increased from \$6 to \$6.79 per student per week. Unless the price paid by the students covers the actual cost of board the annual deficit must be met by reducing the efficiency of the teaching of the College.

The College is sending the two notices given above with the second semester bills and to all incoming students.

ALUMNAE ATHLETICS

Commencement week basket ball: Practice, Saturday, May 31, Monday and Tuesday. Match game and Alumnae procession in costume, Wednesday, June 3.

Tennis tournament and match: Monday to Thursday. Entries must be in by May 31, either at Bryn Mawr or by mail.

All Alumnae who wish to take part in athletics please arrive as early as possible at Bryn Mawr and sign on the posters which will be on the bulletin boards.

CYNTHIA WESSON, '09,
Chairman.

Pembroke West, Bryn Mawr.

MAY DAY ANNOUNCEMENT

The fourth Bryn Mawr May Day will be given at Bryn Mawr College on Saturday, May 9, from 2.30 to 6 p.m. There will be two new productions—*Campaspe*, by John Lyly, and *Noah's Flood*, a Mystery. The order of events will be:

AT 2.30 P.M., THE PAGEANT

Followed by the Maypole Dance and crowning of the Lady of the May.

DANCES ON DENBIGH GREEN, 3-6 P.M.

Chimney-sweeps' Dance: 3 times; Milkmaids' Dance: 3 times.

THE PLAYS, 3-6 P.M.

Robin Hood, 3 times. *Campaspe*, by John Lyly, 3 times. *The Old Wives Tale*, by George

Peele, 3 times. A Midsummer Night's Dream, by William Shakespeare, 3 times. The Revesby Sword Play, 3 times. The Play of Saint George, 3 times. Noah's Flood, a Mystery, 3 times.

Admission, \$2. Tickets may be obtained in advance from members of local committees, and will be mailed on receipt of cheques drawn to the May Day Committee and sent to the May Day Committee, Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania. They will be on sale also at the Owl Gate of Rockefeller Hall, Bryn Mawr College, on the day of the Pageant.

In case of rain, May Day will be celebrated on the first clear day of the following week. Notices of postponement will be posted on the bulletin-boards of the principal railway stations.

Special trains will be run from New York, stopping at Princeton Junction, and from Washington, stopping at Baltimore and Wilmington. Special cars will be attached to the regular trains from Boston, Chicago and Pittsburgh to accommodate guests.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALUMNAE

As the College Halls will not be able to accommodate any Alumnae, the May Day Committee is willing to rent an empty house near the Col-

lege and furnish it with cots, if enough Alumnae wish accommodations to warrant the expense. As the object of the committee is not to make money but simply to cover expenses, the arrangements will be exceedingly simple. The house will be open on the nights of May 8, 9 and 10, and the rates will be \$2 a night. All requests for reservations must be made *on or before April 20* and must be accompanied by cheque.

REUNION OF 1899

'99's Quindecennial Reunion will be celebrated by a dinner at the Students' Inn, at 8 o'clock on Wednesday, June 3. The Class will assemble for a brief business meeting at 7.30, at '99's headquarters in Pembroke West. Photographs of class members, their husbands and children, and letters from those who can not attend will be on exhibition at Headquarters as during '99's famous Decennial. Class statistics will be published in the June issue of the *QUARTERLY*, giving a record of each member for the last fifteen years.

LAURA PECKHAM WARING,

Acting Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM

MARY HAMOT HIGGINSON

It was with deep grief and as a great shock that the Class of 1911 learned of the death, on December 31, 1913, of Mary Hamot Higginson, in New York City.

Mary Higginson's unusual gift for friendship made of her a person who will be widely missed, as she was widely loved. Few realized that the invariable cheerfulness which made her so pleasant a companion represented a victory over circumstances unusually hard, and gave evidence of an extraordinary strength of character.

In company with the many other friends of Mary Higginson the Class of 1911 wishes to express its great sense of loss and its grief that a truly brave life should have closed so soon.

LEILA HOUGHTLING,
AMY WALKER.

THE ELISABETH BLAUVELT MEMORIAL

A year ago last September Elisabeth Blauvelt died at Saranac Lake. She had contracted tu-

berculosis as doctor of the Amoy mission in China; when she came home in 1908 her recovery was already hopeless. Yet for four years she fought her losing fight with such unflinching cheerfulness, such serene and perfect courage, that until a few months before the end no one realized her extremity.

Graduated at Bryn Mawr College in 1896, she taught for three years in Reading, and only then entered upon the real work of her life with the beginning of her four years' medical study at Johns Hopkins. After a year's experience as an interne at the Woman's Infirmary in New York, she went to China at her own charges as doctor of the Reformed Church Mission in Amoy. For fifteen years, unknown to her closest friends, she had kept before her this single purpose, working quietly and resolutely towards its fulfilment. When the time came she went to her work as casually as many of us plan a summer's outing.

There followed six months in Amoy to learn the language; two years in Sio-Khe, the little inland town where she was the sole physician

in charge of the district, professionally alone but for native helpers who she herself must train; six months again in Amoy, where with the local hospital forces crippled, she was called to take charge single-handed of the hospital work. Small wonder that such work as this in the South of China heat sapped even such energy, vitality, and health as hers, and ended a career of splendid promise at its very outset.

So with her forced return to America in 1908, her active life was ended. She had packed more into the three years than is often packed into a lifetime. "She deliberately placed her life," a friend said, "where it would be of the highest social value."

The earnest desire of Dr. Blauvelt's friends for some commemoration of her life has been so long deferred because of unpublished plans of the Reformed Church Board of Missions. It is now announced by the Board that ground will be broken this spring for a Memorial Hospital which shall commemorate and continue her work in the part of China to which she gave the time of service given her, and in the town where, had she lived, she would have centered her work. This city of Tong-an, in the province of Fukien, twenty miles from Amoy, is the center of a large rural population, and a general hospital at such a center will have the widest possible chance for usefulness and influence.

Beside the appropriateness of such a memorial as this, any suggestions of less fitting commemoration in this country seem unworthy. Elisabeth Blauvelt will be commemorated in the

only way a great spirit could wish to be commemorated—by the doing of the unfulfilled work into which she threw her life. In this memorial her friends will surely wish to have some share.

The main building of the hospital has been given by Dr. Blauvelt's family. For pavilions, additional wards, and equipment the builders must trust to other funds. It will be understood that work of which the cost would be prohibitive in this country may be undertaken in China at comparatively small expense. It has seemed to the Committee that our gift could take no more appropriate form than the building of an isolation and tuberculosis ward, and of such a ward we are assured that \$1000 would amply cover the cost.

In our attempt to raise this amount, we believe that we shall have with us the sympathy of Elisabeth Blauvelt's classmates, friends, co-workers, and colleagues everywhere and we wish to state expressly that any sum, whether large or small, will be welcome, as we chiefly desire that the list of contributors (to be published without sums given) should represent the collective feeling that prompts the gift.

Will you not send a contribution as soon as possible, and in any case before March 1, to the Treasurer of the Committee, Mary D. Hopkins, Clinton, New York?

ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON,
PAULINE GOLDMARK,
ANNA SCATTERWOOD HOAG,
MARY DELIA HOPKINS,
Memorial Fund Committee.

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

WASHINGTON

Although the Washington Bryn Mawr Club this year numbers seventeen members, we are not at present undertaking anything more definite than a social meeting once a month. Occasionally we have the pleasure of seeing Bryn Mawr visitors from elsewhere, as at the time of the Suffrage Convention, when Dean Reilly, Dr. Marion Parris Smith and others were in the city.

SHIRLEY PUTNAM,
President.

PITTSBURGH

The Bryn Mawr Club of Pittsburgh is necessarily a small organization; the Alumnae Register gives the names of only thirty-five in the

city and suburbs, who are eligible for membership and, unfortunately, not all of those are members of the Club.

At our annual luncheon, on December 26, we were able to muster twenty-four—that number including seven girls still in College who were home for the holidays. We were glad to report at that time the work accomplished by our small Club. We had presented to the New Book Room in the College Library, a set of George Meredith's works. Then, we had adopted a new policy—directly in line with the spirit of social service which is so definitely fostered at Bryn Mawr. After due deliberation, we had decided to help in the work of the Juvenile Court Association. First, we joined the Association (as a Club); then pledged ourselves to clothe one of its wards. To us was assigned a

little girl, eight years old, who was rescued by the authorities from most pernicious environment. She had been shamefully neglected—mentally, morally, and physically. The mother had deserted her and three other children, leaving them to the tender mercies of the father, who was a habitual drunkard. He placed them in such dreadful environment that the police interfered, imprisoned the father and entrusted the children to the Child Welfare Association. (This is the "home-finding department" of the Juvenile Court Association in this city.)

Through the efforts of this Association, good homes were found for the children but the question of clothing presented a hard problem. The county allows only \$2.50 per week per child for board in the homes which shelter them; of course this sum could scarcely be expected to cover the cost of clothing. It was here that our Club found its opportunity to help in good work. We made ourselves responsible for clothing the eight-year-old girl and sent a check for \$25 to provide her with the necessary winter outfit. We are now making her clothing for spring and summer. At each regular monthly meeting we devote our afternoon to cutting and sewing garments; then at the close of the meeting the work is divided among the members to be completed between times. In this way we are really accomplishing a great deal in the way of sewing, and are also finding new interest in the meetings.

Perhaps our plan will recommend itself to other Bryn Mawr Clubs that hesitate to undertake any altruistic work because they deem themselves too small and too poor to accomplish anything worth while.

MINNIE LIST CHALFANT,
President.

The Directors of the Bryn Mawr Club of Pittsburgh are Mary B. Breed, Mary Agnes Gleim, and Rose G. Marsh. During the winter regular meetings have been held at 3.30 p.m. on the last Wednesday of each month. On Friday, December 26, the annual luncheon was given at the Hotel Schenley.

BOSTON

The Bryn Mawr Club of Boston continues to meet on the first Wednesday of every month, for tea, at the Club room, 24 Newbury Street. On January 7 an open meeting was held, to which all alumnae and former students of Bryn Mawr, living near Boston, were invited—whether members of the Club or not. A report of the Alumnae meeting in New York on December 5 was given by Marjorie Young, '08, and various questions which were before the Alumnae Association were discussed.

At the February tea, Mary Richardson Walcott (Mrs. Robert Walcott), '06, gave an account of the Alumnae Meeting at Bryn Mawr, on January 31.

On March 4, a special business meeting was held to talk over plans for next year.

CHINA

Grace Hutchins, '07, writes that the twelve Bryn Mawr people now in China are starting a Bryn Mawr Club there and expect to be able shortly to report the results of the election of officers. Several of the members will probably meet in the summer, and there are prospects that the membership will increase in the near future.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible.

The following members of the Alumnae Association registered at the annual meeting:

1889: Anna Rhoads Ladd, Sophia Weygandt Harris, Martha G. Thomas, Ella Riegel, Julia Cope Collins.

1890: Katharine M. Shipley.

1891: Jane B. Haines.

1892: Mathilde Weil, Harriet Stevenson Pinney, Abby Kirk.

1893: L. M. Donnelly.

1894: Edith Hamilton.

1895: Marianna Janney, Susan Fowler, Anna Ervina West, ex-'95, Julia Langdon Loomis, ex-'95, Mary F. Ellis.

1896: Mary Mendinhal Mullin, Lydia T. Boring, Harriet M. Brownell, Eleanor Larrabee Lattimore, G. G. King, Anna Scattergood Hoag, Clara E. Farr, Abigail Camp Dimon, Pauline Goldmark, Mary Crawford Dudley, Elizabeth Butler Kirkbride, Rebecca Taylor Mattson Darlington, Tirzah L. Nichols, Hilda Justice, ex-'96.

1897: Anna M. W. Pennypacker, Laura Niles, ex-'97, Eleanor O. Brownell, Mary Agnes Gleim, Euphemia W. Mann, Caroline Cadbury Shipley, ex-'97, Anna B. Lawther, Mary L. Fay, Claribel Stubbs, ex-'97, Elizabeth Caldwell Fountain, Marion Whitehead Grafton.

1898: Helen E. Williams, Elizabeth W. Towle, Bertha G. Wood, Elizabeth N. Bancroft, Ulle-ricka H. Oberge, Martha Tracy.

1899: Sibyl Hubbard Darlington, Cora Hardy Jarrett, Elizabeth A. Andrews, Martha E. Irwin, Eleanor Justis Tyler, ex-'99.

1900: Susan J. Dewees, Mary Helen MacCoy, Lois Farnham Horn, Cornelia Halsey Kellogg, Evetta Tupper Jeffers, Hilda Loines, ex-'00, Maud Lowrey, Louise Congdon Francis, Elsie Dean Findley.

1901: Ethel W. Trout, Grace Andrews, Katharine Lord, Elizabeth W. Hutchin, Laura Fowler, Marion Parris Smith, Marion Reilly.

1902: Edith Orlady, Anne Hampton Todd.

1903: Ida Langdon, Margaret E. Brusstar, Lynda Myra Harbeson, Susan B. Tyler, Agnes B. Austin, Elizabeth Snyder, Elsie Lowrey, ex-'03, Fannie I. Brown, Doris Earle, Elizabeth Shipley Sergeant, Elizabeth Eastman.

1904: Eloise R. Tremain, Leda F. White, Margaret Scott, Sara Frazer Ellis, Emma Fries, Patty Rockwell Moorhouse, Gertrude Buffum Barrows.

1905: Elma Loines, Alice G. Howland, ex-'05, Edith L. Wood, Alberta H. Warner, Emily S. Cooper, Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins, Theodora Bates.

1906: Adelaide W. Neall, Laura F. Boyer, Louise Fleischmann, Helen Moss Lowengrund, Mary Richardson Walcott.

1907: Alice Martin Hawkins, Lelia Woodruff Stokes, Letitia Butler Windle, Anna N. Clark, Eunice Morgan Schenck, Edith Rice, Helen Lamberton, Katharine V. Harley, M. I. O'Sullivan, Bertha Rosenheimer.

1908: Nellie Marguerite Seeds Nearing, Helen North Hunter, Mabel Kathryn Frehafer, Myra Elliot Vauclain, Anne Garrett Walton.

1909: Edith Adair, Bertha S. Ehlers, Frances Browne, Cynthia M. Wesson, Emma White Mitchell, Helen C. Irely.

1910: Marion S. Kirk, Hilda W. Smith, Miriam Hedges, Ruth Babcock, Agnes M. Irwin, Mary B. Wesner.

1911: Agnes P. Wood, Iola Merle Seeds, ex-'11, Ruth Wells, Elsie Lush Funkhouser, Marion D. Crane.

1912: Christine Hammer, Beatrice Howson,

Lorle Stecher, Gertrude Elcock, Anna Heffern Groton, Lou May Sharman, Jane Beardwood.

1913: Helen A. Wilson, Helen J. Barrett, Rachael Steele, Grace Turner, Marguerite G. Bartlett, Elizabeth Taylor Shipley, ex-'13.

Isabel Maddison, Ph.D.

Mary Hamilton Swindler, Ph.D.

1889

Emily Balch, who is now Head of the Department of Economics and Politics at Wellesley College, was appointed in January, by the Mayor of Boston, a member of the City Planning Board. Miss Balch is a member of the Immigration Commission and, the Mayor said, "has done distinguished work for many years on the question of housing and general welfare of immigrants." She is well acquainted with the latest development in city-planning in the Old World.

1892

Elizabeth Winsor Pearson (Mrs. Henry G. Pearson) is much interested in the Montessori method. She has, for her son and three other small children, a little Montessori school, which she holds in the conservatory of a neighbor's house. She gives them a few hours a week of the work with the Montessori apparatus.

1897

Bertha Rembaugh has been appointed one of the vice-presidents of a society recently formed in New York City with the object of lowering rents and reducing taxes on homes.

1899

Ethel Hooper Edwards (Mrs. Martin Edwards) has a daughter, Ethel, born in Boston on February 4.

1900

Maud Lowrey has announced her engagement to Mr. Robert Jenks, a lawyer of Philadelphia. She expects to be married in June and sail immediately for Europe.

1902

Elizabeth Chandlee Forman (Mrs. H. B. Forman, Jr.) is studying in Paris. She has her two children with her and expects to be in Paris two years.

Edith Totten is spending the winter in Rome. In July, 1913, Emily Dungan Moore (Mrs. G. W. Moore), Florence Wilbur, '10, and Constance Wilbur, '11, represented Bryn Mawr in

the annual College Day Fête given at Ocean Grove, New Jersey.

1903

Alice Montelius Price is teaching again at Hampton Institute, after having spent the summer abroad traveling in Germany, France, Switzerland, England and Scotland.

Katharine Failing Ritz (Mrs. Henry Clay Ritz) has a son, Henry Patterson, born at Hood River, Oregon, January 22.

Florence Wattson is to be married on April 14, to Mr. Muller S. Hay, Lieutenant, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.

1904

Eunice Follansbee Hale (Mrs. William Hale) has a son, born in December.

Bertha Pearson spent the winter on a lemon ranch at Bonita, near San Diego, California.

Clara Case Edwards (Mrs. Arthur Edwards) is coming home for a visit this spring and hopes to be at the reunion of 1904. Unfortunately her husband cannot be with her.

Alice Waldo is teaching in Bishop Hopkins Hall, Burlington, Vermont.

Anne Selleck is living at 430 West 119th Street and is teaching Art at St. Agatha's School, New York City. Last June she received her A.M. from Columbia and then taught Pottery and Clay Modeling at the Columbia Summer School.

Sara Briggs Logan (Mrs. Donald B. Logan), ex-'04, went to Bermuda in February, with her sister-in-law, Miss Logan, to spend about three months.

Kathrina Van Wagenen is at Changsha, Hunan, China. Her parents are making a trip around the world and will spend the summer with her.

Patty Rockwell Moorhouse hopes every member of 1904 will have her reunion letter reach Ardmore before May 1.

1905

Marcia Brady is living in Washington with her family this year, and is teaching English and History at the National Cathedral School for Girls.

Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins (Mrs. J. C. Chadwick-Collins) who has been spending the winter in America, returned to her home in England in March.

Theodora Bates is teaching in the Misses Hebb's School, Wilmington, Delaware. She is taking the place of Margaret Bates, who has gone on a trip around the world.

Eleanor Little Aldrich (Mrs. Talbot Aldrich) sails on April 15 for Europe with her husband and her little boy. They will take an apartment in Paris for the summer. Her address will be: Baring Brothers, London.

Avis Putnam Dethier (Mrs. Edouard Dethier) has a son, born in New York, in March.

Anne Greene Bates (Mrs. Guy Bates), ex-'05, has a daughter, born last fall.

Margaret Fulton, ex-'05, was married to Mr. Robert Spencer, at New Hope, Pennsylvania, on February 27. Mr. Spencer is an artist. They are living in Lambertville, New Jersey.

Katharine Southwick Vietor (Mrs. Ernest G. Vietor), ex-'05, has a daughter, Katrine, born in New York, in January.

1906

Lucia Ford Rutter (Mrs. William M. Rutter), ex-'06, has a daughter, born in February.

Ethel Pew sailed for Europe on January 3. She went first to Switzerland for the winter sports, then to Italy, returning home early in the spring.

Ruth Archbald, ex-'06, has announced her engagement to Mr. Halsted Little of Morristown, N. J. Mr. Little is a graduate of Princeton, class of 1901, and is in the railroad supply business.

Adelaide Evans Perkins (Mrs. Clarence Perkins), ex-'06, is living in Columbus, Ohio, where her husband is a professor in the State University.

1907

Miriam Cable von Ternes (Mrs. Friedrich von Ternes), ex-'07, who has been spending several months in this country, has returned to her home near Vienna, accompanied by Bertina Hallowell, ex-'07.

Mary Fabian spent last summer abroad and is now doing social work in Evanston.

Mary Ferguson has been in Germantown during the winter, at 62 East Logan Street.

Rose Young is again studying under Chase in Philadelphia, and is also doing independent work in her studio at 1710 Chestnut Street.

Suzette Stuart is busy with suffrage work as captain of an election district in Brooklyn. She also finds a cooking course very enjoyable, and gives time to church and settlement interests.

Margaret A. Augur, ex-'07, is taking a trip to Honolulu.

Alice Baird Roesler (Mrs. Max Roesler), ex-'07, with her son and daughter, has been spending the winter with her mother in New York City.

Calvert Myers, ex-'07, is acting as librarian twice a week at Channing House, the Unitarian Settlement House in Baltimore.

Margaret Reeve Cary (Mrs. Charles Reed Cary) is teaching a few classes in Bible study at the Friends' School in Germantown.

1908

Louise Congdon Balmer (Mrs. Julius Balmer) has a second child, a son, born in February.

C. Jeannette Griffith is inspecting factories for the National Consumers' League of New York.

Louise Hyman Pollak (Mrs. Julian A. Pollak) is living at 279 East Mitchell Avenue, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ethelinda Schaefer Castle (Mrs. Alfred Castle) has a second child, a girl, born in November.

Louise Pettibone Smith holds the Thayer Fellowship in the American School of Oriental Research. She won the fellowship in a competitive examination. She writes: "I ride from eight to ten hours a day. I have walked in water up to my waist in underground tunnels where it was thought no woman could go. I have crawled through tunnels so narrow that one could not even go on hands and knees, and through holes where one had to be either pushed or pulled." She expects to spend next summer in London. She says, " . . . send my address to the ALUMNAE QUARTERLY and add that we at the school would be very glad to serve with our library or in other ways any Bryn Mawrers in the vicinity." The address is: care of the American Consulate, American School of Oriental Research, Jerusalem, Palestine.

Louise Carey, ex-'08, was married in February to Dr. Joshua Rosett of Baltimore. She is living at 1205 North Charles Street.

Kate Bryan McGoodwin (Mrs. Robert R. McGoodwin) has a son, Daniel McGoodwin, born December 21, 1913.

Henrietta Bryan Baldwin (Mrs. George H. Baldwin), ex-'08, has a son, George H. Baldwin, Jr., born February 20, 1914.

Myra Elliot Vauclain (Mrs. Jacques Leonard Vauclain) has a daughter, Louise, born in Philadelphia on March 5.

Marjorie Young is doing work for the Equal Suffrage Parade which is to be held in Boston on May 2. She is organizing the undergraduates who are to march in the college section of the parade.

Elsa Norton is in her second year of very successful work in singing under Trabadelo, studying with him in Spain during the summer

and in Paris during the winter. Her present address is 8 Avenue Charles-Floquet.

1909

Elizabeth Ross is spending her second winter in Washington as teacher of English in the Holton-Arms School.

Emily Whitney Briggs (Mrs. Allan Lindsay Briggs), ex-'09, is now living in Vienna, where Captain Briggs is military attaché of the American embassy. On her way to Vienna last fall, Mrs. Briggs spent some weeks in Paris, arriving in Vienna in time for the New Year's Ball at the Imperial Palace.

1910

Florence Wilbur is teaching at Red Bank, New Jersey, and is an active member of the Woman's Club of Asbury Park. The following notice is taken from the *Asbury Park Press* of December 20, 1913: "The literature department of the Woman's Club spent a very enjoyable afternoon Saturday contemplating the 'Greek and Latin Drama.' Two papers were read relative to the subject, the first by Miss Florence Wilbur on 'The Development and Influence of the Greek and Latin Drama.' Miss Wilbur's paper was a study of the growth and character of drama in Greece and Rome."

Julia Thompson, ex-'10, is studying art in Paris.

1911

Marion S. Scott is studying History and German at the University of Chicago.

Isabel Buchanan, ex-'11, died of pneumonia on January 17, 1914.

Constance Wilbur is teaching in the Ocean Grove, New Jersey, High School.

1912

Carmelita Chase has been visiting Jean Stirling in Chicago.

Isabel D. Vincent has announced her engagement to Mr. Paul Harper of Chicago.

Clara Francis, whose father is a representative in Congress from Ohio, is spending the winter in Washington.

1913

Mary Sheldon has sailed for Bermuda.

Harriet Walker, ex-'13, was married on February 19, 1914, to Mr. John Paul Welling. They will go around the world on their wedding trip.

Eleanor Elmer, ex-'13, visited Alice Ames, ex-'13, in St. Paul in January.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. The Editor begs that copies of books or articles by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty or Bryn Mawr students will be sent to the *QUARTERLY* for review or notice.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE HOLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH FROM ITS REMOTE ORIGINS TO THE PRESENT DAY. By R. M. Johnston. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1912, pp. xx, 331.

He is certainly a bold writer who attempts to sketch the history of the Church in the brief compass of a volume hardly too large for the pocket, and especially so if his previous studies have been chiefly in unrelated fields. Professor Johnston is not lacking in courage, nor is his work without evidence of wide and careful reading. Probably if he had had more technical acquaintance with his vast subject, however, he would have been more cautious in his generalizations. The work bristles with assertions on points of utmost controversy. The student who has been longer in contact with the problems involved will probably regard them as more intricate and less easy of confident solution. He will regret also that the author has not a keener sense of the spiritual values involved in his study. The work is essentially that of an amateur in this field. Yet it is not without suggestive points of view, and, as a presentation of the way in which the history of the Church impresses an observer who comes somewhat freshly to it, possesses a certain value. Professor Johnston's earlier chapters are his best. One conjectures that his interest was there more keenly aroused than in the later portions of his story. The part which other and earlier religions and philosophies have had in the making of Christianity evidently had chief fascination for the writer.

WILLISTON WALKER.

HEREDITY AND SEX. By Thomas Hunt Morgan, Ph.D. Illustrated. New York: Columbia University Press.

Heredity and Sex gives a much-needed summary and critical digest of the recent literature dealing scientifically with the biology of sex. The author of the book, Prof. T. H. Morgan, of Columbia University, has been very active in investigations within this field. In particular he has contributed, perhaps more than anyone else, to the experimental evidence showing how

sex is determined. His colleague at Columbia, Prof. E. B. Wilson, has dealt with the same problem from the standpoint of the structure of the germ cells, with equally notable success. Together these two men and their students have made clear, in a remarkable series of papers, the essential features of the mechanism by which it is determined whether a particular individual shall be a male or a female.

The determination of sex—what a problem! Innumerable attempts, from Aristotle on, have been made to solve it. Quacks have fattened off its elusiveness, and kings have been extremely vexed (it is said) at the most unaccommodating waywardness of the phenomenon. Now it appears every day more clear that the determination of sex is a perfectly orderly and lawful thing. It is, in fact, a matter of inheritance. "Femaleness" is inherited, even as are blue eyes, or red hair, or long legs. This is a fact which has some important consequences. It means, for instance, that the sex of the offspring is not a thing which can be easily controlled or influenced by diet or temperature or any other external agent. Professor Morgan is, indeed, of opinion that nothing whatever can influence the *determination* of sex, holding that it is absolutely predetermined in the structure of the germ cells. It is just possible that time will show that this position is a little too extreme, but for the present it serves excellently to keep the issues sharply clarified.

What is the evidence that sex is an inherited character? Briefly this evidence is of two sorts, experimental and observational. Experimentally it has been shown, by cross-breeding or hybridizing various animal forms, ranging all the way from butterflies to chickens, that in many cases an individual is unable to transmit certain of its characters to its offspring of the same sex as itself. Thus a Barred Plymouth Rock hen appears totally incapable of transmitting her barred color pattern to her daughters, though she transmits it to her sons without any difficulty. Cases of this sort have been called "sex-linked" inheritance. They have as yet received no explanation which is so simple and adequate as that which follows the assumption that sex

itself is an inherited character. Professor Morgan is, as has been said, one of the foremost students of these phenomena, and a considerable portion of the book is devoted to a clear and critical account of the development of our knowledge of sex-linked inheritance. The foundation for this discussion is laid in an account of Mendelian principles of inheritance in general.

The observational evidence that sex is inherited is found in the cytological studies which have discovered and interpreted the so-called "sex-chromosome." Stripped of all technicalities, the fact here is that, in a very wide range of animals, including man himself, there are certain peculiar bodies, called X-chromosomes or sex-chromosomes. These bodies appear to be composed of, or at least to contain, a particular substance, called X-chromatin, which differs qualitatively from other similar substances. The chief peculiarity of these bodies is their unequal distribution in the two sexes. So far as is now known, females always contain more of this X-chromatin substance than do males. These sex-chromosomes provide the necessary mechanism for the hereditary transmission of sex, which has been seen in the sex-linkage cases.

It [the book] measurably approaches the standards for the popularization of science set by such men as Tyndall, Clifford and Huxley. A higher recommendation of the book to the reader could not be given.—Extracts from an article by Raymond Pearl in *The Dial* of February 16, 1914.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE BACKWARD CHILD: A Study of the Psychology and Treatment of Backwardness. By Barbara Spofford Morgan. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914.

A DISSERTATION: Relation of the Wissahickon Mica-Gneiss to the Shenandoah Limestone and to the Octoraro Mica-Schist, of the Doe Run-Avondale District, Coatesville Quadrangle, Pennsylvania. By Eleanor F. Bliss and Anna I. Jonas. February, 1914.

NOTES

In the February issue of *The North American Review*, Prof. Richard T. Holbrook has an article, "Also, Why Not Say Yes?" which should be widely read, in the interests of an improved American pronunciation.

The October number of the *Yale Review* contained, in an article on Giovanni Pascoli by

Beulah Brylawski Amram (Mrs. D. W. Amram), a critical study of unusual charm and an admirable example of the possibilities of discriminating selection—that in so small a space, so complete a presentation may be given. The *Westminster Gazette* comments on this article as follows: "Three articles are concerned with literary criticism, of a standard so high and form so unexpectedly good, that to distinguish between them is in the main a matter of personal preference. Actually we prefer Beulah B. Amram's study of Giovanni Pascoli, which is by far the best and the most sympathetic appreciation we have read in English of that truly Italian and truly Virgilian poet."

At a recent session of the Institut de France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres) Prof. Paul Violet, a member of the Institut, read before his colleagues a communication from Mr. Louis Cons, of Bryn Mawr College, concerning one of the most mysterious problems of literary history: The authorship of the fifth book of Rabelais's *Pantagruel*. Critics and historians have always suspected that this work, published ten years after the death of Rabelais in 1554, was but partly from the master's pen, but during four centuries no one has known who wrote the continuation. Mr. Cons has demonstrated conclusively that the continuator is Jean Quentin or Quintin (1500-1561), one of the intimate friends of Rabelais and at the same time one of the most interesting—though one of the least known—figures of the sixteenth century. Jean Quentin, it appears from studies that Mr. Cons has made of his life and of his writings, was a man who, although a high official of the Church and outwardly a loyal Roman Catholic, had been secretly converted to the Reformation. In the continuation of the fifth book of Rabelais he took delight in expressing anonymously the most bold and revolutionary ideas concerning the Pope and the priesthood.—*The New York Evening Post*, March 3, 1914.

A CORRECTION

Since the printing of the article on the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School in the November QUARTERLY, we have been informed that there are five authorized teachers of the Dalcroze system in the United States. Mr. de Montoliu was the first teacher of the system who had taught in the Dalcroze Institute at Hellerau to come to this country and hence arose the inaccurate statement which appeared in the article.

NOTICES

The QUARTERLY will pay twenty-five cents each for a limited number of copies of the November issue.

A commission of 25 per cent will be paid on all advertisements secured for the QUARTERLY. Information as to rates etc., may be obtained from the Editor.

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOLUME VIII

JULY, 1914

No. 2

VOCATIONAL WORK

BY MARY B. BREED

Dean of the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School of the Carnegie Institute of Technology

[This short speech was given at a meeting of Deans at Bryn Mawr, during the Convention of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, the subject for discussion being: "Should existing undergraduate courses be so related to later vocational work that credit may be given or the period of apprenticeship shortened?"]

My ten minutes this evening I wish to devote to comments on the meaning of two words used in the statement of our question for discussion, and then to two short remarks on the real educational values at issue.

The overworked adjective "vocational" floats about on the surface of our educational discussion like a buoy on a restless sea. From one point of view, all courses are vocational—the three R's prepare one fairly well to be a cashier of a candy-shop; or the higher mathematics and a long immersion in Plato to be an English gentleman. The old humanities gave the preliminary training for the older learned professions and still form the backbone of certain courses which train teachers or clergymen. The much-abused college course of today owes its dispute mainly to its being a vocational course—but for the wrong vocation. The young man elaborately trained in French and sociology blames his college for being unpractical merely because he is helpless in a steel mill.

But from another point of view very few studies are vocational. The head of a great engineering school told me the other day that only one-third of his

prescribed four years' course was truly vocational—the other two-thirds was intended to create an attitude of mind. I suppose that one-third of any professional or technical course is a fair proportion to expect its average graduates to retain as information necessary to their everyday work in later life.

To keep our discussion from running afield, therefore, we must decide on what "vocational" shall mean. I take it that we use the word to describe courses that were originally organized in professional or technical schools—not the pure chemistry necessary for later medical or home economics studies, not the pure economics useful in law schools or schools for social service—but such subjects as pathology, dietetics, international law, or criminology. I suppose that many of us here are veterans of long standing in those faculty meeting campaigns, where with varying fortunes the professional schools have besieged or assaulted the citadel of the academic curriculum and occupied most of its outworks with garrisons of electrical construction, or choral singing or cooking. I remember one typical skirmish in which the assailant was pathological

bacteriology. After a few shots, someone listlessly remarked that this new foe was no more dangerous than the free-hand drawing and other aliens already within the walls—whereupon through this breach the medical bacteriology entered victoriously, and all prospective physicians rejoiced that their subsequent apprenticeship had been shortened.

In universities where the college of liberal arts is surrounded by professional schools, this sort of change in curriculum is especially easy and frequent. And in separate women's colleges pressure is constantly exercised to induce the organization of newer vocational courses on the same lines. I take it that this is the sort of vocational work that we are fixing our attention on this evening.

The other word I wish to dwell on is "undergraduate," which I suppose is intended here to refer to courses for the A.B. degree in a college of liberal arts; courses with the traditional atmosphere associated with humanistic studies, at least in the broader sense. But this word loses its meaning when one begins so to "relate courses to later vocational work as to shorten the period of apprenticeship." The point is not *a priori* evident. One must see the effect on a liberal arts course of the gradual infusion of technical subjects; or one must live for a time in the two extremes of atmosphere, the vocational school and the untouched college. My time is too short to explain the difference—I can only say from experience that it is a change more radical and fundamental than can be accounted for by any mere calculation of the number of credits given to the new subjects. It substitutes a new atmosphere; it destroys the liberal arts course as such. The vocational work is "dominant," as our friends the biologists now say; it comes into our

colleges in response to that tyrant, the Zeitgeist, to an imperious demand not to be gainsaid, to a cry of thousands and thousands of hungry minds whom the older humanities no longer feed. Higher education is no longer for the aristocracy of the learned professions—it is democratized and its older traditions are tumbling about our heads in confusion. If the vocationalizing process goes on in *all* our colleges we shall no longer preserve any of the old humanities except the mathematics. For this transformation of our educational system is far more subtle and profound than any rule of thumb can measure. The introduction of a full course of modern sociology and laboratory science into an old-fashioned divinity school would perhaps have a comparable effect. The undergraduate course would undergo a sea-change, and the word itself would lose all its old significance.

I have now two brief remarks to make upon the question at issue. First, the introduction of vocational work shortens, *not* the period of apprenticeship, but the course in liberal arts. And we are really telling ourselves falsehoods and deceiving our students when we give them an A.B. degree for a semi-vocational course and let them think they have received a really liberal education. The education they do receive may be better or worse, but they have not received a liberal education in the sense of that term as we receive it from preceding generations. And, moreover, you cannot shorten the period of apprenticeship. That is pretty well fixed. In medicine it is dangerous to shorten it; in engineering you risk people's lives on bad bridges and with bad machinery if you shorten the apprenticeship. In other professions you may not run so much risk to life, but you do endanger the accuracy

and skill and finish of your product. The question is at bottom: At what age must a student begin his vocational work? This determined, the age at which he must discontinue his general studies is automatically fixed. Let him get all that he can up to that fixed age, whether it be fourteen or eighteen or twenty—or, twenty-six. The financial and social circumstances of each student count here equally with his capacity for higher training. Let us not demand more than is best for the individual. But by all means let us call things by their right names, which we are apt not to do when we are making vocational patch-works and makeshifts out of our colleges of liberal arts.

And this brings me to my second remark, that the great need of American higher education today is a variety of types of institutions. This need is greater for women than for men; the men have at present a much wider range of possibilities in professional and technical schools. Twenty years ago there was for women only one type of college, just as a hundred years ago there was but one type for men. New women's schools have begun to appear in some variety and more are needed. Just as some of the older men's colleges turned themselves into specialized schools for various professions, so will some of the women's colleges become schools of

specialized professions for women. On the other hand, for both men and women, there is still a place for the college of liberal arts; there will always be a few youth of both sexes with the quality of mind that needs to feed upon accumulated humanistic treasures of the past. But these are the somewhat exceptional people. The great majority of those seeking higher education today are going into newer and very specialized vocations, and they not only get no good from college but give no good in return. Too many men and far too many women go to colleges of liberal arts. For the women especially we need vocational schools all along the line from lower to higher studies. Divert the vocationally-minded into appropriate schools of their own, and leave in security the last refuge of some of the high and rare excellences. Lack of time forbids me to develop this second remark, but I trust that I have at least indicated to you how much deeper this whole question goes than the superficial addition of a few electives to a college course, and also how desirable it is that we have some clear thinking done for us along a line where at present confusion reigns in both ideas and words. And let us neither give a stone to those who ask for bread, nor yet give soft white bread to those who ask for a good hard utilitarian stone.

AN INFORMAL REPORT

During Easter week the Association of Collegiate Alumnae met in Philadelphia for its biennial convention. The program sent in advance to the members was so full of interest that the success of this meeting, the first since the reorganization of this body, was assured.

The Bellevue-Stratford was the head-

quarters, and the management was amused and surprised, down to the last bellboy, by the crowd of women that poured into the corridors and elevators. I fancy such a large convention of women is still somewhat unusual in a Philadelphia hotel. But when they realized that we knew what we wanted and how

to accomplish that desire, the service was excellent and proved the headquarters to have been well chosen.

Monday was given over to the Council meeting, for the elect and for the crowd, to registration and its attendant honor—the ribbon of rank for councillor, delegate or member. On Monday evening there was a reception at the new Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, where Dean Reilly of Bryn Mawr, as head of the hospitality committee, was one of the receiving line.

Tuesday the Association went to Bryn Mawr. I had never before realized what a Mecca this is to the women of America who work along educational lines. The report of our beautiful surroundings, of our "luxury," as some of the delegates put it, led them to expect much—but the half had not been told them. Lest this seem exaggerated and biased, for naturally one says pleasant things to one's host, I must repeat what one of the delegates said to me: "Miss Thomas has anticipated by twenty-five years the trend of women's education, by substituting for the personal influence of instructors (who must change) the eternally cultural atmosphere of beauty whose every association is classic."

The morning was given up to meetings of various sorts, delegates made reports on the work of their branches, the Deans met at Dean Reilly's house, and the women trustees with President Thomas. A meeting of particular interest to Bryn Mawr was that of Alumnae Associations whose representatives discussed, after certain technical matters such as affiliated membership and the status of special students were considered, the question of publicity—the dissemination of information about the college in the outside world and dissemination

of news within each alumnae association itself. As Mrs. Kellogg, the president of our Alumnae Association, was secretary of this meeting, we shall doubtless see results from the plans discussed. One very good suggestion was the publication of the name and address of each class secretary below the numeral of her class in the alumnae news. Another suggestion along this line was that each Bryn Mawr Club have a book in which visiting Alumnae may register their addresses, whether members of the Club or not, after the system of the *Paris Herald*. Smith has an open letter-box for the alumnae, where questions affecting the college are asked and topics suggested for discussion in the Quarterly. Wellesley has a very well organized series of "Clubs" of geographic limitation, somewhat like our idea of Alumnae Association Branches. Each Club is responsible for so much space in each number of their bulletin.

Finance was another general topic, and we heard a Smith woman tell of her experience in the Y. W. C. A. campaign last winter in New York. Barnard, Mt. Holyoke and Bryn Mawr each gave leaves from their note books on alumnae collections.

Luncheon was served at Pembroke to the whole association, and as one member said—"These Quakers may have foresworn the pomp and vanity of the world but they remember St. Paul's 'for the stomach's sake!'"

The meetings continued till four o'clock. Then the college was thrown open for inspection and Miss Thomas invited every one to the Deanery for tea. The colored butler assured us as we went in, "the house is open top and bottom, upstairs and down, for you all, ladies"—and we all took advantage of the opportunity. And in every report I have

heard or read of the Convention since that time, particular mention has been made of this courtesy. It was the crowning touch to Bryn Mawr's hospitality, for it betokened a cordiality on the part of Miss Thomas that changed the whole affair from an official one into an afternoon where a gracious hostess does all within her power to delight her guests. Such color and such imagination as the remodeled Deanery presents! So many of us are apt to limit our ideas of household decoration to the Colonial, as being the most sympathetic to our landscape and our heritage. But the Deanery represents America as the "melting-pot"—a rather infelicitous simile, perhaps, for its association with hodge-podge, but in the Deanery, at all events, the dross is purged away and the pure gold of many lands makes the most fitting background any one can imagine for our President.

Supper was served in Pembroke and in the chapel afterwards the Deans of Women from all parts of the United States presented a most surprising unanimity of opinion on the subject of vocational work in colleges conferring A.B. degrees. They all felt that this part of education should be attended to by separate institutions.

All day Wednesday it poured. And those of us who were stopping at the Bellevue congratulated ourselves that the day's work of business meetings was carried on under that roof. Wednesday evening was the first time the Convention had been addressed by anyone outside its immediate membership. Doctor Katherine Davis, Commissioner of Corrections in New York, who was to speak, was prevented by a fire in one of her institutions. But Mrs. Florence Kelley, of the National Consumers' League, told us of the concrete instances of ad-

vance in legislation during her twenty years of work. Her simple recital of results accomplished gave room for the imagination to picture the weeks and months of discouraging grind which lay behind her statements. To those of us who so ardently desire to make the walls of Jericho fall down by the seven marches and the blasts of many trumpets, it was a renewed inspiration to realize that this woman had worked a lifetime and was not discouraged because there was still work to do. After Mrs. Kelley, Katherine Houghton Hepburn spoke on the vice campaign in Hartford. She began her speech very quietly, telling the details of a routine political clean-up of a small city, and the subsequent inaction of the authorities on the information gathered. Then the women took action, and through the Suffrage headquarters began the simple plan of spreading wide the knowledge of the facts gained in the investigation. Mrs. Hepburn's voice grew keen and her rather indolent manner changed as she told of their activities. One could fairly see those harassed City Fathers with a few determined women like hornets about their ears. The audience was stirred, laughed, rejoiced, and even wept as Mrs. Hepburn spoke. The skill of a natural orator and the charm of a personality so affected her hearers that when she closed with a ringing appeal for the ballot as the one necessary weapon for winning such campaigns, the A. C. A. almost passed a resolution endorsing suffrage as an Association. But conservative counsels prevailed. However, the delegates were later ordered to come to the next meeting—San Francisco, 1915—instructed as to their Branches' wishes in this matter.

Thursday was spent at Swarthmore where we were most charmingly entertained after the business of the day was

concluded by the election of the new President, the acting Dean of Radcliffe.

Thursday evening a dinner was given to the visiting members of the Association by the Philadelphia Branch. Miss Thomas presided and introduced the speakers whose opinions varied extensively on the subject of the evening—Feminism. Mrs. Rheta Child Dorr opened the discussion by presenting the negative side of the subject. Her attitude took for granted the hostility of her audience, and so put even her sympathizers on the other side of the fence emotionally. Dr. Talcott Williams made a strong appeal to women to conserve their spiritual energy that they might bear masterful sons. "Remain the brooding mother," he said. The President of Goucher College decried the importance of feminism as a living issue. Miss Repplier spoke in such measured sentences and well-rounded paragraphs that, in appreciation of the manner, one almost forgot to listen to the matter. She made a plea for better quality of work among women, in the avenues now open, rather than the seeking of new gates. But it was Miss Agnes Irwin who added to our discussion the qualities it before had sadly lacked, "sweetness and light." She urged that, among the many new qualities women were anxious to acquire, we include a somewhat out of fashion virtue—humility. "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for they shall see God." And in her

gracious manner of bearing the burden of her honorable years, in the glowing light upon her face and snowy hair, we knew that she spoke "whereof she knew."

The whole discussion was summed up by Ethel Puffer Howes, President of the North Atlantic Section of the A. C. A., speaking extemporaneously from the floor. She said that feminism was the modern expression of the eternal discussion as to where to draw the line between the freedom for proper self-development and the necessity for sacrifice. She ended by quoting Kant's definition of liberty, and said that the value of feminism to the race at large was that it gave women as a sex more liberty—to choose the right.

It was a privilege to have come as delegate from the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association to such a convention. There were nearly two hundred women in the front rank of educational affairs in America. They had many physical qualities in common—splendid brows and very steady eyes, a striking nobility about the upper half of the face, the mouth drawn and repressed; and—oh, sad commentary on our life, or is it our climate?—they all looked tired. A sense of a common feeling among them swept over me—and the word would not be denied—mothers, all of them. For they bear the youth of the country on their hearts.

HELEN HOWELL MOORHEAD, '04.

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CLASS SECRETARIES

A suggestion, made at one of the conferences of the recent A. C. A. Convention, was to the effect that the names and addresses of class secretaries should be given under the numeral of each class in the alumnae news. The *QUARTERLY* would have been very glad to carry out this suggestion, if it had been possible to learn, in all cases, who are the secretaries of the different classes. It seems that some of the classes have no secretaries. The collectors have been appealed to for news, class histories, etc., and have very kindly responded, but some of them have felt, no doubt justly, that the duties of collector did not include those of secretary.

Mrs. Durfee, of 1895, has written to her class on this subject as follows: "May I suggest that the Class appoint a class secretary? I am only the Collector, and I think it needs somebody official to write notes, answers, etc. You see if we had a class secretary, reports could be kept of each member."

If each class will appoint a secretary, the *QUARTERLY* will print the names and addresses in each issue, whether there is, or not, any news to follow. But perhaps the fact of an official secretary will be a stimulus to the collecting and sending in of news, particularly from those classes which are so seldom heard from now.

THE LANTERN

Tipyn o'Bob has recently asked its readers to think whether they care to have *The Lantern* in future or not, and goes on to say that the *Tip* is growing less literary in tone and that in the future the *Lantern* might be the only means of knowing the best writing of those whose style

places their work beyond the realm of the more journalistic *Tipyn o'Bob*. "It seems therefore," this editorial adds, "as if there might be a new future for the *Lantern*, even if the number of its pages is decreased year by year owing to the increasing inactivity of the once-literary alumnae."

But it seems that at present there is reason to believe that the College does not want the *Lantern* and will not read it. The present writer has no way of knowing how far her old-time regard for the *Lantern* is shared by the other Alumnae—but surely each one of them must feel a little dismay at the thought that the earliest publication of the College may pass out of existence. It is not, or should not be, a question of alumnae contributions. In the first place, the Alumnae often realize that better work is presented by those still in College. But, aside from that point, the *Lantern* should be, chiefly, the suggestion and the opportunity for the literary-minded undergraduate to find herself. And it should be, further, the bulwark of true literary effort against the journalistic, the ephemeral tendencies of the day that advance, it would seem, even in Bryn Mawr. It is not, of course, "literary" pretentiousness for which we plead, but the genuine thing, obviously revered at Bryn Mawr. It may be, indeed, that this very reverence—the innate dislike of pretence that characterizes the genuine—results in unwillingness to look too seriously upon efforts and beginnings. But the beginnings are often successful, in their kind, and often have promise worthy of development. The *Lantern*, then, should be largely an undergraduate production, but surely there are Alumnae who would bring their candles to the rescue rather than let the light of twenty-two years' burning flicker out.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

CAMPUS NOTES

With May Day, finals, and Commencement in close juxtaposition, lesser spring events, even track meet and basket ball, held but temporary positions of minor prominence.

May Day dress rehearsals were well performed and well attended, but the pouring rain afforded an ill presage for the next day. When the day itself dawned cloudy and misty, lamentation was universal on the campus, and all eyes, astutely scientific or merely hopeful, were turned weatherward. The appearance of the sun, in the middle of the morning, assured the success of a fête that fulfilled the anticipations of audience and players alike. The crowd which enjoyed the pageant and plays was large and universally enthusiastic, and praised especially the performance of *Campospe* in the cloister and the Alumnae's presentation of *Noah's Flood*. The proceeds of May Day, in addition to the one thousand dollars given to the Wellesley fund, were over two thousand dollars, to the delight of all who had worked for the fête.

May Day over, little but the impediment of finals lay between the undergraduates and a much needed rest, and preparation for Commencement festivities followed hard upon the return of May Day costumes.

Commencement week is much the same every year, and the events need no retelling for alumnae ears. Faculty reception, President's luncheon, College breakfast, Garden party, Class banquet—these need no description. The baccalaureate sermon, by Dr. Fitch of the Andover Theological Seminary, was a particularly impressive one.

An experiment successfully tried last year was repeated this year with equal success, that is, the production of a play in the cloisters on the evening of Garden Party. The *Plays and Players* Company gave *Monsieur Patelin*, an old French comedy translated by Professor Holbrook. The play was exceedingly diverting and the costumes designed after illustrations by Boutet de Monvel, most decorative. The production was an altogether pleasing one, and served admirably to fill the interval before the last Senior singing.

Commencement day itself was rainy, but the inclement weather did not prevent the Seniors from finding it a happy ending to the happiest of years.

JEAN M. BATCHELOR, 1914.

COMMENCEMENT

The 29th year of Bryn Mawr College closed this morning [June 4] with the conferring of degrees and the graduation of one of the largest classes ever graduated from the college. Seventy-nine students received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, four the degree of Master of Arts and seven the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The Gymnasium was crowded to its utmost capacity by the parents of the students and friends of the College.

After the exercises President Thomas entertained a distinguished company at luncheon at the Deanery to meet the Speaker of the day, President Pritchett, and Mrs. Pritchett, whose daughter was one of the graduating class. The Directors of the College and the Faculty were among the guests. A luncheon was also given at Radnor Hall for all the graduates and their guests.

The order of exercises was as follows:

CONFERRING OF DEGREES AT THE CLOSE OF THE
· TWENTY-NINTH ACADEMIC YEAR, JUNE 4, 1914

I.

National Anthem.

II.

Prayer.

III.

Introductory Remarks by the President.

IV.

Presentation of Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts by Professor William Bashford Huff, Secretary of the Faculty, in the group of

Greek and Latin, on behalf of Professors Sanders and Wheeler;

Greek and English, on behalf of Professors Sanders and Donnelly;

Latin and English, on behalf of Professors Wheeler and Donnelly;

Latin and German, on behalf of Professors Wheeler and Jessen;

Latin and French, on behalf of Professors Wheeler and Cons;

Latin and Ancient History, on behalf of Professors Wheeler and Ferguson;

Latin and Mathematics, on behalf of Professors Wheeler and Scott;

English and German, on behalf of Professors Donnelly and Jessen;

English and French, on behalf of Professors Donnelly and Cons;

English and Comparative Literature, on behalf of Professors Donnelly and Hatcher;

English and Philosophy, on behalf of Professors Donnelly and de Laguna.

German and Modern History, on behalf of Professors Jessen and Haring;

French and Italian and Spanish, on behalf of Professors Cons and Holbrook and DeHaan; French and Spanish, on behalf of Professors Cons and DeHaan;

French and Modern History, on behalf of Professors Cons and Haring;

French and History of Art, on behalf of Professors Cons and King;

Italian and Spanish and History of Art, on behalf of Professors Holbrook, DeHaan, and King.

Modern History and History of Art, on behalf of Professors Haring and King;

Modern History and Economics and Politics, on behalf of Professors Haring and M. P. Smith;

Economics and Politics and Philosophy, on behalf of Professors M. P. Smith and de Laguna.

Philosophy and Physics, on behalf of Professors de Laguna and Huff;

Mathematics and Physics, on behalf of Professors Scott and Huff.

Physics and Chemistry, on behalf of Professors Huff and Brunel;

Chemistry and Geology, on behalf of Professors Brunel and Bascom;

Chemistry and Biology, on behalf of Professors Brunel and Tennent.

V.

Presentation of Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

VII.

Conferring of Graduate and Undergraduate Scholarships for the year 1914-15 and of the George W. Childs Essay Prize for the year 1913-14.

VII.

Conferring of European Fellowships for the year 1914-15.

VIII.

Conferring of Resident Fellowships for the year 1914-15.

IX.

Address by President Henry Smith Pritchett, Ph.D., LL.D., Sc.D., President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, "The Critics of the College."

X.

"Thou Gracious Inspiration."

CANDIDATES FOR HIGHER DEGREES

Doctor of Philosophy

(7)

LOUISE DUFFIELD CUMMINGS of Canada.

A.B., University of Toronto, 1895, and A.M., 1902. Fellow, University of Pennsylvania, 1896-97; Examiner in Mathematics. University of Toronto, 1897; Graduate Student, University of Chicago, 1897-98; Fellow in Mathematics, Bryn Mawr College, 1898-99, and Fellow by Courtesy, 1900; Instructor in Mathematics, St. Margaret's College, Toronto, Ont., 1901-02; Graduate Scholar, Bryn Mawr College; First Semester, 1905-06, Second Semester, 1912-13; Instructor in Mathematics, Vassar College, 1902-14. Dissertation: On a Method of Comparison for Triple Systems. Subjects: Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, and Physics.

ANGELA CHARLOTTE DARKOW of Philadelphia.

Holder of First Bryn Mawr Matriculation Scholarship for Pennsylvania and the Southern States, 1907-08, and of Trustees' Philadelphia Girls' High School Scholarship, 1907-11; Holder of the Maria Hopper Sophomore Scholarship, 1908-09. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1911, group, Greek and Latin, and A.M., 1912. Graduate Scholar in Greek, Bryn Mawr College, 1911-12, and Fellow in Greek, 1912-14. Dissertation: The Spurious Speeches in the Lysianic Corpus. Subjects: Greek and Sanskrit.

ELEANOR SHIPLEY DUCKETT of England.

B.A., University of London, 1902, and M.A., 1904. Girton College, University of Cambridge, England, 1908-11; Classical Tripos, Part I, 1911. Classical Mistress in the High School, Sutton, Surrey, 1905-07; British Graduate Scholar, Bryn Mawr College, 1911-12; Fellow in Latin, 1912-13, and Special British Graduate Scholar, 1913-14. Dissertation: Studies in Ennius. Subject: Latin and Greek.

VERNETTE LOIS GIBBONS of Massachusetts.

Sc.B., Mt. Holyoke College, 1896, and A.B., 1899. M.Sc., University of Chicago, 1907; M.Sc., University of the Cape of Good Hope, 1908;

Teacher in the High School, Bernardstown, Mass., 1896-97; Assistant in Chemistry, Mt. Holyoke College, 1897-99, and instructor in Chemistry, 1899-1901; Instructor in Chemistry and Mineralogy, Wells College, 1902-04, and Associate Professor of Chemistry, 1905-06; Lecturer and Head of Department of Chemistry, Huguenot College, Wellington, South Africa, 1907-11, and on leave of absence, 1911-13; Fellow in Chemistry, Bryn Mawr College, 1911-12; President's European Fellow and Student, University of Munich, 1912-13; Fellow by Courtesy in Chemistry, 1913-14. Dissertation: The Potential of Silver in Non-Aqueous Solutions of Silver Nitrate. Subjects: Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, and Physiology.

ANGIE LILLIAN KELLOGG of New York.

A.B., Vassar College, 1903, and A.M., 1904. Teacher in the High School, Schenectady, N. Y., 1904-10, and in the High School, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., March to June, 1911; Fellow in Philosophy, Bryn Mawr College, 1911-13; Lydia Pratt Babbott Fellow of Vassar College, Graduate Scholar and Fellow by Courtesy in Philosophy, Bryn Mawr College, 1913-14. Dissertation: The Theory of Punishment. Subjects: Philosophy, Psychology and Education.

ADAH BLANCHE ROE of Omaha, Nebraska.

A.B., Woman's College of Baltimore, 1909, Scholar in German, Bryn Mawr College, 1909-11; Ottendorfer Memorial Research Fellow, 1911-12, 1913-14, and Student University of Berlin, 1911-12, University of Leipzig 1913-14. Fellow in German, Bryn Mawr College, 1912-13. Dissertation: Anna Owena Hoyers, A Poetess of the Seventeenth Century. Subjects: German Literature, Teutonic Philology, and Old Norse.

EDNA ASTON SHEARER of Pennsylvania.

Holder of City Scholarship, 1900-04; Holder of Maria Hopper Scholarship, 1901-02, of the James E. Rhoads Junior Scholarship, 1902-03, and of the Anna Powers Memorial Scholarship, 1903-04. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1904, group, English and Philosophy. Junior Fellow in Philosophy, Bryn Mawr College, 1904-05; Holder of the President's Fellowship, and Student, Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, 1905-06; Fel-

low in Philosophy, Bryn Mawr College, 1906-07; Teacher of English in the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, Pa., 1907-10, and Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College, 1907-08; Reader in English, Bryn Mawr College, 1910-14. Dissertation: Hume's Place in Ethics. Subjects: Ethics, History of Philosophy, and Psychology.

Master of Arts

(4)

CLARISSA BEATRICE BROCKSTEDT of Missouri.

A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1913. Graduate Scholar in Philosophy, Bryn Mawr College, 1913-14.

MARION DELIA CRANE of Rhode Island.

A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1911. Secretary in the Bryn Mawr School, of Baltimore, Md., 1911-12; Reader in English and Secretary to the Dean of the College, and Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College, 1912-13; Assistant in English and Graduate Scholar in Philosophy, 1913-14.

MARY AGNES GLEIM of Pittsburgh.

A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1897. Teacher in the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, Pa., 1892-97; Teacher and Associate Principal in the Gordon School, Philadelphia, 1897-1902; Principal of Miss Gleim's School, Pittsburgh, 1902-09, and of the Thurston-Gleim School, Pittsburgh, 1909-12; Graduate Scholar in Latin, Bryn Mawr College, 1912-13, and Graduate Student, 1913-14.

CYNTHIA MARIA WESSON of Boston.

A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1909. Student in Dr. Sargent's School for Physical Education, Cambridge, Mass., 1910-13; Graduate Scholar in Biology, Bryn Mawr College, 1913-14.

CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES

Bachelor of Arts

(3 FEBRUARY, 1914, 75 JUNE, 1914)

In the group of Greek and Latin:

RUTH COONS WALLERSTEIN of Philadelphia.

In the group of Greek and English:

AMY GORDON HAMILTON of New Jersey (work for degree completed in February, 1914).

OLGA ELISABETH BREDOW KELLY of Baltimore (work for degree completed in February, 1914).

In the group of Latin and English:

MARTHA BARBOUR HOBSON of Chicago.

In the group of Latin and German:

LUCILLE THOMPSON of Philadelphia.

In the group of Latin and French:

ELIZABETH BRALEY of Massachusetts.

LEAH TAPPER CADBURY of Pennsylvania.

MARY DOROTHY HUGHES of Pennsylvania.

HELEN LEE of Philadelphia.

DOROTHEA ROBINS of Philadelphia.

In the group of Latin and Ancient History:

HELEN REED KIRK of Philadelphia.

In the group of Latin and Mathematics:

MARGARET MACELREE of Pennsylvania.

In the group of English and German:

MARY TROTH HAINES of New Jersey.

CATHARINE LILLIE WESTLING of Philadelphia.

In the group of English and French:

DOROTHEA BECHTEL of Delaware.

In the group of English and Comparative Literature:

JANET BAIRD of Philadelphia.

ELIZABETH GRECIAN BALDERSTON of Baltimore.

WINIFRED GOODALL of Ohio.

BEATRICE CORNELIA NATHANS of Philadelphia (work for degree completed in February, 1914).

HELEN HASTINGS SHAW of Massachusetts.

In the group of English and Philosophy:

EUGENIA GRIFFIN BAKER of New York City.

JEAN MURIEL BATCHELOR of Philadelphia.

MARY LOWELL COOLIDGE, 2ND, of Massachusetts.

KATHARINE SERGEANT of Massachusetts.

In the group of German and Modern History:

SOPHIE KATHARINE FORSTER of Philadelphia.

In the group of French and Italian and Spanish:

HELEN FRASER CAREY of New York City

In the group of French and Spanish:

ELIZABETH FITZHUGH COLT of New York.

In the group of French and Modern History:

ELIZABETH FORD BALDWIN of New York City.

CLEOS LEPHA ROCKWELL of Illinois.

MARY CHRISTINE SMITH of Philadelphia.

In the group of French and History of Art:

WYNANDA KOECHLIN BOARDMAN of New York.

MARION ANNETTE EVANS of Pennsylvania.

In the group of Italian and Spanish and History of Art:

HELEN LOUISE KNICKERBACKER PORTER of New Jersey.

In the group of Modern History and History of Art:

EVELYN WELLS SHAW of Illinois.

In the group of Modern History and Economics and Politics:

ELIZABETH AYER of Boston.

MILDRED BAIRD of Philadelphia.

ISABEL HOPKINS BENEDICT of New York City.

JESSIE BOYD of New York City.

ROSE BRANDON, of Pennsylvania.

CHRISTINE BROWN of Illinois.

ELIZABETH SOHIER BRYANT of Massachusetts.

MARION MERRILL CAMP of Wisconsin.

FRANK MARCELLA CAPEL of Pittsburgh.

LILLIEN ADELE COX of New Jersey.

CATHERINE CREIGHTON of Illinois.

JEAN SCOBIE DAVIS of New Jersey.

LAURA DELANO of Chicago.

ELEANORE EDWARDS GALE of Washington, D. C.

MILDRED HAENSSLER of Missouri.

KATHERINE HUNTINGTON of New Jersey.

FLORENCE CATHERINE IRISH of Pennsylvania.

EUGENIA LOUISE JACKSON of Delaware.

FRANCES ELIZABETH LIVINGSTON of New York.

ALICE CHAPMAN MILLER of Wisconsin.

JOSEPHINE NILES of Baltimore.

IDA WILLIAMS PRITCHETT of New York City.

MARGARET SEARS of Massachusetts.

KATHARINE BINNEY SHIPPEN of New Jersey.

DOROTHY WENTWORTH SKERRETT of Philadelphia.

MARJORIE WRIGHT SOUTHARD of New York.

JULIA BUCHANAN TAPPAN of Baltimore.

MARY EDWINA WARREN of Massachusetts.

DOROTHY VIVIAN WESTON of New York.

ANNE LINDSAY WHITE of Illinois.

MARGARET SANDERSON WILLIAMS of Baltimore.

In the group of Economics and Politics and Philosophy:

MARY ISABEL BERING of Illinois.

MARGARET TERRY BLANCHARD of New York City.

ELIZABETH EVANS LORD of Massachusetts.

In the group of Philosophy and Physics:

RENA CATHERINE BIXLER of Pittsburgh.

MADELEINE WOLF FLEISHER of Philadelphia.

In the group of Philosophy and Psychology and Biology

MARTHA MONTGOMERY ARTHURS of Baltimore.

In the group of Mathematics and Physics:

MARJORIE CHILDS of Pennsylvania.

In the group of Physics and Chemistry:

ELLA OPPENHEIMER of Washington, D. C.

In the group of Chemistry and Geology:

MIRIAM ELSIE WARD of Philadelphia.

In the group of Chemistry and Biology:

ELEANOR BRADFORD ALLEN of California.

KATHARINE DODD of Massachusetts.

ETHEL COLLINS DUNHAM of Connecticut.

CLARA PENNIMAN POND of Pennsylvania.

EUROPEAN FELLOWSHIPS CONFERRED

Mary E. Garrett European Fellow (Value of Fellowship \$500)

GERTRUDE HILDRETH CAMPBELL of Providence, Rhode Island.

A.B., Woman's College in Brown University, 1911, and A.M., 1912. Graduate Scholar in English, Bryn Mawr College, 1912-13, and Fellow in English, 1913-14.

President's European Fellow (Value of Fellowship \$500)

VERA LEE BROWN of New Brunswick, Canada.

A.B., McGill University, 1912 and A.M., 1913. Graduate Scholar in History, 1913-14.

Anna Ottendorfer Fellow in Teutonic Philology (Value of Fellowship \$700)

JUNE CHRISTINA EDDINGFIELD of Mace, Indiana.

A.B., University of Indiana, 1906. Graduate Scholar in German, 1912-13 and Fellow in German, Bryn Mawr College, 1913-14.

Bryn Mawr European Fellow (Value of Fellowship \$500)

KATHARINE DODD of Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts

Prepared by Miss Haskell and Miss Dean's School, Boston. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1914.

RESIDENT FELLOWSHIPS CONFERRED (Value \$525)

Greek

MILDRED HARDENBROOK of Valatie, New York.

A.B., Vassar College, 1908, and A.M., 1909. Scholar in Greek, Bryn Mawr College, 1911-12 and 1913-14.

Latin

MARY AMELIA GRANT of Topeka, Kansas.

A.B., University of Kansas, 1913, and A.M., 1914.

English

E. BEATRICE DAW of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

A.B., Vassar College, 1909; and A.M., University of Pennsylvania, 1910. Reader in English, Bryn Mawr College, 1911-14.

Romance Languages

ALICE PHILENA FELICIA HUBBARD of Austin, Texas.

B.S., University of Texas, 1900, and A.M., 1902. Instructor in French, University of Texas, 1902-13. Graduate Student, Romance Languages, Bryn Mawr College, 1913-14.

Semitic Languages

LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH of Winchester, Connecticut.

A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1908, and A.M., 1912. Assistant in English, Hardin College, Mexico, Missouri, 1908-10, and Associate in Greek and Latin, 1910-11. Graduate Student, University of Chicago, Summer Quarter, 1911. Graduate Scholar in Semitic Languages, Bryn Mawr College, 1911-12, and Fellow in Semitic Languages, 1912-13. Thayer Fellow of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, 1913-14.

History

LILY FRANCES TREVETT of Glen Allen, Virginia.

A.B., Richmond College, 1909; A.M., Johns Hopkins University, 1913.

Economics

MARJORIE LORNE FRANKLIN of New York City.

A.B., Barnard College, 1913. Graduate Scholar in Economics, Bryn Mawr College, 1913-14.

Philosophy

HELEN HUSS PARKHURST of Englewood, N. J.

A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1911 and A.M., 1913. Graduate Scholar in Philosophy, Bryn Mawr College, 1912-13 and President's European Fellow and Student, University of Cambridge, 1913-14.

Mathematics

MARY GERTRUDE HASEMAN of Linton, Indiana.

A.B., Indiana University, 1910. Professor of Mathematics, Vincennes University, 1910-11. Graduate Scholar in Mathematics, Bryn Mawr College, 1911-13, and Fellow in Mathematics, 1913-14.

Archaeology

HELEN FERN RUSK of Columbia, Missouri.
A.B., University of Missouri, 1913. Graduate
Student, University of Missouri, 1913-14.

Chemistry

MARGUERITE WILLCOX of Oxford, New York.
A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1913. Graduate
Scholar in Chemistry, Bryn Mawr College,
1913-14.

Geology

MARTHA DEETE ROLFE of Champaign, Illinois.
B.S., University of Illinois, 1900, and A.M.,
1904. Instructor in Science in Illinois
Woman's College, 1905-10 and Professor
of Physiography, 1908-10. Graduate Stu-
dent, University of Illinois, 1913-14.

Biology

GRACE MEDES of Kansas, Missouri.
A.B., Kansas University, 1904 and A.M., 1913.
Fellow in Biology, Bryn Mawr College,
1913-14.

THE HELEN SCHAEFFER HUFF MEMORIAL
FELLOWSHIP

for Research in Physics or Chemistry of the
value of \$750 is awarded to

VERNETTE LOIS GIBBONS of Upton, Mass.
A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1899; M.Sc.,
University of Chicago, 1907; M.Sc., Uni-
versity of the Cape of Good Hope, 1908.
Assistant in Chemistry, Mount Holyoke Col-
lege, 1897-99, and Instructor in Chemistry,
1899-1901. Instructor in Chemistry and
Mineralogy, Wells College, 1902-04, and
Associate Professor of Chemistry, 1905-06;
Head of Department of Chemistry, Hugu-
not College, Wellington, South Africa, 1907-
11. Fellow in Chemistry, Bryn Mawr Col-
lege, 1911-12, and Fellow by Courtesy,
1913-14; President's European Fellow and
Student, University of Munich, 1912-13.
Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1914.

BRITISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH GRADUATE
SCHOLARSHIPS CONFERRED FOR
1914-15 (Value \$405)

British Scholars

HELEN MAURA BROOKE GWYNNE of Chester.
Girton College, Cambridge, Modern Language
Tripos, 1914.

FELICE KNIGHT of London.
Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. Honour School
of English Literature, 1914.

German Scholars

ELSA KLEBS of Heidelberg.
Student of Philosophy and Science, University
of Heidelberg, 1912-14.

CECILIE ECKLER of Darmstadt.
Student of Philosophy, Teutonic Philology and
Education, University of Heidelberg, Berlin
and Munich, 1912-14.

French Scholars

YVONNE TERTOIS of Paris.
Lyceés of Victor Hugo and Fénélon. Instructor
in Physics and Chemistry in the Collège de
Jeunes filles d'Armentières.

MARIE KOCH.
École Normale Supérieure de Fontenay-aux-
Roses. Teacher in the École Supérieure
de filles de Besançon.

GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS CONFERRED FOR
1914-15 (Value \$200)

Greek

DOROTHY PALMER HULL of Providence, R. I.
A.B., Brown University, 1914.

Latin

ALICE HILL BYRNE of Bryn Mawr, Penn.
A.B., Wellesley College, 1908; Graduate Student
and Scholar in Greek and Latin, Bryn
Mawr College, 1909-14.

JEANNETTE KEARNEY of Racine, Wisconsin.
A.B., University of Wisconsin, 1914.
HELEN MARY DONNELLY of St. Louis, Missouri.
A.B., Washington University, 1914.

English

CHARLOTTE D'EVELYN of San Francisco.
B.S., Mills College, 1911. Graduate Scholar in
English, Bryn Mawr College, 1913-14.

MARY ELIZABETH BARNICLE of Providence, R. I.
A.B., Brown University, 1913. Graduate Schol-
ar in English, Bryn Mawr College, 1913-14.

JEAN MURIEL BATCHELOR of Kingston, Penn.
A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1914.

RUTH ELIZABETH BAUER of Topeka, Kansas.
A.B., Washburn College, 1913. Assistant in
English Department, Washburn College,
1913-14.

JOSEPHINE DUNLAP SUTTON of New London,
Connecticut.

A.B., University of Missouri, 1913, and B.S. in
Education, 1913.

German

RUTH PERKINS of Abington, Massachusetts.
A.B., Wellesley College, 1912; A.M., Radcliffe
College, 1913.

Comparative Literature

VERA L. PARSONS of Canada.

(Travelling Scholarship)

B.A., University of Toronto, 1911 and M.A., 1912. Graduate Scholar in English, Bryn Mawr College, 1912-13, and Fellow in Romance Languages, 1913-14.

Italian and Comparative Literature

ELSIE DEEMS of Staten Island, N. Y.

A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1910.

History

MARY ALICE HANNA of Trenton, Missouri.

A.B., University of Missouri, 1909, and B.S., 1911. Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College, 1911-12, and Fellow in History, 1912-13. Mary E. Garrett European Fellow and Student, British Museum, and London School of Economics, 1913-14.

History

MARGUERITE GOLD BARTLETT of Philadelphia.

A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1913.

SARAH NEWTON HALLETT of Providence, R. I. A.B., Brown University, 1901. Graduate Student, 1905-06, 1909-10.

Philosophy

JESSIE LUNT PREBLE of Berkeley, California.

A.B., University of California, 1913. Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College, 1913-14.

Psychology

MARION ALMIRA BILLS of Allegan, Michigan.

A.B., University of Michigan, 1908. Graduate Scholar in Psychology, Bryn Mawr College, 1911-13 and Fellow in Psychology, 1913-14.

LORIE IDA STECHER of Philadelphia.

A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1912, and A.M., 1913. Graduate Scholar in Psychology, Bryn Mawr College, 1912-14.

Archaeology

ELEANOR FERGUSON RAMBO of Philadelphia.

A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1908, and A.M., 1909.

Chemistry

JESSIE ELIZABETH MINOR of Springfield, Mo.

B.S., Drury College, 1904. Graduate Student, University of Pennsylvania, 1908-10. Professor of Chemistry, Huguenot College, Wellington, South Africa, 1911-13.

ELIZABETH HENRIETTA JOHNSTON of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1912. Teacher of Mathematics in Penn Hall, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, 1912-14.

Geology

CAROLINE AUSTIN DUROR of New York City.

B.S., Barnard College, 1914.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP IN
POLITICAL THEORY

DOROTHY MILES BROWN of East Lansing, Mich.

Student, Michigan Agricultural College, 1907-09; University of Michigan, 1909-11; A.B., University of Michigan, 1911; University of Chicago, July to August, 1913; Graduate Student, University of Michigan, 1913-14; A.M., University of Michigan, 1914.

UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS AND HONORS

*Maria L. Eastman Brooke Hall Memorial
Scholarship*

MARGUERITE DAISY DARKOW of Philadelphia.

Prepared by the Girls' High School, Philadelphia.
(Average 91.832)

James E. Rhoads Junior Scholarship

EVA ALICE WORRELL BRYNE of Philadelphia.

Prepared by the Girls' High School, Philadelphia.

James E. Rhoads Sophomore Scholarship

THALIA HOWARD SMITH of New York City.

Prepared by the Hawthorne School, New York City.

Maria Hopper Sophomore Scholarship

RYU SATO of Tokyo, Japan.

Prepared by the Misses Shipley's School, Bryn Mawr.

CONSTANCE SIDNEY HALL of Baltimore, Md.
Prepared by the Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore.

Anna Hallowell Memorial Scholarship

MARIAN CLEMENTINE KLEPS of Philadelphia.

Prepared by the Girls' High School, Philadelphia.

Anna H. Powers Memorial Scholarship

HELEN BURWELL CHAPIN of St. Davids
Pennsylvania.

Prepared by the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr.

Special Scholarship of \$200

ADDIE CLEORA DE VENISH of Philadelphia.

Prepared by the Girls' High School, Philadelphia

Mary E. Stevens Scholarship

AGNES PICKETT SMITH of Winchester, Virginia.

Prepared by Stuart Hall, Staunton, Virginia.

*Elizabeth Duane Gillespie Scholarship in
American History*

MARY BROOKS GOODHUE of Philadelphia.
Prepared by the Westtown Boarding School,
Westtown, Pennsylvania, and by the Misses
Shipley's School, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

PRIZES FOR THE SENIOR CLASS

George W. Childs Essay Prize

WINIFRED GOODALL of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Prepared by the College Preparatory School for
Girls, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Honorable Mention

HELEN HASTINGS SHAW of Brookline, Mass.
Prepared by Miss May's School, Boston.

AMY GORDON HAMILTON of Tenafly,
New Jersey.

Prepared by the Dwight School, Englewood,
New Jersey.

Mary Helen Ritchie Memorial Prize

LAURA DELANO of Chicago.
Prepared by the Frances W. Parker School,
Chicago, and by Miss Wright's School,
Bryn Mawr.

GIFTS TO THE COLLEGE

President Thomas in her speech at the conferring of degrees on June 4 made the following announcements of gifts received by the College since June 1, 1913.

From the Chicago Bryn Mawr Club \$100 for a scholarship.

A special scholarship for Woods Hall \$50.

From Alumnae and friends for books for the New Book Room \$255.

From the Class of 1911 for books in Physiology in memory of their classmate Frances King Carey \$102.50.

For the Art Department from Ella Riegel of the Class of 1889 \$525.

From an anonymous donor for the Art Department \$100.

For a concert \$100.

Toward tiling the first floor of Pembroke Hall \$153.28.

For a lecture \$100.

From a trustee and director of the college, Frederic H. Strawbridge, for furniture for the new Infirmary \$500.

From students and friends of Merion Hall \$420 for Jacobean chairs.

From certain members of the Class of 1889 \$279.90 for plans for an Out-of-Door Theatre

to be built in the Mid Summer Night's hollow. This amount is to be added to the Endowment Fund of the College as soon as any class decides to give this gift and to assume the expense of preparing the plans.

From the graduates and undergraduates of Bryn Mawr College \$2850 for the Endowment Fund, the same being the profits of May Day after \$1000 was deducted to send to the Fire Loss Fund of Wellesley College as a present of the students.

From Miss Garrett, a Director of the College, \$10,000 to be expended during the current year for academic purposes, chiefly for graduate scholarships, publication of research monographs and books.

Perhaps it may be well to take advantage of the unusual absence from Commencement of Miss Garrett to say that this brings her gifts to the College up to the total amount of \$345,000, placing her next to Carola Woerishoffer as the greatest benefactor to the college after its founder.

Twenty-nine alumnae and friends of the College have subscribed for thirty-eight \$1000 bonds of the College Inn Association in order to give to the College a much needed Inn and Tea Room. We hope that the remaining twelve bonds will be taken so that \$20,000 of securities of friends of the College now deposited with the Treasurer may be released.

In announcing the legacy received by the College from Elizabeth S. Shippen, President Thomas said:

"From the late Miss Elizabeth S. Shippen of Philadelphia two scholarships of \$5000 each the income of one scholarship to be used to aid a student to perfect herself in Modern Languages abroad and the other as the faculty may designate. Bryn Mawr College was also left a share of her residuary estate which may, we are informed, amount to over \$150,000 which may be used for endowment, the library, or the college infirmary. There has been no meeting of our Board of Trustees since the announcement of the legacy but I think I may venture to say in advance that the scholarships will bear her name in perpetuity and that the residuary estate which we receive will be set aside as the Elizabeth S. Shippen Endowment Fund; the income to be used annually for the indefinite future to increase the teaching facilities of the College. We are infinitely grateful to Miss Shippen for the help she has given to Bryn Mawr College and to its present and future faculty and students. She

has provided for herself a kind of earthly immortality, than which there is no better. She will live on in the grateful memories of generations of girls who will owe to her added power. Women's colleges without wealthy graduates of their own, such as are continually pouring gifts on private men's colleges are in sore need of gifts and legacies from all men and women who care for the welfare of the next generation. Women are the teachers of youth in home and in school. They above all must be given the best education. Every man and especially every woman with the power to do so should leave a legacy to some woman's college—preferably Bryn Mawr. Carola Woerishoffer, Phebe Anna Thorne, Maria Hopper, Mary E. Stevens, and Elizabeth S. Shippen have left over \$1,100,000 to Bryn Mawr College. It will be returned an hundred fold in the happiness and power for service of the girls who study here. If every woman in this audience should go home and do likewise the future development of the college would be ensured."

THE CRITICS OF THE COLLEGE

President Henry S. Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation, in his commencement address at Bryn Mawr did not put forth any criticism of the American college on his own account, but simply undertook to state in a condensed form those criticisms of the college which seem to have serious thought back of them. He undertook to show the point of view of the critics and the trend and significance of their criticisms. He spoke in part as follows:

"In the United States are approximately nine hundred institutions called colleges and empowered to grant degrees. Illinois, Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania each have more than forty; Georgia, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas each more than thirty. Iowa has one such degree-granting college for each 50,000 of her inhabitants, Ohio one for each 100,000, Massachusetts one for each 200,000 and New York one for each 300,000. England has one degree-granting institution for every 3,000,000.

"These establishments bearing the name college differ so widely in what they undertake to do and in the methods by which they undertake to do it that they cannot be discussed as if they belonged to a homogeneous group. Some of them are real estate ventures. A very large proportion are preparatory schools in whole or

in part. The majority of them have vague and uncertain relations to the system of schools in their region.

"Furthermore, the moment one attempts to sort out the criticisms of the college it becomes evident that nearly every critic speaks from a local standpoint. He thinks in terms of his own college, whether it be in Massachusetts or Missouri or Montana. This fact, coupled with the diversity of the colleges themselves, has gone far to sterilize the criticisms which in recent years have been aimed at the American college. The effect of indiscriminate criticism has developed a tendency to set up arbitrary standards unrelated to the conditions with which the individual colleges deal.

"There are few colleges which have not felt the effect of the universal scramble for numbers, few which have not become in greater or less measure agencies of promotion, few which do not participate to some degree at least in our national tendency to superficiality, but on the whole one may with some fair degree of justice divide these 900 colleges into two groups—those which publish catalogues measurably honest and those which do not. Now the criticisms which I have undertaken to summarize are those which are directed at the first group. This simplifies the matter enormously. Not only do we get rid at one stroke of the great mass of material, but we reduce the criticisms to matters of large college policy instead of matters of detail. With regard to the second group one may only reflect, 'If they do these things in a green tree, what shall be done in the dry?'

"Who are the critics of the college and what do they say?

"The serious critics of the college fall into three groups: the college teachers, students of the social order, and the business men. To state the matter in a different way, the college is being criticized today from three points of view: that of the college teacher, that of the social reformer, and that of the business man.

"Of these the college teacher is the most severe and no other critic has so long a bill of indictment or one containing so many specifications. His charges may be reduced to something like the following. The college, as it is conducted today, provides intellectual offerings of great variety and of high intrinsic value, but fails to create an atmosphere in which these opportunities appeal to students. Good courses, good teachers, unequaled equipment characterize the

modern American college. A rare table is spread for the student, but there is no appetite for the feast. Scholarly enthusiasm among undergraduates is absent save in rare cases, and scholarly attainment commands no reward and little attention. The college has become a place where other things than intellectual power count.

"The reasons for this state of affairs are stated by the teachers to be these. Colleges, they say, are ruled by presidents and college boards having little interest in the ideals of the teacher and little sympathy for them. The president and the board are swayed by the all-devouring lust for numbers, and everything is sacrificed to that end. To maintain such numbers, standards are lowered, examinations are made easy, discipline softened. In consequence, complains the college professor, other interests than intellectual ones absorb the minds of the college community. The most injurious of these he believes to be intercollegiate athletics, whose overshadowing importance has affected not only the intellectual life, but the moral and social life as well, and has gone far to increase the scale of expenditures of the college boy. Only a board of trustees and a college president, says the college teacher, out of sympathy with the ideals of the true college would tolerate this situation, and they lay the blame in the main on the promoter president.

"The criticisms directed against the college from the point of view of the social reformer run along two lines. One has to do with the ideal of democracy and the other with that of religion. It is impossible to discuss one without the other. There is a strong tendency in the college, say these critics, to forget that ideal of democracy which we call American, to segregate rich and poor in different groups, to increase class distinctions in our society rather than to diminish them, to make the groups of students who attend the colleges rather more conscious of class than less so. Another group of social reformers insists that the college, which was twenty-five years ago distinctly a religious agency with a definite religious atmosphere, has become, if not irreligious, at least unreligious; that there exists in few colleges an active religious spirit such as makes itself felt upon any student who enters the college circle. On account of these two changes, the reformers say, the colleges are accentuating the tendency of the country away from democratic and away from religious ideals.

"The third criticism comes from the business world, and is directed both against the college

as an organization and against the quality of the product which the college turns out. As an organization, say the business men, the college is expensive, uncritical of its own processes, and grows continually by accretion. Departments, studies, and new divisions are added; nothing is ever subtracted. As an organization, claims the business man, the college never receives the critical administrative examination to which all other organizations are compelled to submit. While a newly started college may therefore, they say, be soundly organized, all colleges become after a greater or less time ill organized and expensive beyond a reasonable limit. In the second place, say the business men, notwithstanding the very great expenditures of the college, the men it turns out are on the whole ill-trained, are able to do nothing well, as a class are not fond of work, and need in most cases a thorough breaking in and additional discipline before they are available for serious occupations. The college, therefore, say the business men, is not only poorly organized and inordinately expensive, but unsuccessful in what it undertakes to do; and it makes no serious effort to remedy these obvious defects.

"How far are these criticisms justified?

"This question I do not undertake to answer. I have endeavored rather to classify the criticisms and to reduce them to some form in which they may be applicable to groups of colleges and to large policies. It is of small value to prove that this or that study is being ill taught. No outside critic can better such details. The criticisms which are here brought together are fundamental. They are directed at the organization and the government of every college. If they are true criticisms, they are worthy of the very closest attention on the part of those who govern colleges and of those who teach them; but I venture to recall the fact that the ability to use intelligent criticism is the surest mark of a high order of civilization."

In conclusion President Pritchett expressed the opinion that with all weaknesses the college still remains the greatest agency we have for the training of leadership and this he believed to be true for the reason that the college is still a place of ideals.

CLASS REUNIONS

1889

Twenty of the thirty-three comprising the Class of '89 and its associate members gathered on May 9 for their twenty-fifth reunion. Of

those absent our President, Emily James Putnam, and Margaret Carey were ill, Catherine Bean Cox was in Hawaii, Mabel Hutchinson Douglas in California, Harriet Randolph, Lena Lawrence, and Alice Gould traveling in Europe.

Bridging the twenty-five years since our Commencement became an easy task as we gathered upon Miss Scott's porch for luncheon and found our hostess less changed than any of her guests. From that moment Miss Scott and the cherry-tree in full blossom were landmarks to hold to. They helped us realize that this was after all the college and the campus that for at least four years we boastfully thought that we owned and ran. To be sure Taylor and Merion stood out in contrast to the beautiful English towers of the Library and Pembroke in a severe simplicity that reminded us of our own crude youth, while the red gymnasium had turned grey and been toned down to a dignity that we would fain covet for ourselves. "Sophie Weygandt's" daughter, Lucy, was dancing in *Compaspe* to the music of a whole orchestra, while our wildest revels had been inspired by the wavering notes of a few combs.

Generations that we had taught passed in bewildering array before our dizzy eyes. Some, themselves parents, were bringing their daughters to the alluring charms of Bryn Mawr May Day fête; others were among the Alumnae acting in *Noah's Flood*, a play that took us back to a period as archaic as our own. Doubtless we looked to the undergraduates as if we also had come out of the ark, but we went a-Maying as gaily as any of 1917 and enjoyed the beauty of the grey towers behind the green veil of spring leaves, and the gladness of the young Bryn Mawrters more deeply than they.

As we gathered for our banquet in the evening, to partake of deviled crabs and strawberries with ice-cream, viands without which no Philadelphia banquet of the later eighties was complete, as we listened to tales of sons and daughters in college, of service in social settlements and on Educational Boards, as we heard of Immigration Bureaus and Bryn Mawr gardens, the ten o'clock bell rang quite too soon.

Kind greetings from President Wilson and Professor E. Washburn Hopkins reminded us anew of the special providence in the form of Dean M. Carey Thomas that meted out to our little band of forty the most promising young professors of that academic generation.

Letters from absent members and tidings that we could give of one another assured us that

the old college ideals of truth, beauty, and unselfish living had not been utterly lost in our twenty-five years of life, and that the warmth of good fellowship among those that began the College had made hard paths easy and long battles worth the fighting.

At the request of the Editor of the *QUARTERLY* a few facts about the members of the Class are added. Apologies are due to the Class that the request came too late to make the record complete.

1889 has had to its credit a college dean, four members of college faculties, the head of Dennison House, Boston, several workers in settlements, two Ph.D.'s, four M.A.'s, fourteen daughters and nineteen sons.

1894

The Class of 1894 held its twentieth anniversary reunion Tuesday afternoon, June 5. On account of the rain, the reunion had to be in the students' parlor of Merion, instead of on the campus, as planned. Notwithstanding, the meeting was a very pleasant one; and the thanks of the Class are due to Louis Young Weill, who poured tea, and to Anna West and to Elizabeth Boyd, who assisted her. Present were: Emma Bailey Speer, Mary Breed, Annette Hall Phillips, Martha La Porte, Emilie Martin, Elizabeth Mifflin Boyd, Margaret Shearman, Anna West, Emma Wines, Louise Young Weill.

1899

1899's Quindecennial was held at Bryn Mawr on Wednesday, June 3. As the oldest re-union Class, '99 had the honor of leading the Alumnae Parade to the basket-ball field. A double suite in Pembroke East was fitted up as Headquarters and resounded day and night with voices of welcome or the clamor of discussion. Pictures of husbands and children and of Class members who could not come back adorned the walls, and masses of green parasols occupied the windowseat. All the festivities of Commencement were enjoyed; the College Breakfast, Garden Party, Conferring of Degrees, and Alumnae Supper, each proved of interest. But naturally the climax of the reunion was reached when twenty-nine members of the Class met at Headquarters for an old-fashioned Class meeting with Mary Thurber Dennison in the chair. After settling various weighty questions and cheering the announcement of the reunion gift of \$500, '99 marched to the Students' Inn for the Class supper. Pembroke corridors re-echoed once more to the words:

After we have left thy halls,
Other classes here shall dwell,
Other partners for thee

the laurel wreaths shall twine
Thou shalt be in time to come
As thou hast been in the past
Never better loved than now, by '99.

During the supper toasts were answered in the good old-fashioned way, the loving cup went around and then discussion grew hot over the vital question of whether a college education fitted a girl for domestic life. A voting contest also took place, under four heads:

"Who has changed most?" "Who has changed least?" "Who has improved most?" "Whom do you consider most thrilling?"

The Magazine Editor, the Mother of Twins, the Lawyer, the Former Member of the Bryn Mawr Faculty, the Heroine of Hawaii, the Bride of Egypt, the Adopter of Three Children, and the Mother of Five, all were candidates for the last title, but it was won by the Suffrage Leader from Connecticut.

After "Thou Gracious Inspiration" '99 adjourned to Headquarters for further festivities. On Thursday afternoon, Sibyl Hubbard Darlington asked the Class to take tea with her. Mary Towle represented '99 at the Alumnae supper speakers' table.

All were pleased that the same number of class mates returned to the quinquennial as to the decennial. Five years from now, it is hoped that twice as many will come, and a committee is already planning a stunning costume for the Parade. Each reunion is better than the last. What will our One Hundredth be!

Laura Peckham Waring,
Class Secretary.

1904

1904's reunion began Monday, June 1. The Headquarters of the Class were in Pembroke East, but the dinner was held in Rockefeller. Forty-one were present, and two more were unable at the last moment to be there. Eleanor Bliss and Anna Jonas were doing Government surveying and did not arrive until Tuesday afternoon. The dinner started at nine p.m. and was still going on when the clock struck two. Helen Army made a most efficient toast-mistress, and Emma Thompson and Alice Waldo threw on a screen pictures of relatives by marriage of the various girls. It was discovered that out of our class of ninety-eight, forty-four girls were married and that our children num-

bered sixty-seven. That Edna Shearer was this year getting her Ph.D. was an added subject for congratulation. We have now five Ph.D.'s to our credit.

Patty Rockwell Moorhouse joyfully resigned her lonely position as news collector for the QUARTERLY, appointing in her place Emma O. Thompson, 213 South 50th Street, Philadelphia, and Anne Selleck, Bertha Norris, Elizabeth Gerhard, and Constance Lewis as sub-collectors. It was a matter of regret that the President of the Class, Dorothy Foster, could not be with us, owing to the examinations for her Ph.D. coming at this time.

1909

1909 came back for its fifth reunion supper on Tuesday night, June 3. The supper was held in Denbigh Hall and thirty-five were present. Georgina Biddle was prominent as toast-mistress and joke-maker extraordinary, aided and abetted by Katharine Ecob, who wrote a play for the occasion. The Class Headquarters were in Pembroke West whence Phoenix flames issued continuously. The latest Class tree was found to be unusually healthy, and was decorated with a bright red ribbon with the Chinese symbol for "long life" embroidered in gold upon it, which had been sent all the way from China for the occasion by Helen Crane.

Those present at the supper were: Mary Allen, Margaret Ames, Florence Ballin, Georgina Biddle, Frances Browne, Dorothy Child, M.D., Mildred Durand, Katharine Ecob, Bertha Ehlers, Frances Ferris, Isabel Goodnow Gillett, Anna Harlan, Mary Herr, Mary Holliday, Evelyn Holt, Helen Irely, Aristine Munn, M.D., Mary Nearing, Dorothy North, Shirley Putnam, Mary Rand, Leone Robinson, Mildred Satterlee, Ellen Shippen, Dorothy Smith, Emily Solis-Cohen, Hilda Spraguesmith, Alta Stevens, Janet Van Hise, Lacy Van Wagenen, Margaret Vickery, Celeste Webb, Cynthia Wesson, Emma White Mitchell.

Some interesting letters and telegrams were received from members unable to be present.

1911

1911 held its third reunion during Commencement week. Thirty-eight members of the Class were present at some time during the reunion. They were: Norvelle Browne, Willa Alexander Browning, Emily Caskey, Kate Chambers, Charlotte Clafin, Jessie Clifton, Esther Cornell, Marion Crane, Gertrude Gimbel Dannenbaum, Angela Darkow, Hannah Dodd, Helen Emerson,

Margaret Friend, Elsie Funkhouser, Margery Smith Goodnow, Margaret Hobart, Margery Hoffman, Leila Houghteling, Mollie Kilner, Lois Lehman, Isabelle Miller, Beulah Mitchell, Elsie Moore, Mary Case Pevcar, Helen Ramsey, Isobel Rogers, Louise Russell, Elizabeth Taylor Russell, Marion Scott, Lola Seeds, Virginia Canan Smith, Anna Stearns, Ruth Tanner, Mary Taylor, Amy Walker, Ruth Wells, Constance Wilbur, Agnes Wood. 1911 headquarters were established in Rockefeller Hall. The Class meeting was held in Pembroke West on Saturday afternoon, June 30, Amy Walker, Class President, in the chair. Two members of the Class, Mary Higginson and Isabel Buchanan, have died since the last Class meeting in June 1913. Resolutions on their death were passed and action was taken for the appointment of a committee to arrange suitable memorials to these members of the Class. The committee appointed last year for the Frances King Carey Memorial reported that a number of medical books for use in Major and Post-major Biology courses had been presented to the Library by 1911. Frances Carey at the time of her death was studying medicine in the Johns Hopkins University. The Class also requested their president to write to the members of Esther Walker's family expressing their sorrow at her death. Although Esther Walker was a member of 1910, she received her degree in 1911. 1911 voted to have a Class bulletin and appointed Leila Houghteling and Marion Scott editors. The first number will probably appear in the autumn. At the same time Margaret Hobart was appointed Class correspondent to the ALUMNAE QUARTERLY.

1911 with conscious pride in the fact that so many of their number were "business women" and therefore unable to be at college longer than Saturday night, set the evening of the thirtieth for the Class supper, which was held in Denbigh. Leila Houghteling as toastmistress was delightful and the speakers, Marion Scott, Margaret Hobart, Margery Hoffman, Louise Russell, Margery Smith Goodnow, Helen Emerson, Elizabeth Taylor Russell, and Amy Walker, although their productions would hardly pass muster with the English Department, kept their classmates very merry. Letters were read from Helen Parkhurst, who as the President's European Fellow has been studying in Cambridge and Paris this year, and from Jeanette Allen

Andrews who has just married an Army officer and is at present stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. A dramatization of one of Leacock's *Nonsense Novels—Gertrude the Governess*—acted by some of 1911's histrionic stars, completed a very jolly evening. Two engagements were announced at the class supper, that of Mildred Janney, ex-'11, to William Sinclair Ashbrook, and that of Hannah Dodd to William Edward Thompson.

In the Alumnae Procession on Wednesday, 1911 won the prize not only by virtue of their aesthetic costumes—which were really very effective, vests and broad sashes of green decorated with blue and green crepe paper peacock eyes, and green and gold fillets in which were fastened tall peacock feathers—but also by virtue of the exemplary behavior of their Class Baby, Willa Alexander Browning's little daughter, who was trundled in triumph in a baby carriage bedecked with peacock feathers. Two other 1911 babies, Gertrude Gimbel Dannenbaum's (ex-'11) little girls, were present one afternoon of the reunion. 1911 was well represented in the Alumnae athletics, for Leila Houghteling played on the Alumnae Basket-ball team, and Kate Chambers and Marion Scott acted as subs. Kate Chambers also played in the tennis semi-finals. 1911 will hold their next reunion, their fifth, in 1916.

1912

The Class of 1912 held its second reunion from May 6 to 11. As it was impossible to obtain accommodation in the residence halls, Dr. Sanders' house was taken for the week. The Class had charge of serving tea at May Day. The following members of the Class were present: Cynthia Stevens, Gladys Edgerton, Mary Peirce, Marion Brown, Dorothy Wolff, Mary McKelvey, Elizabeth Johnston, Mary Gertrude Fendall, Alice Stratton, Marjorie Thompson, Emerson Lamb, Frances Hunter, Lou Sharnan, Gladys Jones, Margaret Corwin, Elizabeth Hurd, Beatrice Howson, Gertrude Elcock, Mary Alden, Lorie Stecher, Christine Hammer, Margaret Garrigues Lester, Catharine Thompson, Anna Heffern Groton, Dorothy Chase, Agnes Morrow, Clara Francis, Sadie Beliekowsky, Henrietta Runyon, Carmelita Chase, Fanny Crenshaw, Pauline Clarke, Florence Glenn, Gladys Chamberlain, Margaret Peck, and Agnes Chambers.

ALUMNAE SUPPER

MRS. KELLOGG, *President of the Alumnae Association*: It is a pleasure to see so many of the, to me, younger Alumnae here, but I want to give you a solemn warning—enjoy being the younger Alumnae before you have lost the distinction. It will not last. We came back to our sexennial young and fresh, as we thought, but we were horrified to find that at the College Breakfast we were to respond to a toast “the early classes.”

I think perhaps the nicest thing about a gathering of this kind is that the older and younger Alumnae do come together. I had the good fortune recently to sit next to two of the younger graduates and I was so glad to get their point of view. One thing was regarding the matter of money. They said that a number of their classmates had not been able to come to that dinner because of the high price. They said that we do not think enough of that side, the side of those who have to be careful even in the matter of carfare, who often have to walk to save five cents. This is a thing that we do not always realize. I hope that when the price of living goes down, and the finances at Bryn Mawr go up, the College will be able to entertain its Alumnae for one or two days a year as so many other women's colleges do. Wellesley, for instance, entertains her Alumnae three days, Vassar two days, and other colleges different lengths of time. I hope Bryn Mawr can do this in the future, because the future of a college depends upon its past. As Antaeus, having lost his strength, needed to come back to the earth to regain it, so it is good for the Alumnae to come back to the College and good for the College to have them come back.

Mr. Noyes, when he was here, said that there was a certain something about Bryn Mawr, perhaps an academic atmosphere, which he felt nowhere else; that he could tell a Bryn Mawr woman anywhere. I hope this distinguishing something was good! It must have been if he judged by Miss Kirkbride, our toastmistress this evening, who represents all that we would like to have typical of the Bryn Mawr alumna.

MISS KIRKBRIDE: When I was president of the Alumnae Association I thought it a very good plan for the president of the Association to say only a few words at first, and then to pass on to someone else the duty of being toastmistress, but I wish now that Mrs. Kellogg would go on and finish the task.

I must give warning to the speakers of the

evening that the famous automatic triangle which President Thomas invented some time ago will sound for each speech at the end of five minutes.

I shall introduce as the first speaker a representative of the class that is having its twenty-fifth anniversary. Mrs. Harris is not only the secretary of the famous and original Class of '89, but is also the first real Alumna to have an own daughter in the College. We later Alumnae are all eager to have Mrs. Harris tell us how it feels twenty-five years after.

MRS. HARRIS: I bring you the greetings of the Class of '89. I feel a little bit like the young fisherman who, after a bad day on the way home stopped at the market and bought some fish. He asked the fish vender to please throw them to him and as he caught them he said, “I may be a poor fisherman, but I am not a liar.” I hope there will be at least some truth in what I say to you tonight.

There is one little thing I want to mention. Our Class graduated twenty-six in number and of that number not one yet has died. I believe this is quite remarkable and want to call attention to it.

Now to come back to Bryn Mawr; after twenty-five years the first thing to be noted is the beauty of the grounds and buildings. I hope that this is only the outward and visible sign of the spiritual grace within, that was here when we were. We had not these buildings, even the Deanery with its beautiful gardens, etc. Of course numbers are also striking to Alumnae coming back. At the time of our graduation there were only a small number of students.

This year I came back and visited classes for the first time. I was very much interested in the English. It did not seem at all strange. Matthew Arnold was still being held up as the model writer. One funny thing happened which is so typical of Bryn Mawr that I must repeat it. The reader of English was reading a theme, as a model, which happened to be on the Intellectual Snob, the only snob that was permitted as possible, anywhere. I was interested to note that this old subject was still a burning question at Bryn Mawr. I must say that I did envy the girls their splendid English training. You all know it to be true, as I was reading recently in a science magazine, that Yale and Bryn Mawr lead all the American colleges in the splendid training given in English. I also saw a Biology class and while many things were new the atmosphere was still very familiar.

Then there is the athletic side. We had no games except tennis, skating and such things. You have splendidly organized athletics, especially hockey, etc. Then there is Self-Government which has grown. Bryn Mawr is more maternal than in our days. The student has not changed very much. It seems to me she is better dressed. I think there is probably a more uniform type than in our day. She has great charm, and there is a plentiful sprinkling of real students to leaven the whole. I was struck by her tremendous seriousness and went home and spoke of it, but I was told that I probably took it just as seriously when I was here.

I think the old days were the best just because they were ours. I do really think that today is the better day, even if it is without the luster of '89.

MISS KIRKBRIDE: There are some of us who think that Bryn Mawr has been a good deal in the public eye for some time. We ought to realize that it is only in the past year that Bryn Mawr has really achieved fame. In the last New Year's Day parade in Philadelphia, one float held a group of figures dressed in brown Esquimaux suits and labeled "Bryn Mawr's Outdoor School"—"Healthy Kids!" I think that when Bryn Mawr can do anything which engages the attention of the Philadelphia mummies it is well for the Alumnae to know as much as possible about it. Miss Castro will tell us about the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School.

MISS CASTRO: "If folk dinna ken what y're doing, Davie, they're terrible taken up with it; but if they think they ken, they care nae mair for it than what I do for pease porridge."

Stevenson would not have voiced this sentiment had he known of the Model School; for there are a lot of folk who ken what we are doing and still are "terrible taken up with it." To judge by the host of visitors we have had this year, and the numbers who have asked to come again, we may say, rather, that in this case appetite grows by what it feeds on. It is difficult in these few minutes to talk both to those who know nothing of the school and to those of you, a goodly number, who have visited us and are pretty thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the enterprise. A question which has been asked me frequently, and especially at this, the close of the year, suggests a point of departure for a few remarks.

I have been asked, "What do you, yourself,

think of the success of the school?" a rather delicate subject to propose to me, and one which I usually refuse to discuss. However, I suppose I can say something from the standpoint of the visitors who have expressed such opinions that I can classify them into types. First, there is the type whose appreciation of the difficulties of our undertaking has led them to embrace all of our ideas with eagerly sympathetic, if mayhap, a trifle uncritical, enthusiasm. These have heartened us to critical self-examination. The second type is that of the sceptic. Their temper of mind is admirably illustrated by the much-used story of the backwoodsman, who came to the Zoo for the first time and saw a camel. After careful and incredulous scrutiny, he turned on his heel, exclaiming, "I vum, there ain't no such animal!" Your sceptic, however, is generous when convinced. One such visitor said to me recently: "I came, with others, to scoff, but remain to pray." The third type illustrates with neat precision the stages of development which, James says, characterize the mental process of many persons in the reception of any new idea.

James, in his book on Pragmatism, gives it thus. (I do not quote verbatim but give the drift of his analysis.) First, the idea is absurd, illogical, nay immoral, subversive of all the conservative and eternal values of religion and morality. In the second stage, well, the idea is true enough, but so patent that to dwell upon it is "painfully to elaborate the obvious." In the third stage the idea is so compelling, so luminous, so powerful an instrument for interpreting and reconstructing an old and decadent order of things that lo! the idea, "It is my own." Although James employs a tone of disparagement in applying this characterization to the mental evolution of persons habitually recalcitrant to new ideas, I prefer to think of it as a normal sort of procedure, and the final stage as one we should wish to consummate. We do not wish to emphasize the points of difference between our school and others. We feel that the measure of our success is not how different but how like yours, are our educational aims and purposes. It is, indeed, the work of the artist to seize the universal lying dormant or stirring inarticulately in the consciousness of the community, to bring it into the realm of the tangible, to secure its inchoate ideality within the rim of reality, to establish it as "fact," and then to make it a commonplace belonging to all. If we can do this with reference to our

school—make the ideas for which we have been groping seem so familiar to you that you shall greet them as nothing more than your own, if we can give them that “warmth and intimacy” of truth and reality which is the criterion of what is part and parcel of your own stream of consciousness, we shall have achieved something of great art.

May I, for the moment, assume the rôle of guide, and show you what we should like an observing eye to see in our school? We should like to have you see that we have in some small measure fulfilled our ideal, *i.e.*, that education should be not preparation for life, but living itself. I would wish you to see the joy the children take in the control of their bodies, and the aesthetic training they receive to keep them susceptible to every breeze of beauty which blows their way. And we would have you see their coöperative work; a small family we are with a civic, community conscience. The joy which is so marked that everyone observes it, we would have you realize is not that of distraction, depending upon certain external pleasurable stimuli, which must be ever and ever increased to counteract the resulting blaséness; their joy is delight in activity which exercises to the full their moral, mental, and physical capacities.

We are asked continually, “What is your method?” The other day a lady who had not visited our school asked me whether I had imported my method from Germany and just what it was. It seems pedantic to demur at such a question, yet I find it so utterly meaningless that I cannot answer it. I can only say that we have no such thing as a method; our method is simply that of dealing with the living child, though of course this is far from simple. However, we do not deal with the child on the level merely of its present impulses and tendencies; it is become a pedagogical commonplace that a child’s interests and tendencies, *per se*, are centrifugal, diffusive, and must be given continuity and direction with reference to a projected goal. Our “method” is continually in the making with reference to this aim, and is prescribed only by its congruity with a fundamental view-point, which interprets the whole educational process as determined by two ends mutually interacting, the child, on the one hand, and on the other, the achieved and *developing* values of society. The curriculum which represents in the form of “studies” crystallized and precipitated social values, must on the one

hand be read as the outcome and definition of the child’s impulses and tendencies; on the other hand, the child’s activities must be seen to be identical with the processes which have been, and are still, formative of these values.

This fundamental view-point may seem to be too general to yield practical consequences in the school-room, but if you will permit me I shall indicate very briefly how it may become a touchstone for class-room procedure. I shall instance three girls in our school; One child’s alertness, readiness to deliver an opinion, and general spontaneity might easily have been arrested on that level of development, making her the showy, “flash-in-the-pan” type. This she would be sure to remain if her mental flexibility were not given direction and continuity of development with reference to its larger significance. On the other hand if she were measured up against a definite curriculum content, as might be the case in a large public school, she might have been disposed of as a guesser, and evaluated purely in negative terms. We have watched her development as a thinker, and believe that for a child of ten she shows a remarkable power of projecting hypotheses from well considered data, has, indeed, the great gift of scientific imagination. Another child might have been allowed to become a sentimental dreamer, or have been condemned as a somewhat superficial student. We have been treasuring and training that lightness of touch which we believe betrays in her case the heart-beat of the artist. A third child has exhibited an unusual capacity for storing facts. We are attempting to train in her a perspective for the relative values of facts; the power of selective attention. She ought to become a scholar of the best “research” type.

In closing, I wish to pay a very simple tribute to our President. The atmosphere of freedom and responsible liberty which the children enjoy, we, who have been allowed to carry forward our work absolutely untrammelled, enjoy also—at her hands.

MISS KIRKBRIDE: The Association of Collegiate Alumnae lately had a dinner in Philadelphia at which President Thomas presided and all the speakers discussed feminism. Each one began by saying that she (or he) didn’t know what it was—and then proceeded to talk about it at great length. This evening would not be complete without touching on feminism, so Mrs. Edwards, better known to some of you as Clara Case of the Class of 1904, who has just

come back from Persia, will speak about "Feminism in Persia," if there be such a thing.

MRS. EDWARDS: I am in a worse condition to speak on Feminism than those who did not know what it is, because there is no such thing in Persia. To women who must keep their faces veiled before all men except their husbands and sons, who do nothing with their lives but marry and have children, whose whole conversation from the time they babble consists of husbands and the number of children they possess (perhaps in that respect not so widely differing from the conversation in a group of Alumnae), equal rights and privileges with men are quite unthinkable.

Looking at Bryn Mawr from the standpoint of a Persian, I cannot think of anything that would shock a Persian more than to see five hundred women wasting their time on books, none married, and every one far beyond the age of matrimony. In Persia a man will not look at a girl after about ten years of age. In that time there is not much chance for education. Girls are never taught to read. There is very little necessity for education in the house-keeping line because the poor people who live in the city have their housekeeping confined to one room, their food to bread bought at the bakers, and their clothes are very simple and easy to put together. The rich have many servants who report to the master of the house, not to the mistress.

Even less do those who have some foreign education see any necessity for girls to be educated. One young man of twenty-one, educated in American schools, is convinced that the most important reform for Persia is the education of boys. I asked him why not for girls. He said, "What we need in Persia is railroads and the development of the natural resources. Women cannot dig mines nor build railroads; why educate them? Besides the poor people have to put their girls to work at seven years old. It is different with boys, they do not work so young because they are lazy." Now and then, however, you do find a man who approves of women's education. A rather wealthy merchant who had studied in Germany said: "Before our country can advance women must have some education." To illustrate their ignorance he told this story. He said that he had two mothers, his own and a step mother. One day he found the two women quarrelling and they appealed to him for judgment. The question was which number was the greater, sixty or one

hundred. "Now," he said, "I was in a quandary because my own mother said that sixty was the larger number. I could not give judgment against her, so I said 'Aman, aman, women, do you not know that sixty and one hundred are the same number?'"

In spite, however, of the ignorance of Persian women, they have been an important factor in some crises. Nasr-ed-Din Shah, who was assassinated in 1896 was riding one day when he found his way blocked by a crowd of prostrate women. Of course he had to stop to discover what this meant. They said, "We bring to you a petition. We are here all righteous wives and mothers, but since our husbands first lifted the veils from our faces on our bridal day we have hardly seen them. They are away all day; they spend all their money in the tea gardens, and do not support us and our children." The next day every tea house in the city was closed. It did not require bill after bill; no one wrote to the *Times*—but by royal edict it was done. This same man made a journey to Europe. He was taken to the theatre in Paris where he was very much pleased with the ballet, and when he went back to Persia he decreed that the ballet costume should be the indoor dress of all Persian women. That it has remained, with some modifications, to the present time.

Mr. Shuster speaks in his book of the very great assistance which Persian women gave him in his efforts to help the finances. Also three hundred of them in a band marched to Mejlis and threatened to kill themselves and their husbands and sons if the representatives surrendered to Russia. Yet I cannot think that their motives were unmixed. Of course there were some really patriotic people who understood what they were doing, but for the most part, it was a great change in their lives to do anything of this kind, and lives of such drab monotony need a change. I simply cannot believe in what Mr. Shuster says with bland and cheerful observation, that Persian women since 1907 have become the most radical and progressive women in the world. This does not tally with my own observation or experience. It takes years of education to bring people to the place where they can be radical or progressive. It does not come with a miracle.

However, there was one member of Parliament who believed that women should have the vote. Some two years ago he presented a bill to give suffrage to women. At first there was a dead silence. Then the members looked

at each other aghast. Finally one old Moslem got up and said, "Of course all Moslems know that women have no souls. Why give the vote to those who have no souls?" Then, lest any future generation should see that anyone had made such an unthinkable proposition, he moved that all records of the bill be expunged from the minutes. This was solemnly and unanimously carried.

The things making for the education of women, which they must have to progress, are two. The Alliance Israélite, with headquarters in Paris, which has schools for the people of their religion in all parts of the world where the Jews are downtrodden, is now admitting Moslems, both boys and girls, to their schools. Then there are the American missionary schools. I think Americans do not realize the viewpoint that Persians have toward America. In many places foreigners are apt to think that America establishes mission schools from some politic motive. The Persians, however, look on us as a nation whose whole desire in the world is to send out preachers, doctors and missionaries to all the world who do not have them. They think us most altruistic. I think we should all be proud that American women are having their part in bringing about the education of Persian women: an education which will enable them to take an active part in the affairs of their country when it shall have gone forward enough to allow them to do so.

MISS KIRKBRIDE: There is one nation which is an example to other civilized countries in the honor in which it holds the teaching profession. In fact it becomes a serious problem for American colleges and universities to attract or to retain the most able professors of French in view of the rewards and dignities which await them at home.

M. Cons, who has been for three years at Bryn Mawr is, to our regret, about to return to France to pursue his work for a higher degree. I remember that many years ago when M. Bruntière spoke at Bryn Mawr, President Thomas made a very graceful and flattering introduction whereupon the famous critic remarked that he had not been able to understand what our President had said, "mais je suis sûr que ce n'est rien de désobligeant." We too want to say nothing "disobliging" to M. Cons, but to wish him the greatest success and to hope that when some day he comes back, as distinguished as M. Bruntière, to speak to us, he will yet remember the years he spent in Bryn Mawr,

and will not be surprised if he finds us still discussing the "Senior Orals."

M. CONS: [After a few introductory remarks recalling the pleasant features of the College and bidding farewell to his associates and pupils, M. Cons spoke as follows:]

Before leaving, I should like to say one word in regard to a much debated problem, the Senior Orals. I should like to make one suggestion, which, to my mind, would rid the oral examinations of much of their terror and would not decrease their efficiency. The suggestion is simply to give to the student more time in which to familiarize herself with the passage before she is called upon to translate. What would be the objection to this? As a matter of fact, how many times in real life, is one called upon to translate from a foreign language without a moment's reflection? Can one seize, even in one's mother tongue, the full gist of a page as one reads it hurriedly for the first time? And yet this is what the Senior Oral examination seems to require the student to achieve in a foreign language. I believe that the examination would be the test of a much higher order of efficiency than at present, if it were really made a test of the student's power to extract her author's full meaning, rather than of her ingenuity to muster rapidly the English words that correspond to the French and German words.

A few moments given to the student, to read over the entire passage before she begins to translate, would enable her to show this power and would, moreover, relieve the examination of the tension that now accompanies the effort to read and translate at the same time a perfectly unfamiliar piece of French or German prose.

MISS KIRKBRIDE: A great many of you know that the Class of 1909 is a very remarkable class, but we had new proof of it yesterday when we found that more than fifty-nine per cent of its members had contributed to the class collections. Yet their collector does not seem to spend her whole time in collecting. She evidently has time enough left to be interested in the Bureau of Occupations in Chicago.

MISS ALTA STEVENS: When our class graduated most of our members immediately started out to do something, most often teaching, to earn their own livings but, because of the objections at home against my doing that, I had to find something to do which would not be wasting time. It is the common experience of college graduates who are not married that people ask them to do many uncongenial things

and seem to look at it as if they had nothing else to do. Two years ago I was asked to serve on a Bureau of Intercollegiate Occupations, and I thought at once that here was something worth while to do.

Our attempt, like that of similar institutions in other cities, is to find positions for girls other than teaching, because there is a strong feeling that all girls are not suited to do teaching. The positions in a business way are more congenial to their dispositions. Our Bureau has just completed its first year successfully. We have a small office, an efficient manager, and an assistant manager, and also a large card system of files containing all the information which we can get about employers and about the girls themselves.

The work covers thirteen colleges, most of them large Western universities and then of course there is Bryn Mawr, Vassar, and other Eastern colleges as well, but there are not so many Eastern girls looking for positions in Chicago; they just pour in from the West. Our manager goes out to investigate conditions of places and employers, to be sure that the girls are going into respectable surroundings, and she also tries to open up new positions to women. Forty per cent of the positions offered last year were filled. We think this is doing well, for it is often hard to find the time, the place and the girl, because business positions won't wait many days for you to find the right girl.

Now as to the kind of positions which are filled,—there are secretaries of all kinds, social workers, suffrage speakers, accountants, governesses, heads of institutions, newspaper positions, translators, etc. A college trained woman, plus a little apprenticeship, can find plenty of openings, but the woman must be willing to spend this year or two in apprenticeship and to begin at the beginning. Last March a girl who had been out of college just two years was placed in a position paying a salary of \$1200 and expenses. It was a traveling position, the work being to talk about suffrage through the states of the Northwest. Many more girls apply for work than we can place, because they are not willing to begin at the beginning. Our manager interviewed eight hundred girls last year, and advised them how to get a start in the business world.

There is a small fee charged those who secure positions. We have not yet charged one to the employer but think very soon we shall do that

because we are now getting more requests for girls than we can fill.

Our work falls into three departments, investigation of positions, educational work, and placing of applicants. The last is the only thing that brings in any money. The girls pay a small amount, I believe it is three per cent of the first year's salary. So our need of contributions will be assured for some years to come. Our contributors need not feel the fear expressed by the writers of a letter to the Relief Committee at the time of the Dayton flood. These people had raised \$7.98 toward the relief, and in sending it they wrote, "We are sorry to send it so late, but we do hope the suffering is not yet over."

MISS KIRKBRIDE: The Class of '99 has so many brilliant members that it took a long time to decide who should represent them at this supper. I was told at one time that we might have a suffrage speaker and I was prepared to give her a story with which to meet "woman in the home" arguments. A League of Good Citizenship was formed in a Philadelphia public school the other day. At the second meeting one of the little girls made a report: "I never used to like washing dishes, but now that I am a citizen I enjoy it." Instead of suffrage, however, we are going to hear from one of the professions. Miss Towle will speak to us on "Women and the Law."

MISS TOWLE: I am sorry that I did not know you were anticipating a suffrage speech, so that I could be prepared, for I could give one with a hearty good will. President Pritchett said this morning that it is natural for a speaker to talk on the line of endeavor along which his own work lies. I had been wondering what excuse I had to speak on women in the law, and so I seized upon this.

First I would like to register a protest against the popular conception, against the ridiculous conception, of the woman lawyer. A short time ago I was asked to give any amusing experiences in law, that had come to me because I was a woman, practicing law. I have never had any. It seems to be the popular idea that the appearance of a woman lawyer on the field is a signal for bursts of laughter. I don't know whether women lawyers resent this more, or being characterized "Portia." I was once in a small town in Kansas on business. On my arrival I met a gentleman at the house of a friend. He asked me about my profession, and to my horror I discovered, later, that he was the editor of the local paper.

The next morning I occupied two columns on the front page. Miss Castro's story reminds me of the experience. The article began something like this. "If any of our fellow townsmen had been asked, a week ago, what their opinion was of a woman lawyer, I am sure they would have answered, 'There ain't no such animal,' but now all this is changed for there is one in our midst."

I want to make, tonight, a very strong plea for Bryn Mawr women to take up law for a profession. At the risk of seeming disloyal to those of my own profession, I must admit that there are a certain number of failures among women who take up law. It is hard to say why, for I don't consider that law requires any more ability in any direction than does any other profession. My theory is this. The profession of law attracts two types of women. One is the woman who is studiously inclined; likes study for its own sake. She believes that the practice of law consists in sitting in a library, poring over old volumes. The other type is interested in the dramatic side of life. She pictures herself in the face of an admiring multitude. When a woman comes into the actual practice of law she finds that both these ideas are erroneous. Within the last fifty years the profession of law has acquired more or less the character of a regular business. Whether or not this is for the better, at any rate it is so. If a woman goes into this profession and expects that when she becomes a lawyer she will spend her time, as I said, in a library poring over books, she will be disillusioned and will find that what she is asked to do is, perhaps to serve a subpoena down on the East side, or to go and take possession of some bankrupt stock. If she has come into it with the idea that there isn't very much work she is disillusioned when, perhaps on a Sunday afternoon, the telephone rings and she is asked to come to the police station to interview a prisoner, etc. There are many disappointments for her if she is at all inclined to picture herself in the lime light, the central figure in a court scene. She will be disappointed when she finds that she probably will not talk to any jury for about three years, and then probably only to a municipal court jury. That type of woman very quickly retires from the profession, for one reason or another.

So far as the financial side is concerned, the rewards are not yet very large but are increasing. A friend of mine, not long ago, had an amusing experience. A judge, before whom she had

argued a case one day, the next day met her on a street car. He asked how long she had been practicing law and whether she were married. When she replied to the second question in the negative, he said, "Ah, I suppose you are not yet able to support a husband." Although he did not know it, she was quite well able to do so.

I feel very strongly that Bryn Mawr women are especially fitted for the practice of law because I think they possess certain qualities which the graduates of other colleges do not possess. Something gives them poise, common sense, a sense of humor, and the realization that nothing worth while is gained without hard work. Common sense and a capacity for hard work are the most essential characteristics for a lawyer. I have seen women lawyers who had these characteristics and were successful to a marked degree. If any critic should say to me, "You have only one woman lawyer that is really first class, in the sense that men are first class," I should dislike to admit that he was right, but I should know that he was referring to Bertha Rembaugh. I am sure that what she has done, other Bryn Mawr women can do. Bryn Mawr women have arrived at that stage of what I might call their vocational evolution that makes them crave grave, vital contact with the serious affairs of all sorts and conditions of men, and I hope they will come to the rescue in large numbers in the profession of law.

MISS KIRKBRIDE: There is one speaker and one toast, which it seems to me a presumption for any alumna to introduce. I had better emulate the old German who once introduced Senator Spooner. The Senator had been stumping his state and expected the usual long-winded remarks—when the chairman rose and said: "Ladies and Gentlemen, I haf been asked to present Senator Spooner vat will make a speech. I haf doo'd it und he vill do it." President Thomas will speak to us on The College.

PRESIDENT M. CAREY THOMAS: Alumnae of Bryn Mawr College, your cordial greeting gives me a great deal of pleasure. You seem to be almost as glad as I am that after missing it last year for the first time in very many years I am able to be with you against your alumnae supper to which I always look forward.

As I look at you tonight, I feel proud, as always, of such a splendid body of interested and interesting looking young women. You college women seem really to have discovered the secret of eternal youth. It is wonderful to

find myself seated beside a Bryn Mawr alumna, a member of the Class of 1889, who is the mother of a Bryn Mawr Freshman and yet who is not in the least like the mothers of my generation. Not that our mothers were not all that they should be—they were, but nevertheless we must admit that they were not as young as college mothers of the same age are today. Youth means many and varied contacts with life. The Bryn Mawr graduates of the past and the Bryn Mawr graduates whom we are sending out tonight have in common this breadth of human interest which is one of the characteristics of the Bryn Mawr type that I am happiest to recognize. A few days ago a woman who is not a Bryn Mawr woman said to me of the recently elected Dean Radcliffe, "Why, she is just like a Bryn Mawr woman." I asked, "What do you mean?" She replied, "I mean exactly that. I mean that she is extraordinarily close to the type of what we college women who are not Bryn Mawr women mean by a Bryn Mawr woman. She is competent, loyal, broad-minded, and she has many outside interests."

I like to think that what Bryn Mawr women have more or less in common must be accounted for by something in your college discipline. It cannot be only that you have foregathered on our Bryn Mawr campus which we all love, and have lived together in our ivy-covered Jacobean buildings. It must be due to something more vital in the study and training which you have received at Bryn Mawr. When I returned to the College in late December after nine and a half weeks' absence and looked at Bryn Mawr more from the outside than usual it seemed to me as if our Faculty had got a little out of touch with our student body, and as if our teaching as a whole did not arouse the same enthusiasm in the students as of old. It may be that I am wrong—and even if I am right I am sure that we shall soon succeed in getting in touch again—but all the same I have felt a little discouraged. But tonight in your presence I remember that whatever mistakes in educating you we may have made when you were here as students somehow or other they seem not to have been so serious as to have prevented our turning you out what you are today. You give me faith to believe that what you are now our present graduates will become.

Of course in every college changes in the student body must take place from year to year. The students of the present day are getting their discipline in a different way from that in which

you of the earlier classes got it. You studied eagerly the more traditional humanistic studies, Greek, Latin, mathematics, and philosophy, whereas today one-half of our graduating class has taken its degrees in the group of history, economics, and politics. This means that they have subjected themselves to a very different discipline but, strange as it may seem to some of you, to a discipline that ought to give them as good intellectual results as yours. Of course it requires our most careful and unremitting attention to see to it that these newer courses are made as strenuous and as disciplinary as those great humanistic studies which have given us the thinkers and leaders of our past. As I conferred degrees today on all these many students of history and politics it seemed to me that anti-suffragists in the audience might well lose heart to see all these young Bryn Mawr women and thousands of women graduates of other colleges thus preparing themselves to use the ballot wisely in their work for social betterment, which seems to be the task of the rank and file of this generation.

The College has been announced to you as my subject but the College means first of all the students of the College. The College in this sense seems to me to have been passing through varied experiences. The students have given the most perfect May Day that we have ever had. The almost flawless presentation of the various plays by Bryn Mawr students and alumnae was a very remarkable and extraordinary achievement artistically.

The Students' Self-Government has had to meet a difficult situation. The past year has been one of those years when all the student body has not been in sympathy with Self-Government. The Association has had to deal with various serious matters and with some minor difficulties such as smoking which has been a subject of much anxiety to Dean Reilly and me. The Self-Government Association has met the crisis splendidly. Our Graduate School has also been a cause of anxiety. The graduates have wanted separate Self-Government and many of the undergraduates have thought that they might as well have what they wanted. But the Self-Government Board and Dean Reilly and I have felt that we could not operate the College under two kinds of government and that just as it would be difficult in a city like Philadelphia to make distinctions between different classes of citizens, so it would be highly undesirable for a college of

the size of Bryn Mawr to have more than one form of government. This crisis too has been successfully met. I think that we can feel at the close of this year, as at the close of so many past years, that the Bryn Mawr student has been able to deal with the new problems that have arisen in the College and this means that she, like you, is going to be able to meet the more serious problems that will confront her outside of the College.

The beginning of our little Phebe Anna Thorne Model School under the direction of Miss Castro has been, I think, the most thrilling experience of the year. Dr. Castro has shown me what it is to come to the old problems of education with a new constructive imagination. I believe that the study of these problems in the Model School cannot fail to react on the College and make us dissatisfied with the old methods of teaching college students.

We have been so busy in past years with the material side of the College that perhaps we have been turned aside somewhat from the great problems of education. The material side of the College must for a little while take care of itself. Perhaps the great gift of Carola Woerishoffer and Miss Shippen's legacy of over \$100,000 may be the beginning of many other legacies which will come without overtaxing the strength of those of us whose whole time should be spent on education proper. The time has come for us to meet triumphantly the new problems presented by the new kind of work that all students are asking for today. I do not of course refer to vocational training. Training in the methods of teaching is the only kind of vocational training which a college like Bryn Mawr ought in my opinion to offer her students, and then only as graduate work for those who are preparing themselves for the profession of teaching. The Bryn Mawr intellectual training with all that Bryn Mawr has stood for heretofore, combined with an original and constructive study of the proper methods of education in our Phebe Anna Thorne Model School, will make the 50 per cent of our graduates who teach a body of very progressive, well-equipped teachers with the highest intellectual and educational standards.

Professor Frank has spoken to you of the necessary opportunities for continuing advanced research work which Bryn Mawr graduates in common with other women graduates lack. Without such opportunities colleges cannot produce women scholars who have the power to advance knowledge. A college like Bryn Mawr

does only a small part of its work if it cannot produce such scholars. In any intellectual generation it is only such scholars and leaders of thought who really count. It is true that our graduates have not the same opportunity that men graduates have to lead a scholar's life. We must do everything we can to open such opportunities to women and to found for them research chairs. But there is something that women themselves can do. I believe that women scholars are too unselfish. They are too ready to sacrifice their work to their families, to their friends, and to all those things that idle women have done in the past. They do not always follow single-eyed the path that men scholars follow. The path leading to eminence in scholarship, whether for men or women, is very straight and narrow.

I should like to say in closing that it is a very great pleasure to us to have you come back to these alumnae reunions to renew at its source your love and loyalty for Bryn Mawr. We hope that the Bryn Mawr campus and Pembroke Hall will be the gathering spot for you and your children's children. It rests with you, Alumnae of Bryn Mawr, to make the Bryn Mawr of the future worthy of your love.

THE GRADUATE STUDENTS AND THE SELF-GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

The Graduate Students have asked for a separate self-government organization, and at a recent meeting of the Self-Government Association the College as a whole supported them in their demand. It is of course obvious that in many important details, rules of conduct for the graduate students should differ from those for the undergraduates—so obvious, indeed, that it is unnecessary to enter into the absurdities of the present arrangement where, for example, graduate students may be kept from working at night in a Philadelphia library because of chaperone rules. Such regulations could, however, be modified without any difficulty under the present system. The graduates emphasize the point that they have no real representation on the Self-Government Executive Board because their member is not elected by them but by the whole Association. We must see, though, that this is as true of the Junior and Senior classes, and that, according to the graduate conception of the Executive Board as consisting of "instructed delegates," the two lower classes have no representation at all. There is of course

a general desire through the College that graduates be free to govern themselves if they feel that the present system is not a true self-government—but with this general good will should go, we feel, a realization of the principle and theory of the matter. Can there be two Self-Government Associations within the same community, two sets of rules for people living in the same halls? In theory and practice, no. It has been said that common hall rules would unite the two associations wherever they came in contact. But who is to see that these hall rules are kept? The need arises immediately for an intermediate body of some sort, and the complexity of the situation grows at a thought. And furthermore the chief reason that undergraduates and graduates should live in the same hall is that they may work a mutual influence on each other and form a harmonious diversified community. We all admit that even now the connection between the graduates and undergraduates is not as close as one should wish. How much less would it be where the two sets of people were living under different rules of conduct. The desire for a separate graduate self-government is simply an admission that the ideal of community life formerly held here, has failed.

What follows logically on this is the proposal that the graduate students be given a separate hall—a move more and more colleges are taking of late. The situation is very like that of imperial Great Britain. Ireland wants "home rule" and seems likely to get it, yet, since it is a geographical unit with England, it can never have the independent government that Canada or Australia have. An independent graduate government would only be justified when the Graduate School ceased to form a geographical unit with the rest of the College, when it came to occupy a separate hall. Let the Graduate School under the present circumstances have as much "home rule" as Ireland asks for, by making modifications of rules to suit the needs of the graduate students, without forfeiting the unity of the College under a general self-government.

As the chairman of the Executive Board has pointed out, all these mooted questions can be seen in a clearer light after several generations of students have considered them. Certainly before we rearrange the map of the College, before we give up the ideal of a college community made up of undergraduates and graduates, we should let the matter simmer for a time.

The separate self-government association for the Graduate School involves, we feel, the need of a separate hall of residence, and the desirability of such an arrangement should be an open question for some time to come.

TIPYN O'BOB.

May 15, 1914

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY AND STAFF, BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, FOR THE YEAR, 1914-15

Professor James Barnes, Associate Professor of Physics, granted leave of absence for the year 1914-15.

Professor Theodore de Leo de Laguna, Professor of Philosophy, granted leave of absence for the year 1914-15.

Dr. Grace Mead Andrus de Laguna, Associate in Philosophy, granted leave of absence for the year 1914-15.

Professor James H. Leuba, Professor of Psychology and Education, granted leave of absence for the year 1914-15.

Dr. Emil Carl Wilm appointed Lecturer in Philosophy for the year 1914-15 as substitute for Prof. Theodore de Leo de Laguna. A.B. Southwestern University, 1902; LL.D. Southwestern University, 1914; A.M. Vanderbilt University 1903; Ph.D. Cornell University, 1905; Professor of Philosophy, Washburn College, 1905-11; Assistant and Docent in Philosophy, Harvard University and Radcliffe College, 1911-12; Professor of Philosophy and Education, Wells College, 1912-14.

Janet Tucker Howell, Ph.D. appointed lecturer in Physics for the year 1914-15 as substitute for Prof. James Barnes. A.B. Bryn Mawr College, 1910; Ph.D. Johns Hopkins University, 1913; Helen Schaeffer Huff Research Fellow in Physics, Bryn Mawr College, 1913-14.

Chester Elijah Kellogg, A.M. appointed Lecturer in Psychology for the year 1914-15 as substitute for Prof. James H. Leuba. A.B. Bowdoin College, 1911; A.M. Harvard University, 1912; Assistant in French and Psychology, Bowdoin College, 1910-11; Austin Fellow, Harvard University, 1912-13; Graduate Student, 1913-14.

Samuel Claggett Chew, Jr., appointed Associate in English, 1914-16. A.B. Johns Hopkins University, 1909; Fellow Johns Hopkins University, 1910-12; Ph.D. Johns Hopkins University, 1913; English Master, Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., 1913-14.

E. Beatrice Daw, A.M., Reader in English resigned and appointed Fellow in English for the year 1914-15.

Marion Delia Crane, A.M., Assistant in English resigned and appointed Fellow in Philosophy, Cornell University, for the year 1914-15.

Annie Louise Macleod, Ph.D., Reader in Physiological Chemistry and Demonstrator in Chemistry resigned and appointed Instructor in Chemistry in Vassar College for the year 1914-15.

Mabel Kathryn Frehafer, A.M., Demonstrator in Physics resigned. Will study at the University of Wisconsin for the year 1914-15.

Dorothy Ochtman, A.B. Smith College, 1914. appointed Demonstrator in the History of Art for the year 1914-15.

CORRECTION

for Schedule of Events, Bryn Mawr Alumnae Quarterly, page 38, April, 1914.

Sunday, May 31. The Reverend George A. Johnston Ross, M.A., was unable to preach the Baccalaureate Sermon on account of the death of Mrs. Ross. The sermon was preached by the Reverend Albert Parker Fitch, President of Andover Theological Seminary.

IN MEMORIAM

MARY HAMOT HIGGINSON

Resolutions adopted by the Class of 1911, at its third reunion, May 1914.

WHEREAS, Mary Hamot Higginson was a much loved member of the Class of 1911 and

WHEREAS, In her self sacrifice and devotion to duty, her courage and unflinching cheer in the face of great anxiety and trouble, her loyalty to her friends and her kindness to us all, we have found inspiration and stimulus, be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our great affection for her and our grief at her early death, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family and to the ALUMNAE QUARTERLY.

ISABEL BUCHANAN

Resolutions adopted by the Class of 1911 at its third reunion, May, 1914.

WHEREAS, By the death of Isabel Buchanan, we, the Class of 1911, have lost so soon another loyal companion of our life together at Bryn Mawr and

WHEREAS, We shall ever remember her devotion to those she loved and her unflinching desire to serve them, be it

Resolved, That at this, our third reunion, we express our deep sense of loss, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family and to the ALUMNAE QUARTERLY of Bryn Mawr College.

ESTHER WALKER

On March 5, 1914, Esther Walker, of the Class of 1910, died at her home in Albany, New

York, after a short illness from typhoid, which she contracted in Florida.

No words can measure the loss of such a friend, nor adequately describe such a spirit. Yet many fine things are to be said about Esther Walker. Her quick wit, her interest in people, and her merry temper endeared her to the most casual acquaintances, while the sweetness and strength that lay under her cheery manner bound her to her more intimate friends with bonds that can never be broken. Complete loyalty to her friends, an unselfishness and courage that strengthened her to constant cheerfulness through sorrow and pain, and an integrity and graciousness of mind that made her see straight and judge sweetly,—these things we found in her, ever increasing, and ever un-failing. She had come within a few years, to be a very real and widely felt force for good causes in Albany, and people there expected great things of her, for they felt her strength. It is impossible to think that her work in the world is accomplished, for hers was a rare spirit, such as we most need and can least spare from our midst. For us, her friends, the world is immeasurably more for having had her, as it is immeasurably less for having lost her; but for those whom her life might have touched, it can only be forever the less. D. C.

WILLIAM H FOLEY

BORN APRIL 26, 1872
DIED MAY 1, 1914

In the death of William H. Foley, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, on May 1, 1914, Bryn Mawr College lost one of the most devoted and efficient members of its staff. He

died after a brief illness of a very severe attack of pneumonia brought on by neglecting a cold caught while making preparations for the May Day Fête, and he did not live to see the college festival for which it had been his pride and ambition to make the grounds even more than usually beautiful.

His life, which was full of interest and activity and a self-sacrificing and minute attention to all the details of his work, had been a very successful one.

He was born at Irvington-on-Hudson in 1872. When he was seven years old his family moved to Pocantico Hills where he attended the public schools. He graduated from the North Tarrytown High School at the age of seventeen, first in his class, and was complimented by the State Board of Regents for his excellent work. He wrote a graduation essay on Temperance which was highly commended and he followed the precepts he worked out in it so consistently that he never throughout his life tasted any intoxicant.

His father was a contractor and immediately on leaving school he joined in the business and was soon given charge of the largest contracts. One of these was the installation of the first trolley lines in Staten Island and another the development of several large tracts of land in West Chester County. His father's business becoming dull, he accepted a position as Assistant Superintendent for Mr. John D. Rockefeller on his Pocantico Hills estate, helped with the planting and improvement of the property and moved some of the largest trees ever moved in this country. This experience he often spoke of with great enthusiasm.

At this time Mr. Rockefeller was engaged in many building enterprises and his head engineer, Mr. Houghton, recognized William Foley's ability and persuaded him to join the building and contracting side of the work. The stable on the Pocantico Hills estate which cost over half a million dollars was partly built under his care for Mr. Houghton at once gave him charge of fifty men on this piece of work. He was so successful in this that Mr. Houghton then induced him to go to Cleveland to do some more work for Mr. Rockefeller and from there he went to the University of Chicago where Mr. Houghton was installing the central heat plant, one of Mr. Rockefeller's gifts to the University. This work lasted two years.

In January, 1903, he came to Bryn Mawr where Mr. Houghton had already started work

on the Power House and central heating plant of the college. In 1904 he worked on Rockefeller Hall and was given special charge of the grading around the building, a rather difficult piece of work where he was particularly successful in saving some valuable trees which with less care might have been sacrificed. He had much to do with the building and grading of the Library and the head contractor had great confidence in his work. Once there was a discussion as to the laying of some tiles in a vestibule of the Library. President Thomas thought it might be necessary to engage an expert tile-layer at considerable expense for the work was difficult. "No," said the contractor, "I guess William Foley can do it as well as anyone," and he did it. For nearly four years he worked on the campus and when all the changes were made and Rockefeller and the Library completed President Thomas and the Building Committee asked that William Foley might remain and help to care for the grounds and the splendid new buildings in the construction of which he had shown so much competence. He remained and gradually took in hand more and more of the work on the grounds and buildings. He soon mastered sufficiently the technique of painting, paper-hanging, the care of furniture and upholstery to oversee all the work indoors while of course in the matter of roofs, stone work, tiling, etc., he was already experienced. He also understood how to care for the lawns, trees and shrubs. He might be seen at all times of the day going here and there on the campus with vigorous energy to see that all was in order. Frequently he would rise from his bed at night to see that the night watchmen were doing their duty. The men under him liked and trusted him. Once or twice when he had trouble or insubordination to deal with it was proved to our satisfaction that the men who did not like his superintendence were men who did not want to do an honest day's work. He was specially careful about the character of the men he employed. He never spared himself and rarely took a holiday. He could be counted on at all times for any work that had to be done. He was constantly thinking of things that might be improved. Not long after he came to the college he said to me that he loved it just as it was but he longed for a fortune to spend on making it still more beautiful. Those of us who know just what he accomplished feel that he gave all the treasure he had to give—his time, his thought, and ultimately his strength, for the college.

I. M.

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

CHICAGO

Last autumn the Chicago Bryn Mawr Club decided to support a scholarship of \$100 at Bryn Mawr to be known as the Chicago Bryn Mawr Club Scholarship. This was awarded this spring for the first time. The Club hopes to be able to increase its gift at some future date.

At present the various college clubs in Chicago are very much interested in starting a Collegiate Employment Bureau, modeled after the New York institution of that name, and the Bryn Mawr Club is trying to raise \$500 a year among its members to help support the Bureau for the next three years. Margaret Ayer Barnes (Mrs. Cecil Barnes), '07, Alta Stevens, '09, and Leila Houghteling, '11, are among those especially interested in the Bureau.

The old custom of having an annual Bryn Mawr Club luncheon had been discontinued during the last few years but was revived again this May in what was informally known as the "Spring Spree," a picnic lunch and out-of-door vaudeville at the country place of Nathalie Fairbank Bell (Mrs. Laird Bell), '05, at Hubbard Woods, Illinois. The performance was in charge of Mrs. Bell, Elinor Mason Manierre (Mrs. Arthur Manierre), '05, and Marion Scott, '11, and was so enthusiastically received that the "Spring Spree" of the Chicago Bryn Mawr Club has been formally voted an annual event.

MARGARET AYER BARNES, '07.

PITTSBURG

The Bryn Mawr Club of Pittsburgh continues to care for the little girl of its partial adoption and she has been completely fitted out including such essentials—from a small girl's point of view—as hair ribbons and sashes. Mrs. Chalfant writes: We have spent about \$50. The Club has something to live for and *work* for now, so we feel very hopeful that next fall we shall have a larger number of active members and shall be able therefore to accomplish more.

The new officers will be: *Honorary President*, Mary Agnes Gleim; *President*, Frances Rush Crawford (Mrs. R. L. Crawford); *Vice-President*, Adele Guckenheimer; *Treasurer*, Elizabeth Guilford Prestley (Mrs. J. L. Prestley); *Secretary*, Helen Schmidt; *Directors*, Mary B. Breed, Rose G. Marsh, Minnie List Chalfant (Mrs. F. B. Chalfant).

BOSTON

The Bryn Mawr Club of Boston held its annual spring business meeting on April 1, at the Club room, at 24 Newbury Street. The following officers were elected for the year 1914-1915: *President*, Susan Walker Fitzgerald (Mrs. Richard Y. Fitzgerald), '93; *Vice-President* and *Treasurer*, Sylvia Scudder Bowditch (Mrs. Ingersoll Bowditch), '01; *Recording Secretary*, Anne Sherwin, '03; *Corresponding Secretary*, Rachel Brewer, '05; *Director*, Elizabeth Harrington Brooks (Mrs. Arthur H. Brooks), '06.

The following members of the Club marched in the Equal Suffrage Parade, which was held in Boston on May 2 as part of the great suffrage demonstration made at that time all over the country: Susan Walker Fitzgerald (Mrs. Richard Y. Fitzgerald), Marian Wright Walsh (Mrs. Timothy Walsh), Elizabeth Winsor Pearson (Mrs. Henry G. Pearson), Emily Balch, Elizabeth Higginson Jackson (Mrs. Charles Jackson), Elizabeth Griffith, Emily Larrabee, Sylvia Lee, Eleanor Jones, Helen Kempton, Gertrude Hartman, Anna Clark, Marjorie Young, Madeline Fauvre Wiles (Mrs. Thomas Wiles), Agnes Murray, Ethel Hooper Edwards (Mrs. Martin Edwards), Margaret Vickery, and Emily Storer. Marjorie Young marched at the head of the college division, carrying the banner. Most of the Bryn Mawr women were in that division of the parade, wearing caps and gowns, but a few marched in other sections. Anna Sherwin acted as an usher at the parade.

WITH THE ALUMNAE

CLASS HISTORIES AND LETTERS

CLASS OF 1889

ALICE ANTHONY held responsible positions at St. Peters and Calvary House Settlements; was Warden of Denbigh Hall, 1901-1911; now holds executive position in Bishop Hopkins Hall, Burlington, Vermont.

EMILY ANTHONY ROBBINS (Mrs. Frederick W. Robbins) has a son in Senior class at Princeton, and a daughter recently graduated from Miss Liggett's School, Detroit.

EMILY GREENE BALCH, Professor of Political Economy and Social Science, Wellesley College. Member of the Municipal Board of City Planning, Boston. Member of Massachusetts Commission of Immigration. Recent publications: *Manual for Use in Care of Juvenile Offenders; Our Slavic Fellow-Citizens.*

CATHARINE BEAN COX (Mrs. Isaac M. Cox). Mrs. Cox's son, Joel Bean Cox, was graduated from Leland Stanford University in May, and will return for a course in Civil Engineering. Mrs. Cox has taught in Oahu College (1905-09, 1910-11), in the University of the Pacific, and in private schools in Honolulu.

ELIZABETH M. BLANCHARD, teacher of mathematics in the Shipley and other private schools. Since 1908, associated in the management of the Bellefonte Basket Shop.

MARY M. BLANCHARD. Owner and Manager of Bellefonte Basket Shop.

MABEL CLARK HUDDLESTON (Mrs. J. H. Huddleston). Mrs. Huddleston's daughter Margaret enters Smith College in September. She has also a son and a younger daughter. Mrs. Huddleston is President of the New York Branch of Collegiate Alumnae, and Chairman of Local School Board of N. Y. Public Schools, District 14.

HELEN COALE CREW (Mrs. Henry Crew) has two daughters and one son. Is the author of *Aegean Echoes*, magazine articles and occasional verse.

JULIA COPE COLLINS (Mrs. William H. Collins). School Director, Haverford Township, 1899-1903. General Secretary of Foreign Missionary Association of Friends of Philadelphia.

HELEN S. DUDLEY. Teacher of Biology, Packer Institute, 1889-92. Headworker at Philadelphia and Boston Settlements, 1892-1913.

LOUISE R. ELDER contributes to various journals articles on problems of social service.

SUSAN BRALEY FRANKLIN, Ph. D., 1895, taught Latin at Vassar College, '93-'97; Greek and Latin at the Baldwin School, '97-'98, 1899-1904. Head of Classical Department, Ethical Culture School, 1904-14. Studied in Athens and Berlin, 1898-99; and in Munich, 1911-12.

LEAH GOFF JOHNSON (Mrs. Alba Johnson), M.A., 1894. Assistant Demonstrator in Biology, Bryn Mawr, 1889-94. Teacher of Physiology in Baldwin, Shipley, and other private schools. Married, 1910.

ALICE BACHE GOULD studied in Cambridge, England. Fellow in Mathematics, University of Chicago. Instructor in Mathematics and Physics, Carleton College, 1893-94. At present living in Europe.

MABEL HUTCHINSON DOUGLAS (Mrs. J. H. Douglas) has taught in Friends' Polytechnic, Salem, Oregon; Pacific College, Newburg, Oregon; and Whittier College, Whittier, California. Graduate Student of University of California, 1903. Has two sons.

CAROLINE M. LAWRENCE. Assistant in St. Peter's House and in Calvary House Settlements. Student in Philadelphia School for Nurses, 1902-3. At present traveling in Europe.

MARY McMURTRIE, President of Association for Employment of Insane, 1900-14. Manager of private boarding-house.

CAROLINE PAXSON STINE (Mrs. J. C. Stine). Secretary of City Club of Harrisburg. Member of Industrial Committee on Conditions affecting women and children.

HARRIET RANDOLPH, Ph.D., Zurich, 1892, after twenty years service as Demonstrator in Biology and Reader in Botany, at Bryn Mawr, has resigned her position and is traveling in Europe with her sister.

ANNA RHOADS LADD (Mrs. William C. Ladd), M.A., 1894, is now living with her daughter, Margaret, and Miss Rhoads at Bryn Mawr. She is a life Trustee of Bryn Mawr College and Secretary of the Board.

ELLA RIEGEL, Graduate Student at Bryn Mawr, 1910-11, 1912-13. Has spent much of the time since 1889 in Europe and visited many remote and unusually interesting places. She is spending this summer with friends in Germany.

EMILY JAMES PUTNAM (Mrs. George Haven Putnam), Dean of Barnard College, 1894-1900; Trustee of Barnard, 1897-1906. Lecturer at



'99's CLASS BABY—HELEN DENNISON—Born October 7, 1903.
Daughter of Mary Thurbet Dennison.

Barnard College, 1914-1915: Greek and Roman Theories of Life and Conduct.

Books: Selections from Lucian, *The Lady*, Translation of *The Dread of Responsibility*, by Emile Faguet. Reviewer for the Nation. Son: Palmer Cosslett Putnam, student at Milton Academy, Milton, Mass.

ANNE TAYLOR SIMPSON (Mrs. Frank H. Simpson), her eldest daughter was married in May, 1914. Mrs. Simpson has one son and three other daughters.

MARGARET THOMAS CAREY (Mrs. Anthony M. Carey), has four sons and two daughters. Chairman of Educational Committee of Y. W. C. A., 1904-8.

MARTHA GIBBONS THOMAS, Warden of Pembroke Hall, 1896-1914. Chairman of Finance Committee of Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association.

SOPHIA WEYGANDT HARRIS (Mrs. John McCa. Harris). Lucy Harris entered Bryn Mawr in September. Mrs. Harris has also one son. She is an active member of various Civic Clubs.

The class is delighted to add to its list the following Associate Members and takes this opportunity to thank them for their cordial help in making the reunion a success, and for their generous gifts to the Reunion Fund. The sum sent to Jane B. Haines for the Endowment Fund was \$895.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

GERTRUDE ALLINSON TAYLOR (Mrs. Charles Taylor).

ANNA HARRIS HOY.

FRANCES BIDDLE GARRETT.

MARY GARRETT WILLIAMS (Mrs. Henry Williams), has three daughters.

JOSEPHINE CAREY THOMAS (Mrs. Henry M. Thomas), has two sons.

GRACE THOMAS WORTHINGTON (Mrs. Thomas K. Worthington). Daughter; Mary Whitall Worthington, Bryn Mawr, 1911, died in 1912. Mrs. Worthington has two sons.

FLORENCE RUSHMORE HUSSEY (Mrs. William T. Hussey), has one daughter.

CLASS OF 1899

HELEN HOWLAND ALLEN, ex-'99, 35 Grove Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Occupation: Treasurer New Bedford Children's Aid Society, unpaid.

Suffrage.

Travel: Europe in 1900, 1902, 1906, 1912.

ELIZABETH AGNES ANDREWS, Merion Station, Box 106, Penna.

Occupation: Teaching and studying music. The teaching, paid.

Serious study: Music.

Suffrage, of course.

Travel: Abroad, 1899-1900, 1911-1912; Tennessee, Colorado, Canada, and various in-between places.

ANNIE AUSTIN. Died, 1908.

EDITH BETTLE, ex-'99, Haverford, Penna.

Occupation: Second Assistant Librarian. Haverford College. Paid position.

Hobby: On leaving college: reading; now the same, if any.

Anti-suffrage.

BESS GERTRUDE BISSELL, 400 West Third Street, Dubuque, Iowa.

Not heard from.

MAY LOUISE BLAKEY ROSS, Doylestown, Penna.

Married: 1907, Thomas Ross, Attorney-at-Law.

Children: John Ross, October 24, 1910; Thomas Ross, Jr., June 27, 1912.

Hobby: Gardening.

Suffrage.

Travel: Europe, 1908

ANNIE AYER BOYER, 219 Mahantongo Street, Pottsville, Penna.

Not heard from.

CAROLYN TROWBRIDGE BROWN LEWIS, 487 S. Bayview Avenue, Freeport, L. I.

Married: 1899, H. Radnor-Lewis, Farmer.

Occupation: Managing Editor Harper's Bazar, Associate Editor Good Housekeeping Magazine. Paid positions.

Hobby: On leaving college: A good time; now, work, my magazines.

Serious Study: "Don't you call running a magazine a serious work!"

Anti-suffrage.

Travel: Fifty miles every day.

MARGARET WICKLIFFE BROWN, ex-'99. Not heard from.

MARY NICHOLSON BROWNE, 510 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

M.D., Woman's Medical College, Baltimore, 1902.

Not heard from.

ALICE CARTER DICKERMAN, 809 Madison Avenue, New York, in winter; Mamaroneck, New York, in summer.

Married: 1905, William Carter Dickerman.

Children: William Carter Dickerman, Jr., February 2, 1907; Joy Irey Carter Dickerman, August 19, 1908; Charles Heber Carter Dicker-

man, December 12, 1909; Honour Redington Dickerman, October 29, 1912.

Occupation: Mother!

Hobby: On leaving college—social betterment; now, children.

Suffrage.

Travel: Much before marriage, but little since.

EDITH BURWELL CHAPIN CRAVEN, St. Davids, Penna.

Married: 1906, Thomas T. T. Craven, who died 1914.

Child: Truxton Tingey Craven, June 8, 1907.

Not heard from.

BERTHA POOLE CHASE HOLLIS, 150 Ocean Street, E. Lynn, Mass.

Married: 1904, John Hudson Hollis, Real Estate and Insurance.

Children: John Hudson Hollis, Jr., August 10, 1905; Edward Poole Hollis, March 24, 1908; Charles Hilliard Hollis, July 8, 1912.

Anti-suffrage.

MARY GARDNER CHURCHILL, ex-'90, Winnetka, Ill., not heard from.

JEAN BUTLER CLARK FOUILHOUX, 688 Marshall Street, Portland, Ore.

Married: 1908, Jacques André Fouilhoux, Architect.

Child: Anita Clark Fouilhoux, October 30, 1912.

Suffrage.

MARIAN CURTIS WHITMAN, ex-'99, 108 Franklin Place, Flushing, N. Y.

Married: 1906, Roger B. Whitman.

Children: Roger Curtis Whitman, 1907; Herbert Schurz Whitman, 1909.

Suffrage.

ETTA LINCOLN DAVIS, 55 Waverley Street, Waverley, Mass.

Occupation: Teacher, paid position.

Hobby on leaving college: philosophy; now, applied philosophy.

Suffrage.

Travel: Honolulu, 1913.

PAULINE ADELE CAMILLE ERISMANN, 1 Chemin de Miremont, Geneva, Switzerland.

Not heard from.

GERTRUDE SUMNER ELY, ex-'99, Bryn Mawr, Penna. Not heard from.

LEONORA FANSHAW CLAPP, ex-'99. Died, 1912.

Married: 1905, James Ford Clapp, Architect.

Children: James Clapp, 1909; Anne Clapp, 1911; Philip Clapp, 1912.

MARY TAYLOR REEVES FOULKE MORRISON, 719 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

Married: 1900, James W. Morrisson, Wholesale Druggist.

Children: Robert Morrisson, February 6, 1901; Foulke Morrisson, March 1, 1907; Rosemary Morrisson, February 2, 1909; Reeves Morrisson, April 25, 1913.

Occupation: Housekeeping, suffrage, philanthropy et al., unpaid.

Suffrage, Pro.

Travel: Pas trop.

MARY DOROTHY FRONHEISER MEREDITH, 1605 N. Front Street, Harrisburg, Penna.

Married: 1905, Philip Taliaferro Meredith, Lawyer.

Children: Catherine Meredith, April 18, 1907; Richard Screven Meredith, December 28, 1909.

Suffrage.

Travel: Italy for two months.

MARGARET WELD GAGE, ex-'99, 5 Riedesel Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

Occupation: Have taught school for three years (paid) and have done associated charity work (unpaid). Now I keep house at home.

Suffrage.

Travel: Mexico, Western U. S., Canada, Europe.

MARY EMMA GUFFEY MILLER, 247 Bowen Street, Providence, R. I.

Married: 1902, Carroll Miller, Consulting Engineer.

Children: William Gardner Miller, 3rd, 1905; John Guffey Miller and Carroll Miller, Jr., twins, 1908; Joseph F. Guffey Miller, 1912.

Hobby: Suffrage.

Director of College Equal Suffrage League of Rhode Island.

Have been member of legislative committee of Consumers' League for three years, this year as Chairman, working to better conditions of women and children in Rhode Island. Have had moderate success, but after trying the "indirect method," have concluded the only solution is suffrage.

Travel: From 1901 to 1907—three trips to Japan and one around the world.

MARGARET HALL, 120 East 31st Street, New York City.

Suffrage.

Travel: Two years in Europe; Bermuda, the West, Alaska.

ELIZABETH PORTER HAMILTON FALCONBRIDGE, ex-'99, 22 Chestnut Park, Toronto, Canada.

Married: 1905, John D. Falconbridge.

Not heard from.

ETHEL HOOPER EDWARDS (temporary address) 30 Pinckney Street, Boston, Mass.

Married: 1911, Martin R. Edwards, Professor of Hygiene.

Children: Anne Edwards, June 25, 1912; Ethel Edwards, February 5, 1914.

Suffrage.

Travel: "To Shanghai by way of San Francisco. Home again by Siberia, stopping in Peking, Moscow, and St. Petersburg, with five-months-old baby along, and no nurse. She gained two pounds on the trip. I expect to return to Shanghai next winter. I regret very much not coming to the reunion, but I find that babies are not allowed in the Halls and I can't abandon my youngest. I think that some sort of temporary crèche should be instituted for Commencement week, say in the infirmary, for the benefit of those graduates who cannot come without their babies. I belong to the Bryn Mawr Club of China, started with five members. I plan to send my daughters to Bryn Mawr, for the more I live in different places and circumstances the more do I value the college training. I was in China for just a year. I enjoyed it all. In Shanghai we lived in a red brick house that stands in a row that might be in any London suburb and called a 'terrace of semi-detached houses.' Electric cars passed near by, and there was a ricksha stand at the corner. We spent the summer in a missionary community in the mountains, called Kuling. To reach Kuling, we spent three days on a steamer going up the Yangtze, and were carried in chairs fifteen miles up into the mountains. My little girl was born two days after we arrived there, and we were taken care of by a nice Chinese trained nurse, Mrs. Stone. I went back to Shanghai alone with the baby and my four Chinese servants."

NELLIE LOUISE HOPKINS TODD, ex-'99, Westview Park, Riverside, Conn.

Married: 1910, Arthur Stanley Todd.

Child: one son.

Not heard from.

KATHARINE MARTHA HOUGHTON HEPBURN, 133 Hawthorn Street, Hartford, Conn.

Married: 1904, Thomas Norval Hepburn, Doctor.

Children: Thomas Houghton Hepburn, 1906; Katharine Houghton Hepburn, 1908; Richard Houghton Hepburn, 1911; Robert Houghton Hepburn, 1913.

Suffrage.

MARY FELLOWS HOYT, ex-'99, 310 West 75th Street, New York.

Not heard from.

CHARLOTTE ARMITAGE HUBBARD GOODELL, ex-'99, Painesdale, Michigan.

Married: Horatio Stuart Goodell.

Children: one adopted daughter; one daughter, 1909; one son, 1911.

SIBYL HUBBARD DARLINGTON, Islefield, Rosemont, Penna.

Married: 1907, Herbert Seymour Darlington.

Children: Joseph Darlington, 1908; Sibyl Mary Darlington, 1910.

DOROTHY HAHN, South Hadley, Mass.

Not heard from.

CORA HARDY JARRETT, 130 West 57th Street, New York City.

Married: 1906, Edwin Seton Jarrett.

Children: Edwin S. Jarrett, Jr., 1907; William Armistead Jarrett, 1909.

Suffrage.

MARTHA ELIZABETH IRWIN, 30 Vandeventer Avenue, Princeton, N. J.

Hobby: On leaving college, social sciences; now, home interests with social science when possible.

Suffrage.

Travel: Italy winter of 1907; England summer of 1912; California winter of 1913. "A busy happy home life with my own nephew and niece, now the ages of fourteen and nine, and a newly-adopted little girl of six to complete our circle."

EVETTA TUPPER JEFFERS, 210 South Duke Street, York, Penna.

Occupations: Teaching and housekeeping, the former paid in part.

Serious study: Drama and missions.

Suffragist, not militant. "Rather active in Club work both Woman's and Factory Girls' League. If 'hobby' means what I do with myself when my head is tired and I can't read, then my hobby is making children's clothes. It has always been the same. If hobby means a subject pursued with extravagance and persistence, it's the Drama."

FRANCES ANNE KEAY BALLARD, 2046 East 88th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Married: 1907, Thomas P. Ballard.

Child: Hyde W. Ballard, March, 1909.

Received a degree as lawyer, University of Pennsylvania, 1902.

ELLEN PERKINS KILPATRICK, ex-'99, 1027 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.

"My name and address remain unchanged. I have never had a paid occupation, but many unpaid ones. Have had many offices when no one else could be gotten to take the job, principally treasurerships. I have gone in pretty much

for philanthropy, the things I am most interested in being the Baltimore Orphan Asylum, the Bryn Mawr School League, and the Federated Charities. In the latter I am Chairman of the Appeals Committee of the Southeastern and Polish districts. My greatest hobby is dancing, folk and aesthetic and all other varieties, but music is a pretty close second and I never miss anything musical if I can help it. As for 'serious study,' I haven't done any. For a few years after leaving college, I studied art, and then took singing lessons for two or three years, but I have given most time to languages, especially Italian. Helped organize the Circolo Italiano, now a thriving organization, three years old. We have meetings once a month with lectures by distinguished Italians, and, at our last meeting each year, an Italian play acted by some of the members. I am a suffragist but not a fighter. I suppose I have done more traveling than anything else. In the winter of 1902 we went to the Holy Land and Egypt. Spent the spring and summer on the continent and in England, and came home in November in time to be bridesmaid for Katherine Middendorf Blackwell. 1905, Italy, Switzerland, Paris, and London. 1906, Yellowstone Park, Alaska, the Canadian Rockies. On my way home visited Charlotte Hubbard Goodell. 1907, Mexico, as far south as Oaxaca and Ejutla. 1909, Spain, southern France, Switzerland, Paris, and London. 1910, Canadian Rockies. 1911, Cornwall, Channel Islands, Brittany. 1912, The Engadine, northern Italy."

HELEN LAMBERT DUHRING, ex-'99.

Married: 1913, H. Louis Duhring. Died, 1913.

EVELYN LAWTHOR ODELL, ex-'99, 2317 North Delaware Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Married: 1900, Owen Davis Odell.

Children: one son, one daughter.

Not heard from.

ETHEL LEVERING MOTLEY, 125 Butler Avenue, Providence, R. I.

Married: 1909, James Marvin Motley, Associate Professor of Economics, Brown University.

Travel: Europe, 1909.

At Stanford University, 1909-'10.

LILLIE DEMING LOSHE, 1 West 81st Street, New York City.

Reader in English at Bryn Mawr, 1908-11. Ph.D. in English, Columbia.

Suffrage.

Travel: Europe, 1902, 1905, 1908, 1910, 1913; California and the West, 1914.

MAY LAUTZ SUTLIFF.

Married: 1900, Edward Milton Sutliff. Not heard from.

ELIZABETH MARBLE, 3201 Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Not heard from.

MICHI MATSUDA, The Doshisha, Kyoto, Japan.

Teacher in Kobe College, Kobe, Japan, 1890-1904, and in The Doshisha, Kyoto, Japan, 1904-08. Graduate Student in Economics, Bryn Mawr College, 1908-09, and in English, 1909-10. Graduate Student in Sociology, Columbia, 1910-11.

ALICE MCBURNEY RIGGS, ex-'99, Stockbridge, Mass.

Married: 1904, Dr. Austin F. Riggs.

Children: Anne Riggs, 1905; Margaret Riggs, 1907; Alice Behr Riggs, 1911.

Anti-suffrage.

KATHERINE MIDDENDORF BLACKWELL, ex-'99, 210 North State Street, Trenton, N. J.

Married: 1902, Henry Clayton Blackwell, Wholesale Grocer.

Children: Katherine Middendorf Blackwell, December 12, 1903; Suzanne Blackwell, August, 1906; Elizabeth Robinson Blackwell, 1908.

Occupations: Wife, mother, housekeeper.

Hobby: Family welfare.

Suffrage.

Travel: Abroad once; one long trip to Canada, one to New Orleans.

ROSALIE MORICE POOLEY, Haverford, Pa.

Married: 1912, Thomas Edward Pooley.

Child: Rosemary Bickerton Pooley, November 21, 1913.

Hobby: on leaving college, Travel; now, the same.

EVELYN FLOWER MORRIS COPE, Dimock P.O., Susquehanna County, Pa.

Married: 1903, Francis R. Cope, Jr.,

Child: Theodora Morris Cope, January 4, 1906.

Hobby: Rural Progress, so far more of a hobby than an occupation.

"Come to see us in our little home in the mountains of Pennsylvania, and give us your ideas and experience for Rural Progress."

CHARLOTTE BARNARD MITCHELL. Died, 1910. M.D., Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, 1904.

CONTENT SHEPARD NICHOLS, 95 Carroll Street, Binghampton, N. Y.

Occupations: Teaching chiefly; paid, sometimes. "I usually help run a summer manual school for children that need it, and teach in

a sewing school in winter, also in English classes for Slovaks."

Suffrage. "But it is only a small part of the issues of life. And the status of manhood suffrage, blind following of the newspapers, etc., does not make me sanguine about results."

Travel: "My mother and I were abroad last year, from February to June, also ten years ago."

MARY JACKSON NORCROSS, Carlisle, Pa.

Occupation: Making home happy!

Hobby: Hand weaving, home building in the wilds.

Suffrage.

Serious study: How to win the vote.

No travel, alas!

JESSIE EAGLESON OGLEVEE TANNER, ex-'99, Little Falls, Minn.

Married: 1907, Herbert Horatio Tanner.

Child: One son.

Not heard from.

CHRISTINE ORRICK FORDYCE, 19 Washington Terrace, St. Louis, Mo.

Married: 1902, William C. Fordyce.

Children: Two sons, two daughters.

Not heard from.

MADELINE PALMER BAKEWELL, 437 Humphrey Street, New Haven, Conn.

Married: 1899, Charles Montague Bakewell, Professor of Philosophy, Yale.

Children: Henry Palmer Bakewell, June 1, 1907; Bradley Palmer Bakewell, February 26, 1912.

Suffrage.

Travel: Europe, 1902; Alaska, 1904; Europe, 1906, Panama, 1910.

LAURA PECKHAM WARING, 325 Washington Street, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Married: 1903, Edward H. Waring, Mechanical Engineer.

Occupations: Housekeeper, potter.

Hobby: Gardening.

Serious study: Language.

Suffrage.

Travel: Europe, 1910; Bermuda, 1911; Florida, 1912; Europe, 1913.

LILLIAN POWELL FORDYCE, ex-'99, 2115 Broadway, Little Rock, Ark.

Married: 1898, John Rison Fordyce.

Children: Four sons.

Not heard from.

MARION BUCKINGHAM REAM STEPHENS, 1365 Astor Street, Chicago, Ill.

Married: 1903, Redmond Davis Stephens.

Suffrage.

MAY SCHONEMAN SAX:

"I live at 6429 Drexel Road, Overbrook, Philadelphia, so near Bryn Mawr that I can at any time run up there, and therefore seldom do so.

"I was married on November 29, 1900, to Percival M. Sax, a Civil Engineer, and we have three sons, Percival, Jr., born October 26, 1901; Robert, born May 20, 1907, and James, the most adorable of babies born on November 30, 1913, just after we had rounded out thirteen years of married life. One reason that I have not entirely forgiven Jimmy for not being Anne, is that a mere boy cannot be entered in Bryn Mawr's Model School.

"My occupations since leaving college have been so conventional that they do not warrant being chronicled. Until this year I had never had the proud pleasure of earning money, but having once joined the professional ranks I am only too anxious to stay there. My very modest beginning was to give a series of 'Talks on Current Topics' in my own home, and I hope very much to have a number of classes here and in Philadelphia next winter. It is fascinating work, and I only hope my 'hearers' have derived as much benefit as I have. How many times my thoughts harked back to Dr. Keasbey and the 'Yellow Peril' when I told of the anti-American uprising in Japan!

"Up to this winter when a complication of circumstances made home interests the prime consideration, I have been able to do some active civic and charitable work.

"I have done some 'preventive' work as a member of the 'Juvenile Aid Society,' I am on the Board of the Ward Affairs Committee of the Civic Club, a member of the Committee on Industrial Conditions concerning Women and Children (formerly the Child Labor Committee) of the Civic Club, and am the Secretary of the Overbrook Playground Association. I had almost forgotten to say that I was elected School Visitor for my ward at the polls last November, an office of little real influence, but presumably better handled by intelligent women than by the small politician who takes it as a possible step to something 'higher up.'

"As for Suffrage, I think I defined my position last Saturday in Philadelphia's first parade; I wasn't sufficiently enthusiastic to march, but I was perfectly willing to occupy a seat in a friend's automobile and wear a daffodil. I wouldn't be an anti for the world, but I have very little faith in the ultimate value of 'Women's Votes.'

"I don't believe I have any particular hobby. Just now all my efforts are centered in trying to be a 'scientific manager' of my household and family, and in trying to solve the problem of 'efficiently' answering the various demands put on my time and brain by the various members of said family. Whenever I can I play golf."

AGNES JULIA DE SCHWEINITZ ZALINSKI, 11 Cummings Apartments, First and D Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Married: 1908, Edward N. Zalinski.

Not heard from.

SYLVIA CHURCH SCUDDER BOWDITCH, 19 Buckingham Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Married: 1904, Ingersoll Bowditch, Trustee.

Children: Samuel Ingersoll Bowditch, 1906, Sylvia Church Bowditch, Jr., 1910; Charles Pickering Bowditch, 1912.

Occupations: Housekeeper and nursemaid; unpaid in money.

Hobby: On leaving college: Teaching other people's children; now, teaching my own.

Serious study: "How to make my wants fit my income."

"Theoretically suffrage, practically on the fence."

Travel: "Very occasionally to Bryn Mawr. Last summer we put a tent in our automobile and explored New England. This year we hope to do the same, getting up into Canada and coming back through part of New York."

DOROTHY HOLLAND SIPE BRADLEY, 1519 Coral Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Married: 1904, James C. Bradley, Patent Attorney.

Children: Elizabeth Bradley, 1907; James C. Bradley, Jr., 1911.

Suffrage.

AMY LOUISE STEINER, 1512 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Md.

Not heard from.

MARGARET YATES STIRLING THOM, ex-'99, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Married: 1912, J. Pembroke Thom, Attorney-at-Law.

Travel: West Indies, Pacific Coast, Japan, China, Philippines, Ireland, Norway, Bermuda, Madeira, Algiers, Egypt, Italy, France.

SARA HENRY STITES, Simmons College, Boston, Mass.

Ph.D., Bryn Mawr, 1904.

Occupation: Instructor in Economics; paid position.

Hobby: Gardening.

Suffrage.

SARA STRAUS HESS, ex-'99, 154 West 72d Street, New York City.

Married: 1904, Dr. Alfred Fabian Hess.

Children: two daughters, one son.

Not heard from.

JANETTA GORDON STUDDIFORD REED, ex-'99, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Married: 1913, Maxwell Reed.

Not heard from.

AURIE CLEVES THAYER YOAKAM, 2023 O Street, Washington, D. C.

Married: 1905, Maynard Kauffman Yoakam.

Children: One son, died 1906; Letitia Talbot Yoakam, 1912.

MARY THURBER DENNISON: R.F.D. No. 3, Framingham, Mass.

Married: 1901, Henry Sturgis Dennison, Treasurer Denickson Mfg. Co.

Children: Helen Dennison, 1903 ('99's Class Baby); Elizabeth Thurber Dennison, 1905; Henry Dennison, 1906, died 1907; Mary Dennison, 1909; James Thurber Dennison, 1912.

Occupation. See above!

Hobby: On leaving college: Riding horseback; now, education of girls.

Mildly suffrage.

Travel: Europe, 1899-1900, Panama, 1913.

Member of Council, Framingham Civic League, Secretary Committee on Sanitation and Housing.

MARY RUTTER TOWLE, 107 Waverly Place, New York City.

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

Suffrage.

Travel: Winters of 1901-02, 1904-05, and summers of 1902 and 1910 abroad.

ELEANOR JUSTIS TYLER, 1303 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Not heard from.

EVELYN WALKER, 119 Park Street, Brookline, Mass.

Not heard from.

LETTERS FROM THE CLASS OF 1904

NANNIE ADAIRE:

"The year after graduation I spent in graduate work at Bryn Mawr, and received an M.A. in 1905. That summer I took a trip west to the coast, quite alone, but I made some pleasant acquaintances and had a grand time. In the fall I started to teach in a private school near Philadelphia. My branch was English and I enjoyed the work thoroughly. The next year I taught in Jersey—about seventeen

miles from Philadelphia. I was Principal of the High School, but at the same time I had to teach—English, geometry, algebra, and physics. One of my pupils was a little fellow who had a way of missing a great deal of his work, so I said to him, 'Every time you miss a class you receive zero.' He looked up at me and said, 'Gee, Miss Adaire, with all them zeros my report 'll freeze me fingers.' In the course of the fall I had to take the Jersey state exams, so I went to Trenton for them and took them in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol. The next year I taught in the High School of Norristown, Pa. English was my branch and the first two years I had gym classes for the girls. During all four years the dramatic work of all the classes and clubs was in my charge. That was hard work and made very long hours, but I do not believe any four years could be more enjoyable. Three of us had a little lunch club which met every noon in the Physics Lab.

"The school was co-educational and the singing very fine with four parts. Where there are boys there is sure to be fun, as they are more lively, more original and more ingenious than girls. Of course they let a live mouse and a baby green snake loose in my room, but there is no use scolding and being 'dignified' with boys; the only thing to do is to laugh with them.

"Next I received a position in an annex to the Wm. Penn High School in Philadelphia, where all the students are girls. I thought I had come to a rest cure! Life seemed very uneventful. While teaching boys one is always expecting the unexpected. I am teaching English still and love it, but because of the never-ending papers to mark, I cordially advise everyone *not* to teach English.

"During the three years in Philadelphia, I have done graduate work at Pennsylvania under Dr. C. C. Child, but I wish to reassure the Class that there is no more danger of having to spend funds on a book of Philosophical Essays for any Ph.D. after my name than there is of having to expend any on a 'Book of Oxford Verse' for any Mrs. before my name. Ever since I finished college I have been teaching in Sunday School. At first I taught girls in an Episcopal S. S., but during the last five years I've been teaching a class of young men in my own S. S., Bethlehem Presbyterian Church. As I go as often to a Methodist Church near my home as to any other, my doctrine must be pretty well mixed.

"I am not a suffragette nor suffragist, am an anti-vivisectionist, and do not in the least admire 'Hedda Gabler.' Further, I like the present style of dress, have never been abroad, and admire Turgenieff, William de Morgan, and Kipling."

MARIA ALBEE UHL (Mrs. Edward L. Uhl):

"We have at last bought a home and my new address will be 167 Linden Street (New Haven, Conn.) The State Suffrage Association is organizing each city by wards, with a general house to house canvas to try to obtain the exact views of every voter and adult-non-voter in the city. I finally agreed to take the Eighth Ward leadership, one of the two big wards of the city, and have been busy, every spare moment since, organizing parlor meetings, directing helpers, and doing canvassing myself. The other thing which takes time just now is a ladies' committee in connection with the twentieth reunion of my husband's class at Yale—'94. I was appointed Chairman to take care of the ladies coming from a distance. Just now my mail is a very heavy one. Hope to see many girls at our reunion."

JANE ALLEN:

"I began in the fall of 1904 to try many things—chiefly to live at home the life I should have lived had I not gone to college. That was a farce. Then I tried, half-heartedly, teaching a little, studying a little, traveling a little. Gradually I got into the channel. Now I teach, study a little and travel as much as I can. One doesn't become too passive, however, even in conservative Philadelphia. Only yesterday I got out my cap and gown and marched in our first Woman's Suffrage parade—proud to line up with so many Bryn Mawters."

HELEN ARNY, ex-'04:

"Almost immediately after leaving college, I went into settlement work as a volunteer at the College Settlement in Philadelphia, and after having a basket ball club for the boys and sewing classes for the girls, and doing some work in the night school for a season, I was made Secretary of the Executive Committee. At the end of the second year I had two flourishing glee clubs, one of sixty-five girls, the other of twenty-five boys. In 1909, I gave up my active connection with the College Settlement and came down here, where since that time, I have had the History and Economics in St. Timothy's School. So much for work.

"As for play, I went abroad in 1907 for a good long trip and again in 1911 for the summer. Since I have been here I have coached the basket ball team and have ridden with the girls a great deal, so that I can still walk without waddling. This is to be my last year here, and I am going to England this summer to poke about in a nice leisurely way. Of course I've been working quietly for suffrage."

ALICE BORING, Ph.D.:

"For five years I have been right here in the small Maine village of Orono, teaching the farmer boys why they kill potato bugs and their sisters why they put yeast in bread, and other similar useful information, and, incidentally, all unknown to them, trying to instill into their minds some ideas of evolution and heredity, optimistically hoping that some of them may develop into Darwins and Huxleys. It is a great game, trying to sugar-coat real science so that agricultural students will like it. The institution with which I am connected has about eight hundred students, only about one hundred of whom are girls. My official title is Associate Professor of Zoölogy in the University of Maine—the title is however longer than either the glory or the salary; but I like the job, and I like to teach boys (this statement is based unscientifically upon unequal data—one year at Vassar to five years at Maine).

"You can find out all about what I did before I came up here by consulting the alumnae register. They were strictly academic performances with a Ph.D. thrown in to justify them.

"I have spent my summers variously, catching bugs at Woods Holl with the biologists, camping in our bungalow in the Pocono Woods, and twice picking up points of view in Europe. Of all the hours in all the ten years since 1904, the ones I should least like to give up, are those in Europe. One more confession before I stop. I believe in 'Votes for Women' and expect to claim citizenship in either Pennsylvania or Maine, according to which state grants equal suffrage first."

BERTHA BROWN:

"In the fall after our graduation my father sent me to a business college in Philadelphia. I studied stenography diligently inasmuch that I was graduated at the head of my class (which really means that my college education pulled my average up on the English side) and was presented with a huge Standard dictionary. The next fall I began my career as stenographer in

the Complaint Department of the Curtis Publishing Company in Philadelphia. My next job was in the office of a medical college. The following fall I became private secretary of Miss Richmond, then at the head of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity. I stayed with her two years. The next year I stayed at home, raising rose bushes and studying Greek at Swarthmore. In the fall of 1909 Miss Richmond came to New York to become director of the Charity Organization Department of the Russell Sage Foundation, and brought me along as her secretary. I am going home the beginning of May to make a home for my father. We live at Westtown, Pa., where my father is Principal of a large Friends' boarding school.

"Last summer I went abroad and saw everything from Naples to Edinburgh. My summers are spent usually at our hotel camp on Indian Lake in the Adirondacks."

GERTRUDE BUFFUM BARROWS (Mrs. R. L. Barrows):

"I have dabbled in teaching, social and civic work, housekeeping and gardening, like a large number of the 1904 girls, I imagine. Luckily I prefer the last two for a steady diet, as they promise to be my chief occupation, besides baby training for the next few years. I was married in 1912 and I've lived in Haverford ever since. I have a small girl, Molly. I made the 'grand tour' of Europe one year, have camped a good deal and spent part of two winters at Woodstock, Vermont."

ANNE BUZBY PALMER (Mrs. L. J. Palmer), ex-'04:

I

Most unexciting, my autobiography;
Most stationary, as to geography.
The year I left college, I married a lawyer,
He's most intellectual, never would bore you.

II

I've kept house neatly with much domesticity;
My maids are most peaceful, and always say
"yis" to me.

For five years I lived in the city† so wild,
Then moved to the country because of my child.

III

Eight years and two, my small daughters, respectively.
Quite proper the elder and managed effectively.

* (Ma'am omitted for metre's sake).

† (Philadelphia)

The younger is fat and exceedingly naughty,
The elder is thin and inclined to be naughty.

IV

I've written no thesis, I've published no book,
But though it be lowly, I surely can cook.
And let me announce, you'll agree with me
maybe,
It takes some gray matter to bring up a baby!

MAJORIE CANAN FRY (Mrs. Lawford H. Fry):
Rosemont, Burnham, Pa., May 20, 1914.

DEAR PATTY:

Your jest as to the plow was not so unliteral as you may have thought, as at least it has often been a pick and shovel. We have such difficulty here in finding men for the garden work that often I have to do it myself, digging and all. Lately I have wielded a scrubbing brush as well, to say nothing of a saucepan and dishcloth. This is a hopeless place to find servants in. I mean "ladies to help in the kitchen"—and this, after the ease of housekeeping in England seems very trying.

I am afraid that my letter will be too late to be of any use to you, but I will jot down a few recollections now that I am started.

You know that our housekeeping began at Ardmore where it lasted about two months. My chief memories of it are of half-furnished rooms and curtainless windows, and struggles with accounts culminating in one dreadful moment when I seemed to discover that our coal bill would swallow up all but about one dollar per week of the housekeeping allowance. Then relief came with the news that we were to go to England and we threw off the shackles of house and household goods, joyously planning a wonderful free life of travel and adventure.

The voyage across was not eventful except that we were amused to find that I was supposed to be English and L., American, so far had I anticipated things, apparently. There was little in the gloomy landing at Tilbury, however, with the December sun setting at half-past three, to lead me to believe that I should leave England one day feeling as if I had been torn up by the roots. But London, with its soft hazes and mysterious fogs delighted me from the first. Ugly and dirty it is, undoubtedly, even sad with its swarms of people poorer and yet more decorous than any I have ever seen elsewhere, but the atmosphere of it is like nothing else that I know. Even now the thought of the ever green parks, running through the center of it as if it were an old, old man with a young

heart full of soft sunshine and love of children, fills me with a curious homesickness for the days when L. and I wandered through those parks delighting in the varied types of people and the Turneresque effects of winter or early spring sunsets. Once coming down Whitehall towards the Abbey, with the trees in a soft mist of young green, I was suddenly overwhelmed with this feeling for London and said almost passionately that I didn't believe I could ever live anywhere else. We were really living at Hampton then, but of course that is almost part of London and I came up often for shopping and to meet L. afterwards, when we would drop in to see a special little art exhibit or wander through some quaint narrow streets that he had discovered, to end with tea in a cosy shop.

We were always thorough Londoners and I all the more so because I had him to explain the little meanings and traditions of things and teach me what I must or must not do or think or feel as a good Englishwoman.

I learned to hop on moving 'busses rather than stop the horses on a hill (this was when people were still writing indignant letters to the papers denouncing motor 'busses with their smell and noise), and to climb to the top even in the rain that we might hear the 'bus driver's remarks to those beneath him—in both senses of the word, from his point of view—and get glimpses of the cloister-like little gardens which wonderfully manage to grow and flower amid all the London smoke and fog.

Our first housekeeping there was in a flat in West Kensington, where our walks brought us to the river near Putney Bridge or took us to Chelsea, that most respectable of Bohemias. Here I had to learn a new language for household affairs and went forth to my marketing only after careful coaching from my "General" (maid of all work) as to what to ask for and how to ask for it. For some time I had been buying a fish new to me which I called "Ike" until L., happening to ask the name of it, discovered that I meant "hake."

There are not many conveniences in English houses in our sense of the word and yet housekeeping is much more convenient than it is here. Tradition rules everything even to the ordering of the meals so that, once resigned to the monotony of soup, fish, meat, and sweet—I mean sweets—, there is little of our brain-racking search for novelty. The Englishman fearfully eschews all of our complicated salads and "weird" combinations, and is content with beef

and "greens" or mutton and "greens" in endless alternation. The fires and fogs darken the silver and brass but tradition has it that these must be polished regularly even by the one "general," and so they are and no fuss about it. Also, front steps must be scrubbed, be the weather ever so discouraging.

There is a curious mixture of primitiveness and luxurious comfort in English life that is to be found nowhere else, I think, and it works out on the whole for great comfort when one has learned to do without a furnace at one's back. When I was coming back to America I felt that I was giving up all the comforts of life and this in spite of the fact that our house contained only one bathroom—with an enameled tub and no proper washstand—and the dining-room was the length of two halls from the kitchen.

The two older children were born in the flat and then just as we were tiring of such close quarters and looking for a house in the country, we were moved to France.

The change was most welcome, but settling down to housekeeping at La Varenne was not the smooth affair it had been in London. A six-weeks-old baby with a new and incapable nurse who spent most of her time being homesick and consumed with fear lest she should be forced to eat snails unawares, were trials enough in themselves but in addition we could find no servants willing to stay with us for more than a day or two, so frightened were they by the difficulties of language and our strange habits. Moreover, at first there was just one water tap in the house and that a cold one in the kitchen. It had been necessary to fit up a bathroom and of course the plumbers had had the usual delays. L. had been able, in the short time allotted to him, to find no house with a bathroom already installed. There was one with a little bath house in the garden by the front gate and when L. objected to that, saying that he should want a bath every morning and couldn't go out there to take it, the landlord was horror-stricken.

Finally, however, things settled down. The nurse was sent back to England, a servant was found who, if she didn't stay very long, replaced herself with one who did and, after a winter when I was very much tied down by the entire care of the two babies, we managed to find a treasure of a Swiss governess in time for the arrival of my eldest son, Humphrey.

Then we began to make our beautiful little

walled garden grow—white walls with red tiles with grapes, peaches, and apricots trained on them—and my own roots began to grow too. Yet I was glad to go back to England after three years, as I didn't look upon France as the best country to bring up my children in. But I should have liked to wait until the end of the summer. It is hard to plant things and then go away before you have seen them flower or fruit, and I had spent much time on the garden and loved it.

We had learned the ways of living, too, and could market for about half of what I had had to spend before I learned to drive a bargain in good French fashion. I have known market people to give me something in addition, so astonished were they by my ignorant acceptance of their preliminary price.

When I was freer I began to see more of Paris and enjoyed the excitement of a carnival. We liked Paris and in time understood the feeling of it a little—learning to tolerate, and even to like in some respects, its frankness that at first had seemed shameless to us; but it was never London. There is something hard about Paris that kept me always reminded that once, in the beautiful Place de la Concorde, old women had sat knitting round a guillotine and greedily counted the heads that fell.

The second winter, we were in Paris one night in January, sitting outside eating ices at the Café de la Paix, where it is said that if one sits long enough one will see everyone in the world go past. Three days later, the River Marne was coming down the street in front of our house and the next day we left the house in boats with water four feet deep in the garden and six inches deep in the house. The flood was a very uncomfortable, but not a dangerous experience. Part of the time it was even most entertaining. The market place, like a lake with trees growing in the midst of it and the streets running in like canals, was a fine sight and, of course, such events as people at third and fourth story windows fishing up provisions from the government boats brought us instantly to our doors. Further up in the village one heard everywhere, "O, how terrible, how overwhelming it is! Has it come to you yet?" "No, monsieur, not yet, but," hopefully, "she is still rising!" Soldiers swarmed importantly and people not yet flooded out bought dry provisions enough to last for weeks. At first L. had made a two-foot wall with bricks and cement at the garden gates in

such a way that they could be kept open and the water in the street kept out so that the flood had crept considerably past us before we were much troubled. The cellar filled to a depth of two or three feet from underground, however, and at last the water began to pour in from the street at the other end of the garden through holes in the walls. Then L. resisted no longer and opened his flood gates. The water rushed in with a tremendous roar that was terrifying and soon the cellar was nearly filled. The next morning we were surrounded by a lake and the river had gone far up the street. The doctor came jauntily in a canoe to see the baby. We were trying to decide whether to go or stay when L. and I hailed a passing boat and took a little trip up to the dry end of the village. The sun had come out and everything looked cheerful with a busy market going on in the street. We concluded that the flood had reached its height and gaily got a basket and bought provisions, even indulging in a large fat "fowl" for a bit of a feast. When we reached home the water was just creeping into the house and we ate lunch with little streams trickling across the floor and meeting under the table. L.'s mother, who was with us, proposed that we all go over to England as Paris was sure to be quite upset and certainly there was no place to stay in at La Varenne. Accordingly we filled what suit cases we had (the boats would not carry trunks) and arranged to leave. "But we cannot give away this beautiful fowl!" cried our Fräulein M. "Why not roast it and I will wrap it up and tie it to the handle of my satchel." This was done and laden with our bags and milk for the children we made our way by a bridge of planks and boxes to the front steps, where we were taken off by the boats. On the way in we saw villages almost buried in water and in Paris the excitement was tremendous. At the stations everyone seemed to be rushing about madly as if they hardly knew where to go. We reached Dover at four in the morning in the midst of a terrible storm and I shall never forget the walk from Dover pier to the Lord Warden Hotel, when the wind nearly blew my baby out of my arms.

The next day we found good lodgings such as are to be found only in England when one has a house comfortably if rather shabbily furnished, with a whole family to wait on one and food bought and cooked to order. I know of no better way of living with children out of one's

own home and infinitely prefer it to the best of hotels. We stayed here for nearly two months and even then the water was not out of the cellar when we went back.

My mother and I had another little excitement when we returned from Holland in the midst of the great railway strike. The groups of soldiers posted along the way were not so much reassuring as suggestive of the outrages that might be committed at any point. The station, cleared of all but high officials, was ominously silent and we did not breathe freely until we reached our own line and saw that our men had not struck yet. A day or two later, through the marvellous *coup* of M. Briand the men were everywhere sullenly on duty again with white bands on their arms to show that they were doing military service.

The next spring L. and I went house hunting in England as we had received a hint and were determined to have time to move comfortably. We found Walton House, plain and unpretentious from the front, but about two hundred years old, solidly and roomily built, with a step up into one room and two steps down into another, which charmed me as much as anything else. The garden, rather overgrown but full of promise, was mostly surrounded by high old brick walls and we loved it from the first. In June we moved over and were established in time for the arrival of our young son Christopher, the quaintest elf imaginable. It was such a comfort to have servants who expected us to live decently even during the trials of moving in, as I had had one in France who had really expected me to eat from the saucepans once when L. was away and the governess on a holiday.

Life went quietly and smoothly then at Hampton. There was the Thames for boating and punting with the yearly regatta, quite a gay affair; Bushy Park opposite to us, where the deer would eat from the children's hands, and Hampton Court with its lovely gardens within easy walking distance. L. and I had set ourselves to walk sooner or later the length of the Thames and had walked all the way between Richmond and Windsor, the most beautiful part of it, at different times.

Then just when the garden had been put in almost perfect order and my babies and chickens were flourishing finely, L. came back from America with the overwhelming news that we were to give up the place where we had planned to live

for at least nine or ten years and where in the slow English fashion, I was beginning to know a really interesting set of people, and were to go back to America to live in the "wilds of Pennsylvania. I had often wished and planned to go home for a visit but not to stay. It will sound unpatriotic, I know, but almost every American woman living in England, especially if she has married an Englishman, will tell you that she prefers the life over there. I am slowly getting used to things here. . . .

I can't keep my fingers out of the garden, of course, though I work now with the melancholy certainty that no sooner shall we have the place in order than we shall be uprooted again.

Hoping to see you soon,

Yours,
MARJORIE.

CLARA CASE EDWARDS (Mrs. A. C. Edwards):

"After leaving college I lived at home for five years, doing odd jobs of church work and housekeeping, and getting two trips abroad. In 1909, I married Arthur Cecil Edwards. Since that time we have lived in Constantinople and Persia. Constantinople, where we first met, I prefer as a dwelling place to any other I have ever seen. After a year and a half there we went to Persia and have lived in that country for three years, part of the time in Teheran, and part in Hamadan. We have done a great deal of traveling in the northern part of the country in the primitive post carriages that still prevail there as a means of locomotion. We have made some trips also by motor and one by a caravan. Although I am very glad to have had the experience of three years in Persia, I am glad also that we have now left that country for good. After this our headquarters will be in London—where I shall hope to see many members of 1904."

VIRGINIA CHAUVENET, ex-'04:

"For two years I stayed at home and then went to New York to study for the stage. Six years ago I started to make myself famous, but as yet have only succeeded in keeping myself alive more or less. I've at least had the opportunity of seeing my country first, having been in every state in the Union with the exception of two and also in several towns which are not even on a railroad map. I also had the opportunity a year ago to see the Panama Canal before the water was let in and have seen enough of Canada to know that the United States is a much preferable place of residence."

MARY CHRISTIE ROGERS (Mrs. D. M. Rogers)^{*}
ex-'04:

*St. Paul's College,
Tarsus, Asia Minor,
April 29, 1914.*

DEAR CLASSMATES:

Here's to wish you all a merry old reunion. How I wish I could join you! It seems you are wanting letters from absent members. If these are printed for distribution, they will mean so much to those of us who are too far away to see any of you. How eagerly I have read the little bit of information there was about each of you in the College Register!

It is not an agreeable task to write about oneself, especially when one has no great deeds to relate; but as we, in the old days, sang our songs together, played, studied, and agonized through exams together, so now I am sure we all want to be let into one another's lives even though we are so widely separated.

I have made my home with my parents, who are engaged in the training of over two hundred young men for the Turkey of the future. Little five-year-old Miner and all our family board at the teachers' table and take our meals in the general dining-room with the students. My work is partly in the College and partly in the city. I rejoice in the opportunity of carrying on a bit of the work that my husband and I had planned so enthusiastically together, and of helping father, whose health has given way these last years. After two quiet years spent with little Miner in America, I just had to come back. Nothing could make me contented to live away from the life and work that Mr. Rogers and I had looked forward to with such high hopes and happy anticipations. As some of you know, we had been in Turkey only seven months when Mr. Rogers laid down his life. Three years later, his grave, which had been hurriedly made in the little yard of the Girls' School at Adana, was moved to our College Campus. On the monument there is engraved in Turkish, "Except a grain of wheat fall to the earth and die, it abideth by itself alone, but if it die, it beareth much fruit." Friends, we find this true for every life, and true in a multitude of ways as well. It is the life surrendered, the life laid down on the altar of service, the life poured out for others, that is the fruitful, and hence the life everlasting.

My boy is a lively little chap full of sunshine. He attends a small kindergarten class till noon each day and is also learning how to read. The

eight children who are his comrades all belong to the better educated families and are taught by a quiet little widow whose husband was killed in the massacre of 1909. My own time is so taken up with teaching in the college, keeping records, taking in tuition, and with city mission work, that I have little time left to give to my own boy. Reading him stories at bedtime is about all I can give to him. It should not be so, and each year I keep hoping an additional American teacher will come to the College so that I can be relieved, but each year we have been disappointed.

This term I am teaching two classes in English, one in Milton's *Paradise Lost*, one in New Testament Greek, and one in Christian Character. This last class has five or six Moslem young men in it. In the city I have charge of two women's societies which resemble a Y. W. C. A. In the more flourishing of the two societies the attendance at the weekly meetings is between two and three hundred women and girls. It is a most encouraging work, this among women. I only wish I had all of my time free to give to it. If ever I can get relieved from teaching in the College, it is my desire to start a similar society among the Moslem women. They are taking such great steps forward these days. Doors that had always been closed to us before are now being thrown wide open. There are mighty forces that are very quietly working within Mohammedanism itself. In the next few years, they will surely break out, and then the world will stand amazed at the wonderful changes that will take place. No one can even pass through Turkey without becoming aware that the country is undergoing a great crisis in its history. At a time like this one realizes the importance of every moment to instill the right ideals into the minds of those who are eagerly throwing off the old to put on the new.

Before closing, let me again urge any of you who happen to be traveling about the Mediterranean to drop in and give me a visit. It would be a genuine treat to me to see a classmate. None of you has ever visited Tarsus, though it is not at all difficult to reach. From Mersine, our seaport, it is only eighteen miles by rail to Tarsus. I should be glad to meet at the steamer anyone who would let me know she was coming.

With best wishes to each of you,

Loyally yours,

MARY CHRISTIE ROGERS.

AMY CLAPP:

"The years have slipped by quickly and pleasantly. I taught one year in Oregon—two at Mt. Holyoke College, and seven at the Philadelphia High School for Girls. Strange as it may seem, I prefer this work to any I have done. There is variety and exhilaration in teaching mathematics to our heterogeneous groups of girls. And yet the summer vacations are always welcome."

LESLIE CLARK:

"I am teaching psychology and all kinds of history to two hundred and fifty cabbages at Westover, Middlebury, Conn., and will sail for Europe in June to be with Marguerite Gribi Kreutzberg."

KATHARINE CURTIS PIERCE (Mrs. H. H. Pierce), ex-'04:

"My diary is a good deal like Mark Twain's—several moves have made life seem exciting but I doubt if they go down to posterity. The summer problem is the only difficult one—each summer we do something different. Three years ago we were at Sea Gate with a month in Maine. Two years ago the month in Maine came first and then a trip to England with Alice Burke Keep for two months. Most of the time we were in the country planning a canoe trip and then seeing cathedrals instead on account of the rain. Last summer we divided between Sea Gate and an old farm in Maine—a family place most charming and full of interesting old things—books, letters, etc. Our winters are like every one's winters—our gaieties are mild as we do not dance. The boys are beginning school and that is interesting. My charity work is mild but interesting and enough to save my conscience."

HERMINE EHLERS:

"You might just put down ditto marks as you go back over the ten years, for you see I have stuck to the same post all the time. I have had some very interesting summers thrown in—one whole summer's camping on Lake Memphremagog on the boundary between Vermont and Canada. Then I have had two summers of travel abroad in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Italy. A four-day tramp in the Dolomites in which we covered about sixty-five miles up hill and down dale, left us delightful memories of last summer's trip."

I am teaching Latin and German at the Seminary—also gymnastics, athletics, and dancing."

SARA FRAZER ELLIS:

"1904-09, I taught mathematics in Miss Gleim's School, Pittsburgh. 1909-12, taught mathematics in the Thurston-Gleim School, Pittsburgh. Summers of 1908 and 1910, traveled in Europe. 1913-14, Head of Mathematics Department at the Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore. Member of Equal Franchise Federation and of Just Government League."

MILDRED FOCHT:

"In 1904, I went to St. Mary's School, Garden City, L. I., where I taught English and History for five years. I also did work at Columbia and received my A.M. in 1908. In 1909, I came to New York to teach in the High School department of the Normal, now Hunter, College. Hunter College is supported by the city and tuition is free to all girls fulfilling the entrance requirements and living in the city. I find the work extremely interesting, for we have all sorts of girls—a real feminine "melting-pot" of immigrants and immigrants' children. It is exciting to have a share in the stirring, and I expect to keep on indefinitely. I have also done a little work in connection with the Probation Association. For the past three and a half years I have had a family of four under my care—mother and three daughters. So far, debit and credit balance, for two of them are doing well and two are not. The mother, a drunkard, has relapsed, and one of the daughters also, who was a street walker; but the other two are treading the paths of virtue. It seems very long ago since I left College, full of theories, and was plunged into the midst of realities."

DOROTHY FOSTER:

"In 1904, I secured a position as English Reader at Mt. Holyoke, and for one and a half years I read papers night and day. After that an instructor's position was offered me, which I have held ever since. In 1907-08, I worked at Radcliffe, taking an A.M. at the end of the year. And this year I have been completing the residence requirement at Radcliffe for the doctorate. My first three years at Mt. Holyoke were full of new experiences—Faculty meetings, department meetings, class-room discoveries of infinite variety, and housekeeping.

"Three of us took a house 'The Green Pea' and set up housekeeping with a maid, two dogs and a cat.

"The year 1907-08 was immensely stimulating, as Radcliffe is. I took courses mainly in philosophy, Anglo-Saxon, Middle English, Old French,

Middle High German, and shared the common interest in the Idler and English Club Dramatics. Back at Holyoke, I had an opportunity to give new courses in addition to the ones I had already given. I began then and have continued to work with them on plays, pageants, and May Days.

"After a year of living in a dormitory, Dorothy Hahn, '99, and I took rooms together in Peterson Lodge and have been there ever since. There are eighteen or twenty Bryn Mawr people on the Faculty at Mt. Holyoke.

"This year has been difficult because of home anxieties. My mother died in January. Then I made the mistake of taking too much classroom work and putting off my thesis until next year with the result that I have been impatient to begin it. Securing leave of absence for next year, I applied for and obtained the W.E.A. Fellowship for European study. I plan now to sail for England September 22, and to work for nine months or more at the British Museum and at the Bodleian.

"My consolation for missing this tenth reunion is that there is a fifteenth one ahead."

EMMA FRIES:

"I am not married nor am I teaching. Notwithstanding this I am extremely busy—a kind of filler-in, and have lately been called to serve on some strange commissions. I do a little volunteer work for the Society for Organizing Charity, have been a member of the Woman's Board of the Episcopal Hospital since 1906, am secretary of the Frankford Day Nursery and secretary of the Woman's Club of Frankford."

ELIZABETH GERHARD:

"Since leaving Bryn Mawr in 1904, I have been back to visit many times and in 1911 I came back for a year of graduate work and to take my Master's degree. Since then I have been teaching French in the Girl's Latin School of Baltimore and doing graduate work at Johns Hopkins. I belong to the College Club, the College Equal Suffrage League, and the Alliance Française in Baltimore. I have spent two summers traveling in Europe."

PHYLLIS GREEN ANDERSON (Mrs. C. S. Anderson), ex-'04:

"I left college at the end of freshman year and came out, dashed madly around and took many trips in this country and two abroad. Almost every winter I went to Florida and enjoyed all out-door stunts.

"In 1908, I was married and came to Worcester, Mass., to live. My husband and I get home for a visit at Christmas and spend part of our summers with my family at Jamestown, R. I. Two years ago, we took a dash abroad, visiting the Italian Lakes, Switzerland, Paris, and London—all in eight weeks. Last winter we went to Bermuda.

"Robert Patton Anderson arrived last August and has kept me busy ever since. He is an energetic little rascal and I am sorry Bryn Mawr isn't co-educational so he could go there. I am sure he could make the basket ball team. We have just built a new house a little outside of the city, a fine place for Bobby to grow up in."

JEANNETTE HEMPHILL BOLTE (Mrs. Charles Bolte):

"I have found that being engaged and married and starting housekeeping is a most absorbing occupation. Just two years ago in April I was busy getting ready for a trip to Europe, when Mr. Bolte dropped in and announced that he would like to be engaged. The European trip was a glorious one, including many social gaieties in London, visits to many Dutch and German cities, and a motor tour through the Tyrol, Dolomites, Italian Lake country, Switzerland, and the chateau district of France to Paris. We reached America by the fourth of July and began planning for the wedding, which took place in New York early in October. We had a two weeks wedding-trip to the Adirondacks—then started housekeeping in Jersey City. During the summer, we took a motor trip."

MARY HOLLAR KNOX (Mrs. J. C. Knox), ex-'04:

"1905-1908, Philadelphia Research Society. 1908-09, Columbia University; received A.B. degree, New York School of Philanthropy. 1911, married John Carlisle Knox. William Hollar Knox was born in 1912; John Hart Knox, in 1913."

EVELYN HOLLIDAY PATTERSON (Mrs. Wallace Patterson):

"I remember Mrs. Loomis saying at our Alumnae supper, to a supposedly downcast and exiled class, 'I have known useful alumnae and even happy alumnae!' I think I have been more the latter than the former and, like the Dutch, have no history. Incidentally, however, I was married in 1909, moved from Indianapolis to Pittsburgh where I was presently torn up by the roots to be deposited in Evanston, a delightful place. My daughter made her appearance

in March, 1912. She is a charming person, unhampered by any Puritan inheritance of shyness."

HELEN HOWELL MOORHEAD (Mrs. J. J. Moorhead):

"The autumn of 1904 I went to England to live in Rugby in Warwickshire. After a year I came back to America only to start again for the continent. A year and a half of leisurely wandering with Kate du Val and her mother terminated with a course at Grenoble. Another year and a half in Warwickshire, England, completed my desire to return to America. I married within three months of my return and since then have managed to stay married—quite an achievement in New York. I dabble in social work, travel—Hudson Bay country and the Colorado Rockies being two of our trips—and occupy myself with my home."

ANNA JONAS,

ELEANOR BLISS:

"Took Ph.D.'s in geology at Bryn Mawr, 1912. Could not come to Class dinner because doing work for the Government in map survey in Berks Co., Pa. They worked ten hours a day—7 a.m. till 6 p.m., with writing and map work in the evening."

MICHI KAWAI:

16 Gobancho, Kojimachi,

Tokyo, April 23, 1914.

MY DEAR CLASSMATES:

I owe a hundred apologies to every one of you for my absolute silence. Some of you are so kind to write to me from time to time, and some send me tokens of love at Christmas time when I am as dead as a doornail so far as the correspondence is concerned. And yet within my heart there throbs something whenever I receive any letter from you and I have prayed for those whose wedding announcements were brought by the postman.

Ten years? Already? In one way it seems but yesterday, but when we actually consider what has happened to each individual since then, why, it seems ages ago. Some are mothers of several happy children, and some have won the laurels and added several capital letters to their names. With my whole heart I regret that I cannot join our reunion. Three years ago, I stood once more on the Bryn Mawr campus, and there I met Maria Albee and Edna Shearer. The old buildings seemed to speak a new language to me and as to the new ones, they were

too mighty and lordly to be sociable to this wanderer. How things were changed! I had seen several classmates in Philadelphia and New York, but what could you do when you were sent off to different places by the august committee of the Y. W. C. A.?

Just three years ago this month I came back from abroad after being away a year and a half. During that time I visited the chief colleges and Y. W. C. A. in Great Britain, Holland, Paris, Switzerland, Germany, Canada, and the United States. It was a liberal education. Since my return I have been leading a busy life. My official titles are: National Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. of Japan, and teacher in Miss Tsuda's School. This double life is good neither for the class nor for me. I shall have to shorten my titles, regrettable though it is. There are, however, good sides too when I represent two institutions. I can have a bigger sphere to work upon and have a wider intercourse. I teach little at the school, but the girls come to me outside of the class hours to consult with me about lots of things, especially about religious matters. Poor things! They think I can give a good advice, whereas all I can do is to besympathetic with them and pray for them. My house stands in the back part of the school compound. It is as tiny as a match box. Often in this tiny house (it belongs to the school) I have three or four friends stay several days. We live literally a simple life, and when we have good will to make us comfortable, we need no beds nor furniture. Our school has about one hundred and fifty girls all the time, and if we count sewing teachers and cooking teachers, we have about twenty members in the faculty. Miss A. C. Harts-horne and her niece, Anna Hartshorne (1912), have a nice house in the compound just in front of Miss Tsuda's. Two dormitories are behind the school building. Except a tennis ground, there is no vacant spot and we are well packed within one acre or so. Ai Hoshino of 1912 teaches a great deal here. We naturally speak much about Bryn Mawr.

The Y. W. C. A. work is very hopeful in Japan. I have been a member of it ever since it was organized in 1905. At present we have twenty branches (most in schools though) and eighteen hundred members. The Tokyo Branch is naturally the best one. It has two student-dormitories with accommodation for seventy girls, and they are usually full, Travelers' Aid, twenty Bible classes, Nurses' work, Neighborhood work. The last one has just

been organized. We begin with a kindergarten for the poor children with the idea of adding a day nursery and mothers' meeting. When I was a sophomore I visited a day nursery in New York, and ever since I have been longing to establish one here, and we are going to start it. The Tokyo Association building will be begun this fall in the centre of the city. Of course it will be a small one compared with the Y. M. C. A. building which is also very small compared with one of yours in America. And yet we are perfectly delighted to have even a tiny one which we can call our own. Vassar College gave \$4000 toward it and the Canadian Teachers' Y. W. C. A. gave some and about \$3000 was given by a lady in California and the rest, amounting to about twenty thousand yen has been (mostly, but not all yet) raised in Japan.

By the way, may I mention here that, thanks to my Bryn Mawr friends, Mr. Tonomura got \$2000 from the College girls, and in January we had a dedication of the building. A part of it is for worship and the half-wing is for a dispensary. We are just as happy as children. I thank every one of you who has helped us to have this building. Was I not very daring to ask help in this cause among my senior friends when I was a green as grass in the College? The kindness and faithfulness of my friends inspire us to work for every good cause more and more. We are now endeavoring to clear the debt on the land. Mr. Tonomura is away these days for an evangelistic campaign. Because he is a good evangelist, the Japanese Mission Society makes use of him, and since he has no income to support his family, he must take up some outside work now and then to make both ends meet, as you say. But I have spoken strongly that he should form a strong committee to support his work so that he can devote himself entirely to the work among the poor, because he loves that best. Now the house is ready, and it will be big enough for a few years and when the work grows, we shall be able to enlarge the building. Our first plan was a three-thousand dollar building, but we thought we had better put up a house with what was given to us and not wait any longer. Thank you, dear friends, for this joy you have caused us.

Now I am going to blow a trumpet before you. Beware! I was asked to come into the Y. W. C. A. officially from the beginning and was urged pretty strongly, but I did not accept the offer till a year and a half ago. People thought I was a secretary long before that because I was

much connected with the movement. We have one Canadian secretary, two Americans, and one English and two more are preparing for the work and one is on furlough, but I am the only Japanese secretary. My salary is entirely raised here among Japanese. Do you know how I got interested in the Y. W. C. A.? In my freshman year you sent me to Northfield and the following year to Silver Bay, and that is the reason. I felt then, how splendid it would be if we could have a conference like this for Japanese girls! I would have it (D.V.) when I returned. In the winter of 1904, Miss Macdonald came from Canada to form a Branch in Japan. We had met at Silver Bay and our acquaintance was renewed and now we are inseparable. "What do you think you would like to see first before we actually organize the Association?" was her question. "A summer conference." "Let us have it then." "When?" I asked. "This summer, 1905." "Who are to lead it?" "You and I," was her answer. I gasped but did what I could. She had to go abroad suddenly that summer and left me to look after the first Conference in Japan. I struggled and worked and learned much. Ever since we have had summer conferences every year and, despite my protests I was made the leader except once—when I was abroad. The trouble here in Japan is we lack women who *dare* to be leaders. We have only few of them and each one is so engrossed with work that it is impossible to pile any more upon her. I consider the Y. W. C. A. a training school for leaders. We are beginning to see young girls whose future is most hopeful. If our effort does not bring any result materially, we shall be more than satisfied if we can produce leaders in the next ten years. The Japanese women who studied abroad often gather at our headquarters for several meetings and conferences. Once I counted nearly forty women representing twelve colleges in Europe and North America. You see we are in touch with the leaders and with those who have some progressive ideas whether they were educated abroad or at home. May I confess one sad thing before you? We who had enjoyed privileges abroad become often stumbling blocks to our people. This is a saddest loss of life. They are too much influenced by outer civilizations of America and Europe and their hearts are almost evaporated in the air.

Being a secretary, I must do everything. We have no division of labor yet. How could we have that when there is only one Japanese secretary? Naturally it is my lot to see all the

Japanese part of the correspondence, to be responsible for the Association magazine (gather advertisements, write articles, get subscribers), to look after the employment bureau, visit different Branches, give lectures, reprove sluggish members, push down forward heads, and be sociable all the time. Of course I let things take their own course when I am desperate. To this one more work is added. The Japanese Woman's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church asks me very often to help with the evangelistic campaigns. With the kindness of other foreign secretaries when I can shift my work I do accept the offer. This last autumn I was in Formosa ten days and this spring, in Korea eleven days, speaking twenty-three times. When I came back the work was just piling up on my table and day and night I am working as hard as I can. This is already 2.30 in the morning, but unless I do finish with this letter and send it tomorrow, you may not hear anything from me at the reunion. People wonder how I can keep up this way all the year round. It is marvelous even to me. Certainly the unseen hand of God is upon me to protect me from every harm and guide me to the right path of work. My health is always good.

My Saturdays are full with writing at the office and Sundays are worse than week days with Church services, Sunday Schools and Bible classes. I have no time to be blue on Monday. When people are happy with their work no sickness or blueness can approach them. Thus when August comes I enjoy my one month's vacation. My life in the village of my mother in summer represents the Golden Age of Plato. Mary Norris is so good to remember what I said about the village children and at every Christmas she sends me money for them. With this and the gifts of others we have Christmas every year there. I run down for three or four days at that time—usually about December 29—and we have a grand celebration. Last Christmas I could not go, so mother had a party for over one hundred and fifty children and some adults. Now have I not blown my trumpet very loud? I was afraid you might not hear me far away, and so the instrument has given exaggerated, jarring sounds.

What little I can do here now is merely a token of gratitude for what I received from others. I owe much to you all, and let me be a happy debtor till the end. With all these things I can recall how noble and upright you were with your daily life, how cheerful, how ambitious in good

things, how public-spirited, and how God-fearing you were!

May every one of you grow stronger and nobler and fight a good fight and "show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." Please remember me to the husbands and dear children of those classmates, whose names are hung in the "hall of honor."

With much love and best wishes,

MICHI KAWAIL.

ELSIE KOHN RAUH (Mrs. A. S. Rauh), ex-'04:

"My baby, born nearly four years ago, died. My early winters after leaving college were spent in doing society, taking French, attending lectures, etc., but I soon tired of just doing things for myself and took a course in sewing at the Settlement, following this with a class of little girls. My summers were spent mostly in Europe. Since my marriage in 1908 I have taken various courses at the University here and am now serving on the Board of a Day Nursery. I have been three times to Europe with my husband on business. Of course I am for equal Suffrage."

CONSTANCE LEWIS, Colorado Springs:

"My life is the quietest of the quiet and I have often said, "I sit on a cushion and sew a fine seam, and dine upon strawberries, sugar and cream." And yet I *think* I am the busiest person imaginable. There is always a drawer full of sewing waiting to be done. Of course sewing for myself is constantly being interrupted by the never-ending procession of brides and babies. The first two or three years after graduation were spent pretty steadily "on the shelf." Those since in a varying, but gradually lessening degree. In 1907 I spent the summer in England. 1909 I came here for the first time and have spent part of every year here since. I am a Progressive and a strong one although I balk at the Woman's Suffrage plank. The ultra feminists leave me sputtering and gnashing my teeth. My pet charity calls for one big effort a year—a Christmas box of all manner of gifts for the Settlement School at Hindman, Kentucky. "The Kentucky Drawer" is where all the family deposit party favors, discarded remnants, etc. Then the weeks before Christmas find us busy stringing bead necklaces, devising "neck fixings," making aprons, scrap books, and so forth—nothing is wasted! I do wish some of you would come this way for your summer holiday this year."

ROSALIE MAGRUDER:

"For two and a half years after graduation I taught at All Saints School in Germantown. Then I went abroad. Attended summer school at Cornell in 1905. From 1907-10, I taught mathematics, German, and physics in the Annapolis High School. In the spring of 1910 I passed a Civil Service examination and for a year and a half was a member of the temporary force in tabulating the results of the Census of 1910. I lived at home going each day to Washington. 1912-13 I taught two girls of thirteen and sixteen at their home in Annapolis. 1913-14, I was assistant principal in the Holladay school here, a day school mostly of daughters of naval officers. The spaces between work have been filled with reading, helping my mother with housekeeping, and doing society, which in Annapolis is so varied and charming.

ELEANOR MCCORMICK FABYAN (Mrs. Marshall Fabyan), ex-'04:

"I was married in June, 1908, and have a young daughter seven months old who is the best baby in the world. Her name is Eleanor; and I have a two and a half year old son, Marshall Fabyan, Jr.—so you see I have my hands full. I like living in Boston, but wish the distance to Bryn Mawr was not so great."

AGNES MCCULLOCH HANNA (Mrs. H. H. Hanna, Jr.), ex-'04:

"Bryn Mawr's greatest gift to me is its friendships, but even my unusual subjects have been of use. Archaeology note-books helped in preparing a Club paper. I have been married twelve years and am the mother of one boy and two girls—the youngest old enough to be in school, so I have time for Juvenile Court work as a volunteer probation officer, for Club and Sunday school work. There is work for us all without equal suffrage."

EDITH MCMURTRIE, ex-'04:

"After I left college I played around for a few years and dabbled in painting. In the summer of 1908 I first started serious work under Thomas Anshutz. He became a warm personal friend and had a great deal to do with what little progress I've made as a painter. He painted a portrait of me the following year which took a Gold Medal in South America where it was later destroyed by an accident. That autumn my father died. The next winter I won a Cresson traveling scholarship at the Penn. Academy of Fine Arts, and spent the summer of 1912 in

Holland, France, and Spain. That same year I was monitor of the Life Class at the Academy—hiring and posing models, settling all disputes, etc. For the past two winters I have had a studio at 1626 Chestnut Street and have done much, like other young painters, but have been lucky about commissions. I also teach drawing twice a week to about one hundred and fifty boys and girls at the Moorestown Friends' Academy. Mother and I have a little cottage at Orr's Island, Maine, where we spend our summers."

BERTHA NORRIS:

"It may seem a prosy enough life, for anyone to have taught nine years and to have studied one—as a graduate student at Bryn Mawr, thanks be!—and to have spent one pitifully short summer in Europe, but to me it's been interesting enough. The last few years I have taught in a boarding school in Nashville. I find the southern school girl as we get her here very alluring in spite of her gum, rouge, interest in strange men, and tendency to be engaged to several men at once. When she says, "please, ma'am," I have to give her anything.

I must not forget one thing—I was converted to suffrage in the fall of 1911."

SARA PALMER BAXTER (Mrs. F. L. Baxter):

"1904-06, living in New York, visiting and traveling abroad. 1906, April-July, visited Ruth Wood at Wayne, Pa. July 14, 1906, married Frederic Lockwood Baxter at old St. Davids Church. Honey-moon, a canoe trip on Georgian Bay, Lake Huron. 1906-11, living on a farm in the outskirts of Grand Rapids with an occasional trip South or East or an outing on the Great Lakes.

"1911, February-August, took a horseback trip with Mr. Baxter, starting from the Slaughter Ranch near Douglas, Arizona, on the Mexican line, and ending at the Phelps Ranch east of the Yellowstone Park near Cody, Wyoming. Distance covered, 1760 miles. Outfit packed on mules. December 10, 1911, Frederic Lockwood Baxter, Jr., born at Grand Rapids. January 1913-May, 1914, lived in Santa Barbara, Cal., where principal occupations were tennis, riding, and swimming the year round. Returned East in May."

BERTHA PEARSON:

"There has been more or less variety in my work—a little teaching, some social service work and a year or two of enforced idleness.

I have sampled the suburbs of Boston pretty thoroughly but this last year I spent the winter in southern California on a lemon ranch."

LOUISE PECK WHITE (Mrs. A. C. White):

"The summer of 1904 I spent visiting and loafing. The next winter I was interested in settlement work in Providence and a small library in connection with one of the charitable societies. The summer of 1905 was spent camping in the Catskills and in September I went to Berlin, where I studied music and German. I returned in December and in January married Dr. A. C. White of Providence. We went to northern Africa for our honey-moon and spent much time in Algiers, motoring into the Sahara, and visiting Sicily and Italy on our return trip. The following year we lived in Palenville, and in December Carolyn Lyman White was born. The winter of 1907, we lived in Munich—1908, in Dalmatia and Austria. On our return trip Carolyn was seized with convulsions and died very suddenly. We came to the Catskills and led a quiet life. The following February Jean was born; in June, 1912, Adrienne. For the winter of 1913, we took a home in Bermuda and enjoyed it greatly. We have spent much time improving the place at Palenville. As I take care of the children myself, I find little time for outside interests. I am in favor of equal suffrage and interested in social problems."

MARGARET REYNOLDS HULSE (Mrs. S. C. Hulse), ex-'04:

DEAR CLASSMATES:

I have been asked to write what I have been doing since 1904. As my life has been somewhat out of the ordinary, I have thought that its disconnected incidents might be of interest and here are some of them.

After two uneventful years in New York City and a year in Connecticut, we went to Estacada, a small town of four hundred inhabitants and about forty miles south of Portland, Oregon. The dam site on which Mr. Hulse was engaged in making investigations was situated five miles above Estacada and some two miles of this distance had to be traveled in a gasoline launch up the Clackamas River.

The winter time is the rainy season in Oregon and, as a rule, it is not the "Oregon mist" one hears so much about, but a steady downpour. One Saturday I went up to the camp to stay until Monday. When Monday came it was impossible to run the launch—we were having the biggest flood on record in twenty years. The

river was running full of drift—huge old water-soaked logs—which made traveling in the boat very dangerous. It was estimated that sixty miles of solid drift went down the river on this flood. I was determined, however, to get down to the hotel at Estacada, so we started on foot over an almost unused trail through the dripping timber. Finally we came to a place where the trail was impassable and, seeing a small skiff along the river bank—about a hundred yards above the Cazadero Dam, which has a forty-foot fall—we crossed, picking our way in and out through the mass of drift and in imminent danger of being carried by the swift current over the dam.

Summer in Oregon is simply perfect and many were the enjoyable camping trips we made into the mountains—sometimes on horseback and at other times on foot.

One of the most delightful camping places was a small log cabin on a timber claim belonging to one of our friends. It was miles from nowhere, and in the heart of the most beautiful timber one can imagine. Like most of the camping places in the unsettled Western country it was very inaccessible. To reach it, one had to cross the river in a cable car—and to reach the cable one was compelled to climb thirty feet up a tree and into the swinging car off a small platform. This almost took my nerve the first time I tried it.

On one of our trips we started out after breakfast to do some hunting. About noon, feeling awful pangs of hunger, we went in what we supposed to be the direction of the cabin—only to find that we had lost our way. If any of you have ever been lost in the timber—miles from civilization—hungry—and expecting the rain to come in torrents—you can imagine a little the feelings I experienced that day until toward evening, when we suddenly recognized a peculiar-looking log under which we had crawled in the morning and knew that our cabin was only a short distance away. And oh, how it did rain that night!

We longed for some of the rain in the summer, for again and again the forest fires became so alarming all around us and came so near that we were ready at any minute to run. One morning when I went to Portland there was no sign of fire anywhere along the road. A heavy east wind was blowing, and when I returned to Estacada at noon the smoldering embers had been fanned into such flames that they burned the paint off our cars. All the houses in Esta-

cada were frame structures and the roads were planked. There was no chance to escape in the event of a heavy wind—and it required the help of all available men to fight the flames night and day to keep them from sweeping over the town.

In January, 1912, just one week before the Orozco revolution broke out, Mr. Hulse went to Boquilla, Mexico, a village about one hundred miles south of the city of Chihuahua. He was Principal Assistant Engineer in the construction of a dam which was being built by the Mexican Northern Power Company, for the purpose of furnishing power for Parral one of the richest mining districts in northern Mexico. About five thousand Mexicans were employed on the work.

Political conditions were so bad there—several battles having been fought in our camp—that I was unable to go down until fall. From that time until February, 1913, things were quiet in our neighborhood. February nineteenth word was received that Madero had resigned and Huerta had been made Provisional President, and after that we lived in one continuous round of excitement and unrest.

The company always maintained a Mexican guard of about forty men who were supposed to be neutral. I imagine, though, that it would be impossible for any Mexican to live in Mexico at the present time and actually be neutral—and I am afraid that at heart our guard was usually revolutionary.

The Federals were in possession of Santa Rosalia at that time and orders were received from their Colonel—a day or so after the death of President Madero became known—for the Company's train to proceed to Santa Rosalia at once to bring to Boquilla one hundred and fifty Federals. It seems he had learned that there was a band of rebels operating in the vicinity, with Boquilla their objective point. The engineer refused to take the train to town—having been almost shot to pieces for observing a similar order during the Orozco revolution. At present it is pretty dangerous to disregard any military orders in Mexico—and later on he thought better about it and started with his train. Just about that time our local guard went on the warpath. Their captain stopped the train and cut the telephone wires, saying he would respect the company but would allow no Federals to enter camp.

The foreigners in camp—numbering about one hundred, including men, women, and children—

were almost stampeded. At first it was decided to gather all into the Company's office for the night and prepare for a siege. Later this idea was abandoned as indicating fear on our part and inviting looting of our houses. The guard camped for the night about a mile down the line, expecting to have a battle there at day-break with the Federals. That night our sleeping quarters were moved from the front of the house to a room at the extreme rear on the opposite side—for if the Federals and Rebels had had an engagement next morning, many mauser bullets would doubtless have reached the front of the house.

Saturday and Sunday nights were bad times in our village of about seven thousand inhabitants. There was much drunkenness and shooting and frequently we were compelled to seek the shelter of a corner in our adobe house when the bullets kept landing in our yard.

From this time on we were constantly honored with visits from the Rebels, who came sometimes in large force and at other times in small bands, but who always disorganized and disarmed our guard and kept us in a constant state of anxiety.

Late Sunday afternoon, March 30, Louis and Maclovio Herrera, with some five hundred Rebels, wagons, extra horses, banners and bugles, rode into camp. The commanders, drunk and ugly, came to the office—took possession—stationed their own guards there—dismissed our telephone operator and placed one of their own men in charge with orders to "shut the mouth of anyone speaking three words in English." This was done to prevent our telephoning the Federals for aid. During all this time I was ready and armed for any emergency. Next morning, they demanded, "as representatives of the government that ought to be," an advance from the company on what the company must pay after the plant is running. When Mr. Hulse refused to produce the cashier or open the safe, with many threats they tried to open it themselves but succeeded only in breaking off the knob. Just then word was received that the Federals were coming and the Rebels hastened out of camp.

The following Saturday they returned, 800 strong, for the money they were previously refused. The General Manager was arrested and taken to the Bull Ring, where he was surrounded by an angry mob and was released only after the company had paid ten thousand pesos. Later on, the corral was visited and all the

horses were taken, with the exception of our three—which were concealed in one of the rooms in our house. We felt that we dare not lose them as they were our only means of getting out of the country if necessity so demanded, for from February until October we were without railroad communication. Two or three months would pass without our receiving any mail or seeing any newspapers, and we were always the most scared after we had read a bunch of *El Paso* papers.

The first week in May the natives hold a festival called the *Matachines*. It dates back over three hundred years and was not permitted by Diaz—being a half pagan and half religious affair. A pavilion with an altar at one end is erected for the occasion in the Plaza, and there for three days and three nights dancing goes on continuously. There are several groups of dancers—namely, the Apaches, Comanches, and Indians of the Palm. During this festival few of the natives will work. It is a Thanksgiving celebration, and is held before the harvest instead of after as with us.

One day in June a party of us went on a hunting trip. With us was Peggy, my five-year-old daughter, riding her pony Rosey, named for General Don Rosalia Hernandez, the commander of the Rebels who brought the horse to camp. During the morning one of the men, while attempting to change Rosey's bridle, let the horse get away bridleless with the halter hanging from the saddle. As soon as the horse realized that he was free, he tore across the Alamo River, about one hundred yards wide and one and one-half feet deep, with Peggy on his back. The kid reached down—gathered up the halter—said she was afraid the pony would trip in it—and rode him like an old-time horsewoman. The road the horse took was a rough one—once he nearly fell on a smooth rock, and again, in a big arroyo, when he dodged some pack animals—and he covered the five miles from the Alamo to camp in about seventeen minutes. Peggy was not at all scared and told everyone what a nice horse Rosey was to bring her home. She had planned to "quit" him however—as she expressed it—if he did not do so, and was a bit worried for fear of meeting *Maderistas*. During that ride my greatest concern was the possibility that the pony would not go home to the corral, almost invariably when a Mexican horse breaks away he strikes for his old range—which in this case was unknown to us.

In September the company was forced to shut

down the works for lack of supplies, after struggling along through three years of revolution.

On September 18 forty-two Americans and English started overland for the border. For some reason best known to himself the Rebel chief in charge of our district refused to sign our "salvo conducto," but General Don Pancho Villa—now famous as Commander-in-Chief of the Constitutionistas of northern Mexico—arrived in Santa Rosalia at this juncture and signed the paper himself. The General also "borrowed" our Cadillac car and chauffeur, saying that he needed them to go to Torreón, but he, in return, most generously loaned us an ancient stagecoach and four mules—his own private conveyance at such times as he did not ride horseback. Having only an inexperienced Mexican chauffeur for the Peerless car and being afraid that General Villa would "borrow" it also if he knew that it was not out of commission as he supposed, we had four mules hitched to the "automulo," as it was called. The Hulse family, including small Peggy, rode the entire distance on horseback. The last day of our trip we lost the trail and, instead of covering thirty miles from La Mula—our camping place—to Ojinaga, we traveled fifty miles. It was remarked that in the evening, when Peggy was called to go to bed, she was very busy showing a small Mexican boy how to climb a fence—this after twelve continuous hours in the saddle across a notorious alkali flat.

On the evening of September 25, just a week after we had set out from Boquilla, we crossed the Rio Grande at the same ford where, later, Villa was to drive the Federals out of Ojinaga and into Texas. We had ideal weather and a perfect trip until we reached Presidio del Norte, just opposite Ojinaga. That night it poured and towards morning, when we awoke to find ourselves in an arroyo running full of water, we all longed for sunny Mexico.

With best wishes to you all and hoping your future may be as happy as has been my past, I am,

Sincerely yours,

MARGARET REYNOLDS HULSE.

PATTY ROCKWELL MOORHOUSE (Mrs. H. W. Moorhouse):

"Since graduation I have had some fine trips. In 1904, I went abroad with mother and my sister to take a French school in which to leave my sister. Six months of the following year were spent in visiting an old Baldwin School

girl, Marion Sellers Pitcairn, in Pasadena. In the winter of 1907, I made the acquaintance of the West Indies, staying quite a long while at Nassau, then going to Cuba. Two years later our family took one of the Hamburg American cruises and visited nearly all the islands, as well as stopping at Panama.

"On July 6, 1909, Wilson Moorhouse and I were married at Bristol, R. I., and sailed the next day for England, Scotland, and Wales, where we spent a most delightful two months. We set up housekeeping at Ardmore in a mansion 24 by 28 feet, and loved it; in fact, we almost hated to move into the house we had just built. In January, 1910, my family were going to Egypt and persuaded me to go with them. My husband could not possibly leave business and quite a scandal was caused among all who knew me, that a bride of six months would thus desert her husband. I am glad that I went but would hate to have to do it again.

"For the past four years we have led the busiest of lives, working on our farm of one acre and trying to raise everything in the garden catalogues. At present, in addition to flowers and vegetables, we are raising H. W. Moorhouse, Jr., who is just a year old. He is a lively specimen and I sometimes wish he too had roots which would keep him in one place for awhile. The last and jolliest of all my trips was two years ago, when my husband and I went with some friends to Panama. It was most interesting to see the progress made on the canal since my first visit of three years before. I do not expect to take any more trips for a long time, except to Bristol, where we have spent part of every summer with my family. It is not at all dull at home, though, as long as I can march in suffrage parades with Margaret Scott and Emma Thompson."

MARGARET ROSS GARNER (Mrs. A. R. Garner):

"My 'history' is a new boy born five weeks ago, March 28, La Fayette Ross Garner by name. The other boy's name is Albert Rowland Garner, Jr., born August 20, 1910. My husband's name, Dr. Albert Rowland Garner. That's my autobiography."

IRENE ROSSITER, ex-'04:

"I can't write any letter because of dearth of material—nothing on earth has happened to me in *years*—and *years* and *years*!! Absolutely nothing. If only I could have joined that famous 69 per cent now—the girls that had babies without getting married—that would be

something I might brag about, but I haven't even done that. Yet, of course, I have several diplomas and a few gold medals for research work in foreign universities, but that's nothing—pooh! And of course every one has read my *Works*—but those are things too obvious to mention."

ALICE SCHIEDT CLARK (Mrs. P. F. Clark):

"1904-05: Tutored and demonstrated in Minor Biology at Bryn Mawr. 1905-11: Employed at Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, for a few months as secretary to Dr. Simon Flexner—later did general secretary work and was librarian. 1909, summer in Europe. September, 1911, married Paul Franklin Clark, Associate in Pathology at the Rockefeller Institute. Mr. Clark took degrees, A.B. and Ph.D. at Brown. In March we moved to Flushing, L. I. Our twin daughters, Eunice and Edith, were born October, 1912. October, 1913, went to Baltimore where Mr. Clark worked at Johns Hopkins in pathology. Here Edith contracted tubercular meningitis and died, February, 1914. In March we returned to Flushing when Mr. Clark resumed research work on infantile paralysis at the Rockefeller Institute. I am interested in equal suffrage. My husband and I both walked in the first New York parade."

KATHERINE SCOTT, Wuchang, China.

"I have exhorted Mary James to write, but as she is busier than I, I doubt if she will. Since February, she has been in charge of our Woman's Hospital across the city.

"When I came out to China, all but a few progressive men were wearing the traditional queue. In four months the queue had practically disappeared, being seen now only on the heads of a few coolies.

"I had been in China just a month when trouble broke out. After thirty-six hours of suspense, we knew we should have to close the school and that all foreigners must leave the city. Not that there was the slightest anti-foreign feeling, but we were on the battlefield. All the newly-arrived missionaries were sent down to Shanghai which rapidly became crowded with people from all over China. For the first two months our constant cry was 'What is the news?' Then followed another two months when we asked only, 'When are you going back?' When I first returned, I stayed in Hankow and spent half each day superintending two hundred women who came to a huge warehouse and

sowed for wages. As I knew but little Chinese and nothing about the making of Chinese clothes, and the Bible-woman who assisted me knew only "good-by" in English we sometimes had a lively confusion. In the two years that have passed since we ceased so immediately to make history I have practically divided my time between acquiring the Chinese language and using it in teaching. Even now most of my teaching is done in English, but nearly all of it includes hearing translations. I am trying to learn Chinese history.

"The Chinese girl of course has less background for her school work than the American girl, but she is apt to make up for it by studying harder. It is difficult to make the girls *think*; they always want to memorize. The girls in the grammar grades take history and geography in English as well as regular English lessons. They are very keen about anything Republican. Of course it gets awfully tiresome at times, drilling on the rules of English grammar, etc., but the girls are really so responsive to anything one does for them. We have just graduated eight—all working as school teachers. And now we are to have a new building which will enlarge the school capacity to three hundred. These past ten years we have limited the school to the precise number, seventy-five, which could possibly be squeezed into the oratory.

"We are forming a Bryn Mawr Club of the Far East. There are about eighteen available members."

MARGARET SCOTT:

"During 1904-05, I was a non-resident student at Bryn Mawr—taking my Master's degree at the end of the year. The next year I continued my graduate work there, at the same time teaching a little at the Wright School. The next two years I spent chiefly at home trying to make myself useful and agreeable to my family. Since September, 1908, I have been teaching in the Philadelphia High Schools. This left little time for other activities. The only purely voluntary public service for which I can claim credit is a little work done regularly for several years in connection with the West Philadelphia district of the Society for Organizing Charity. I have of course been interested in the Suffrage movement, but have done little for the cause. My holidays have been variously spent, three in the Adirondacks and one abroad, when I saw Paris under the benign guidance of Maud Temple."

ELEANOR SILKMAN GILMAN (Mrs. Theodore Gilman, Jr.), ex-'04:

"It is not possible to write the story of my life, for I suppose I am just like every other mother who loves her children (I have two) and yet attempts to do some good in the world outside of her home. It is all very simple and quiet."

ESTHER SINN:

"First and chief, I am still Esther Sinn. Second I am in that class designated by the office as 'no occupation.' I did rise for one brief year to the esteemed height of receiving a salary when I taught the Germantown Friends' School seniors English essay work and literature. Before and after that one year of revered memory, I dabbled in many things—Current Events Club, social work at the Nicetown Club for Boys and Girls, Guild work, music, and all kinds of committees and clubs. In 1910 I went as a delegate to the Rochester Play Congress and was filled with enthusiasm and ideas about playgrounds and recreation in general. On my return to Scranton I gave a lengthy report and joined the Playground Association. That year I watched the two pathetic playgrounds here and saw many weaknesses. The next year I was made secretary and finally in 1912 it was deemed advisable to affiliate the Playground Association with the Century Club in order to have a strong organization back of it, and I was made President. Last year the work had grown to eight playgrounds with a daily average of 1340 children and with an interesting exhibit of handiwork and a Play Festival at the close of the season. This winter, however, has seen the biggest step forward, for the city has created a Bureau of Public Recreation to take over the work and from now on it will be on a basis where it can grow and broaden increasingly. Now I am out of it officially and nearly out of it in reality, as I expect to move away from Scranton—probably to the vicinity of New York.

"I cannot close without mention of the gorgeous trips I have had. A five weeks' cruise through the Leeward Islands of the West Indies with five days at Demerara. British Guiana was a delightfully lazy and sunshiny rest in 1905. I had a bird's eye view of Europe. One summer I spent on the New England coast at East Gloucester, Mass., and at Kittery Point. Another summer I enjoyed a tour to the Yellowstone Park, Portland, Seattle, and the Canadian Rockies. I have several times had a week or two at Spring Lake with Jeanette Hemphill,

also many picnic suppers and picnic house parties. One of the latter was at Elk Lake near Montrose one Christmas week when the thermometer dropped 30° the day we went and the wind howled through the cracks of the house and froze water or milk where we chanced to spill it, and we wore layers and layers of clothing.

"I hope to see most of the Glorious Class of 1904 in June."

HARRIET SOUTHERLAND, ex-'04:

"I have been a wanderer about half the time. As you know, my father is a naval officer and during his tour on sea duty my mother has generally taken my sister and me abroad or to California. In this way I have been able to see all of the important places in Europe from Norway to the Mediterranean, and from the Atlantic to the borders of Asia, with particularly pleasant recollections of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Buda-Pesth, and Cairo, and a number of thrilling experiences such as being in Athens during a bloody riot and being caught in Naples in the midst of the violent eruption of Vesuvius in 1905. This was too alarming for pleasure. The daylight was dimmed almost to darkness by the volcanic ashes and the air was heavy with poisonous gases. One winter was passed in Egypt. In addition to the usual Nile trip, donkey and camel rides and wonderful sight-seeing, we had the excitement of being asked several times to a real Turkish palace, where a very genuine Pasha lived surrounded by beautiful gardens and a presumably adoring harem. We had met him in Russia and he was very kind, but we never met or saw any of his wives.

"When my father was in command of one of the battleships which made the cruise around the world in 1908-09, my mother and sister and I spent more than a year going around the world and made long stays in Honolulu, Japan, China, the Straits Settlements, and Ceylon, returning home via the Suez Canal. On our way from Port Said to Italy, the most exciting event of my life occurred. We were stopped by wireless at the entrance to the Straits of Messina at midnight with the news of the terrible Messina earthquake and the information that navigation was not safe. At daybreak the following morning our Captain bravely entered the straits and anchored in the harbor of Messina to help the sufferers. We took six hundred refugees of the poorest class to Naples, and during the few hours stay there, we saw and heard things that made us feel years older. Our ship was the first rescue ship to reach Messina.

"During our three months in Japan we had very unusual opportunities of meeting the charming, high-class Japanese. Some very wonderful ancient national dances and festivities were revived to honor the American fleet. I saw our good friend Michi once in a railway station—and at the end of my stay in Japan.

"All the years not accounted for have been spent in Washington leading a frivolous but fascinating life."

SUE SWINDELL NUCKOLS (Mrs. C. C. Nuckols)
ex-'04.

"I was married in April, 1906. Up to that time I had led a butterfly existence with no thought for anything but having a good time. My husband is a Kentuckian and a University of Chicago man, '03. We spent the first two years of our married life in Brooklyn, and there my eldest son was born. In the spring of 1908 my husband was transferred to Albany and we came here to live. Menands is a delightful little suburb of Albany with a beautiful view of the foothills of the Berkshires. We have four children now—my eldest son, seven years old—my daughter Margaret, five—then a three-year-old boy and last a six-months old baby girl—all healthy, sturdy children mentally and physically. Naturally I have to stick closely to home. Once a year we all visit my family in Baltimore and my husband's in Kentucky. However, I did go to Panama a year ago with my parents."

MAUD TEMPLE

A Ballad of the Freezing Point

When first our tree we planted here
Warm was the night with summer rain.
The halls, like castled homes in Spain,
Showed through blue depths a twinkling clear.
Each dreamed her dream or stilled her fear:
We fared away to dream them true.
Some are yet far, a few are near
Fulfillment: we are thirty-two.
Children who prattle now, most dear
Your healing touch for passing pain;
You will not melt to dreams again:
Your warm, real presence brings its cheer
Till even the heavier, harder tear
Gleams rainbow bright,—Thanks most to you
We'll nail the old scholastic jeer
"The freezing point is thirty-two."

Schoolma'ams and doctors, it is clear
We trust to all, and wholly plain
That no mere cobweb of the brain

Is learning; nor a vintage sere
Of chill November doth appear
Her harvest; we must wholly rue,
Till satisfied by proofs austere,
Such calumnies of thirty-two.

L'ENVOY

O Alma Mater, we revere
Your magic, that in all we do
Works our reprieve from pall and bier,
Of youth congealed at thirty-two.

EMMA THOMPSON:

"The years fall naturally into two groups, the frivolous and the strenuous. After I left college I was at home for several years having a good time, keeping in touch with college days by doing a few hours of graduate work at Bryn Mawr for a year, and for the two years following classifying the minerals of the Rand Collection for the Department of Geology. In 1908 I taught in a private school, but 1909 really marks the beginning of the strenuous years, for in September I started to teach Chemistry in the Girls' High School of Philadelphia. The past five years have been spent in this work and have been busy and full of new experiences."

ELOISE TREMAIN:

"1904-07, with Miss Dodge and Miss Davison in Louisville, Ky. Here I had a very happy time teaching everything I knew and everything I didn't know. 1907-09, in Glencoe, Md., as teacher of Latin and history. In Louisville the major part of my work had been in mathematics and I had done almost no work in Latin since I was a freshman. In Glencoe I was under the painful necessity of teaching Caesar, Cicero, Virgil, Ovid in one year together with ancient, mediaeval, modern and English history. 1909-14, in Philadelphia, teaching history in the High School, and taking graduate work in Sociology and History at the University of Pennsylvania."

MARGARET ULLMAN:

"Since 1904 I have become much interested in bee-keeping, and from starting out in 1907 with one hive I have now a small apiary called the "Apple Blossom" and hope soon to increase it to a larger one, with greater sources of pleasure and profit. In 1907 I published through the Lakeside Press of Chicago a small brochure of verses, "Tone Poems" and in 1911 the Poet Lore Company of Boston published for me a historical play in verse, called "Pocahontas: a Pageant." Last year I moved with my mother,

sister and brother to Highland Park, a suburb on the lake shore where we now expect to make our home."

KATHRINA H. VAN WAGENEN:

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION

Changsha, Hunan, China

April 21, 1914

DEAR AND GLORIOUS CLASS OF 1904!

I am not sure that even after ten years the "knowledge of our greatness reaches even to the sun," but at any rate, our reputation, such as it is, stretches well around the globe. With Michi in Japan, Kate Scott, Mary James and me in the centre of China, and Cary in Persia, we make a pretty good chain.

Patty wrote and asked me to give a history of myself for the last ten years, but I really think you'd all be more interested in the last two than in all the other eight. You know pretty well how the first year or two after college are spent—a little of everything—some church work, some philanthropic work, some society, etc., until one gradually shakes down into place. Well, I shook down into the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of our church and for five years acted as Secretary of Literature and one of the Executive Committee. It didn't mean office work, so I wasn't tied down and had lots of time for concerts, operas, etc., and long summers in New Hampshire. All the time I wanted to come out to the foreign field myself, but the doctor didn't think I was strong enough, so by the spring of 1912, I had practically given up the idea. Then presto change!

I met a Chinese missionary who was home on furlough; we quickly became good friends and she suggested that I come back here to Hunan with her. The decision hung on the doctor and he gave his permission, so here I am!

I sailed in October 1912, had a wonderful trip across, stopping in Hawaii and Japan, and then settled down in Nanking, at the newly-opened Language School, where I pegged away at the famous Chinese language for five or six hours a day from November till June. If any of you think your minds are getting stale and you want to give them a little stirring up, just come on out and study Chinese. It is like German in some constructions, French in some sounds, geometry and drawing, all mixed up together, and then peculiar unto itself. It really is awfully interesting and I love the writing and reading, but when it comes to speaking, I'm quite hopeless. I can manage to order the meals

and lead family prayers and have even had one class for a few weeks. You just ought to hear me give music lessons in a mixture of Chinese, English, and Italian terms. I have four piano pupils and six organ pupils but they couldn't give much of a concert yet!

You will doubtless guess from this that I am in a school, and you are quite right. Moreover, it is the first High School for girls in the whole province of Hunan, and we'll hope it will do credit to Bryn Mawr. I must promptly confess that we have no pupils of high school grade yet, but we are educating them up to it and hope to keep them through, and then add a Normal and Kindergarten Training Department. Perhaps by 1924 we shall have the school of two hundred girls which we now dream about. At present we have just sixteen and are in a temporary building, but our plans for our fine new school are well under way and we are deep in paint and hardware catalogues in all our odd moments. One has to be ready to turn one's hand to anything out here, and I hadn't been in Changsha twelve hours before I was called on to be architect for this temporary building. They say things move slowly in the East, but what do think of staking out a building on the 23rd of October and moving into it on the fifth of January? I don't think you would guess from the picture that it is entirely built of bamboo laths plasted over with mud from the garden, mixed with a little lime, would you? But it has given us a very comfortable and attractive home this winter and houses our school as well.

We have a big piece of land here on which to plan our campus, and just now we are having great fun gardening. Our strawberries are already turning red and our peas are nearly ripe, and any number of other vegetables are coming along well—all from Henderson's seeds, U.S.A.! But by the time most of them are ripe I shall be far away. My father, mother, and sister are due in Peking on May ninth and I expect to have a wonderful summer with them, meeting them there and going with them to Korea and Japan and then bringing them back to Kuling, the Chinese mountain resort where all the foreigners go to cool off. So when you are re-un-ning, just think of me sailing around Japan in a state of blissful happiness. I hope to see Michi and may even be with her at that very time.

On my way to Peking I shall stop for a few days in Wuchang and have a little visit with Katharine and Mary. Did you know there are eleven Bryn Mawrtys now in China and that

we are trying to form an Oriental Bryn Mawr Club?

Well, here's to you all! I wish I could be with you, but I'll be thinking of you any way and perhaps I may be home for the 15th.

Always your friend,

KATHRINA H. VAN WAGENEN.

ALICE WALDO:

"After five years of more or less idleness in St. Louis, varied a little by the taking of my A.M. degree and by College Club and A. C. A. work, I am back in harness again and loving it. Hopkins Hall is a most interesting place and a splendid school. It is an old diocesan school closed some thirteen years and just opened with an endowment and new organization. Three of us are Bryn Mawrtys—Miss Ogden, the principal, Miss Anthony, in charge of the house, and I, teaching French and history. The situation on Lake Champlain is beautiful and the winter sports most enjoyable. In February we had two weeks with an average minimum temperature of 9° below. The Bishop of Vermont has his house on the grounds and holds services in our chapel three times a week."

LEDA WHITE:

"Please take note of this fact, that one of us is still unmarried! I spent my first four years out of college teaching Latin and French in a private Academy in New Jersey. At the end of this time I began to teach intermediate English and history in the Germantown Friends' School, where I have been since. And now I am planning another change. I have resigned my position in order to study sociology, economics and history, in which I have become deeply interested through courses taken at the University of Pennsylvania. Next year I shall be at Columbia, and the following year I expect to study at the University of Pennsylvania. As I look back over the past decade, I feel increasingly grateful for the four years spent with the Class of 1904 at Bryn Mawr. And I believe as our horizon widens and we look at life from different and wider points of view, we realize a fuller appreciation of the high standards of character and intellectual achievement set for us by our Alma Mater. If we are faithful to our trust, we will not shirk any measure of the responsibility which is ours in this wonderful age of opportunity for women."

RUTH WOOD DE WOLF (Mrs. Philip De Wolf):
"I was married in November, 1906, to a metal-

lurgical engineer and we went down among the Tennessee mountains to a mining camp. It was in the heart of the feud country and, what with several murders in camp, our colored maid being run out of town by the "hill billies," being lost on the mountains for a night, my life was full of thrills. We left Tennessee in April and sailed for another mining camp near the coast of Chili at Coquimbo where we stayed for about four months. Then we went to Rio Blanco, Peru—a mining camp about 12,000 feet up in the Andes on the Orroya Road. It is something of an undertaking, I found, to be the only woman other than the native Indians, as I found myself to be in both of these places, and having to speak Spanish altogether.

"We came home the following year and lived for a year and a half at Wayne, Pa. In 1909 we bought a small farm in Massachusetts and tried chicken raising for two years. There my oldest little girl was born. Since then we have been living quite like civilized folk in Bristol, R. I. My second little girl was born in February, 1912."

CLARA WOODRUFF HULL (Mrs. R. A. Hull):

"The three years after leaving college I spent teaching at Wykeham Rise, a preparatory school for Bryn Mawr. The girls and the surroundings I found interesting, and the out-door life with driving, riding, skeeing, snow-shoeing, and all the other New England sports, helped to make the work pleasant. The summer after I left Wykeham Rise I traveled in England and on the Continent with Charlotte Holden Jamieson, spending a month with a German family near Berlin. It was after my return to Scranton that fall that I began my career as a 'lady lawyer.' I was never admitted to the bar and my legal experience was limited but I shall always be glad for those four years spent in my father's office. About two years ago my engagement to Robert A. Hull was announced. My husband is a lawyer. Our son Bobby is now nearly three months old. I am Vice-President of the College Club, Treasurer of the Playground Association and member of the Century Club. Since I have been out of college, I have studied Italian, French and singing.

HOPE WOODS HUNT (Mrs. Merrill Hunt), ex-'04:

"For four or five years after leaving college I traveled and frivoleed. Then I married and settled down. Now I live on a farm some fourteen miles from Boston. Our nearest neighbor

is a mile away. As for my life, I take care of my baby, help run the farm and dance the new dances."

CLASS OF 1909

EDITH ADAIR has been teaching Latin in the Brooklyn High School for Girls since she was graduated.

MARY ALLEN has been working among the women employees of the mills in Worcester. Last year she took a winter trip to Panama and this year she has been traveling in the West.

MARGUERITE ADLER SCHWARTZ (Mrs. Louis Schwartz), ex-'09, was married in 1907. She has one son. Her husband is a doctor and they are living in the Philippine Islands at one of the Quarantine Stations.

MARGARET AMES, ex-'09, has done a great deal of traveling. She has made frequent trips in the West, once going as far north as Alaska. This year she spent some months in Europe.

PLEASANCE BAKER studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, 1909-12. She also did some interior decorating. For two years she has been living in Zellwood, occupying herself with farm industries and dipping into local civics. In the summer she has made occasional visits in the North. In April, 1914, she sailed for Europe.

FLORENCE BALLIN, ex-'09, is now playing tennis ardently and has won honors in several tournaments.

FANNIE BARBER taught English for two years in the National Cathedral School in Washington, D.C. This year she is at the head of the English Department in the Church School for Girls, Manila.

ELEANOR BARTHOLOMEW taught in the Wolcott School, Denver. In 1913 she was married in Denver to Leland James Fogg.

MARIE BELLEVILLE is instructor in Physics at the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School in Pittsburgh. Her summers are spent in directing gymnastics and folk dancing in the summer playgrounds.

GEORGINA BIDDLE runs an automobile and a farm. Last fall she acted in two plays at the Episcopal Convention in New York.

MARGARET BONTECOU studied in Munich and Oxford, 1910-11. For the next two years she did settlement work in Montessori classes for children. This year she has been doing private secretary work in Orange. Next year she will be warden of Denbigh Hall.

JUDITH BOYER SPRENGER (Mrs. James Albert

Sprenger) was married in 1911. She has a son, James M. Sprenger, born December 22, 1913.

EMMA BRANDENSTEIN, ex-'09. Not heard from.

KATHERINE BRANSON has been for two years Instructor in Latin and Dean of Students in the Girton School, Winnetka, Ill. Next year she will teach in Miss Beard's School, Orange, N. J.

EDITH BROWN, ex-'09, is living at home. In 1912, she went to Egypt with Evelyn Holt.

HELEN BROWN took a course in the Library School at Albany. She has been for the past two years Assistant Cataloguer in the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

FRANCES BROWNE has been studying pedagogy. She has had some practice in the Montessori method of teaching and also under Mrs. Marietta Johnson in the School of Organic Education, Fairhope, Ala.

DOROTHY CHILD receives her M.D. this year from Johns Hopkins. She has spent her summers in doing work under Dr. Holt in a children's hospital near New York.

ELEANOR CLIFTON has done some teaching, but this year she is Private Secretary and Correspondence Clerk in the Department of Public Works, Philadelphia.

GERTRUDE CONGDON CRAMPTON (Mrs. Richard L. Crampton) was married in 1912 and is living in Evanston, Ill.

MARGARET COOKSEY CAGIATI (Mrs. Gaetano Cagiati), ex-'09, died in Rome, January, 1913. She had one daughter.

HELEN CRANE has been doing Y.W.C.A. work since her graduation. A year ago she studied in New York preparatory to becoming a foreign secretary in the Association and in June sailed for China. She is now in Foochow organizing a Y.W.C.A. Branch.

MARGARET DILLIN has received the degree of M.A. from Bryn Mawr.

JULIA DOE has done some teaching. In 1912-13 she held a Fellowship in Greek in the University of Wisconsin.

ELISE DONALDSON is abroad.

HILDA DOOLITTLE, ex-'09, was in New York last winter.

HELEN DUNN, ex-'09, is studying music in New York.

MILDRED DURAND is keeping house for her father and doing private secretary work for him. She has also had a small kindergarten class.

KATHERINE ECOB has done very efficient work on several boards and in more than one secre-

taryship. The Equal Suffrage League has been one of her chief interests. She spent part of the winter visiting her sister, Eleanor, in Portland, Ore.

BERTHA EHLEERS taught Latin and German in the Agnes Irwin School for four years and was Athletic Coach there for two years. In 1912-13 she taught matriculation German at Bryn Mawr, also. Now she is looking for a farm to which she can retire to raise violets.

FRANCES FERRIS, ex-'09, is teaching.

HELEN GILROY received her M.A. degree from Bryn Mawr, and has been instructor in Physics at Mount Holyoke College for two years.

JESSIE GILROY HALL (Mrs. Edward T. Hall) was married in 1911. She is living at Webster Grove, Mo.

KATHERINE GOODALE WARREN was married to Lieut. Rawson Warren, U.S.A., in 1912, and is living in Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

ISABEL GOODNOW GILLET (Mrs. E. Kendall Gillett), ex-'09, was married in 1911 and is living in Pelham Manor, N. Y. She has one son, E. Kendall Gillett, Jr., two years old, and one daughter, Elizabeth Lyall Gillett, nine months old.

MARY GOODWIN has received the degree of M.A. from Bryn Mawr. She is now doing graduate work at Radcliffe.

EUGENIA GREENOUGH, ex-'09, was recently married to Royal A. Robbins.

LYDIA HAINES BIGGS (Mrs. William P. Biggs) was married in 1911. She is living in Trumansburg, N. Y.

MARCEY HALDEMAN, ex-'09, studied for the stage in New York and has been acting in various places.

ANNA HARLAN has done volunteer social work since she was graduated.

ANTOINETTE HEARNE is teaching French and Latin in Miss Beard's School.

PAULA HENZE, ex-'09, has for four years been a teacher of German and mathematics in the High School in Detroit, Mich.

MARY HERR has been Assistant Librarian in the Chatham Square Branch of the New York Public Library. Last year she was given leave of absence and traveled abroad. Next year she will be Librarian in the Brearley School, New York.

MARY HOLLIDAY is Synodical Secretary of the Westminster Guild of the Presbyterian Church in Indiana.

EVELYN HOLT, ex-'09, has been doing volunteer work in the Charity Organization Society.

This year she has also been on the Board of Censors for Moving Picture Films in New York. She spent the winter of 1912 in Egypt.

EMILY HOWSON has received an M.A. from Bryn Mawr. 1911-12, she taught physiology in the Misses Shipley's School. She is now doing graduate work in the University of Wisconsin.

MARGARET HUDSON is head of the Department of French in the New Jersey State Normal School.

HELEN IREY has been teacher of mathematics in the High School, Ridley Park, Pa.

SARAH JACOBS has been teacher of Latin and history in the Seiler School, Harrisburg, 1908-14.

HELEN JURIST has received her M.A. from Bryn Mawr. She was a graduate student at the University of Chicago, 1910-12.

CAROLINE KAMM MCKINNON (Mrs. James A. McKinnon), ex-'09, was married in 1909 and lives in Portland, Ore.

LEONA LABOLD has had varied experiences in housekeeping, the most unusual of which occurred during the Ohio floods. She is working hard for Suffrage in her district.

LILLIAN LASER STRAUSS (Mrs. Berthold Strauss) was head of the Modern Language Department in the High School of Hot Springs. She was married in January, 1914, and is living in Philadelphia.

MARGARET LATTA GRIBBEL (Mrs. W. Griffin Gribbel), ex-'09, was married in 1907. She has three daughters.

EMILY LAWRENCE SMITH (Mrs. Roland W. Smith) ex-'09, was married in 1908. She has one son.

ESTHER MADDOX TENNENT (Mrs. David H. Tennent), ex-'09, was married in 1909. She recently spent a year in travel with Dr. Tennent who was doing research work. They passed a winter in Jamaica and also visited Europe. Since her return Mrs. Tennent has been doing some college work and she has always given a great deal of time to her music.

OLIVE MALTBY KELLEY (Mrs. Arthur L. Kelley, Jr.), ex-'09, was married in 1911. She has one daughter.

ETHEL MATTSON HEALD (Mrs. Prescott Heald) was married in 1911. She has one son.

EMILY MAURICE DALL (Mrs. Charles W. Dall), ex-'09, was married in 1911. She has one son, Charles Whitney Dall, Jr., born March 21, 1913. In April she moved from New York to Cedarhurst, L. I.

ALICE W. MILLER, ex-'09, has lived at home. She recently spent some time traveling abroad.

DOROTHY MILLER has spent some time abroad. She is teacher of German and history in Miss Knox's School, Utica, N. Y.

HELEN MILLS, ex-'09, is studying in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

EUGENIA MILTENBERGER is in charge of the (volunteer) welfare work in one of the large shoe factories in St. Louis. She also has a class in dramatics for factory girls once a week.

CARLIE MINOR is teacher of English and Latin in the Virginia Randolph Ellett School for Girls in Richmond, Va.

FRANCES MITCHELL, ex-'09, St. Martin's, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

MARIANNE MOORE has done private secretary work but is now Commercial Teacher in the United States Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.

MARGUERITE MORGAN has taught in Bishop-thorpe Manor, South Bethlehem.

ARISTINE MUNN received her M.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1913. For the past year she has been volunteer assistant in the Neurological Department of New York University, and in the Bellevue Medical School Dispensary.

MARY NEARING had a year's experience on the stage. She also studied nursing. For two years she was secretary and athletic director in Miss Walker's School at Lakewood. She is now Orthopaedic Worker in Social Service Department of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital.

DOROTHY NORTH, 7 West Walton Place, Chicago.

EMILIE PACKARD HARRISON (Mrs. Sydney Harrison), ex-'09, was married in 1911. She has one daughter, born February 27, 1912. She has lived in Cleveland and moved recently to Philadelphia.

ANNA PLATT has done tutoring in Baltimore. The winter of 1913-14 she taught in St. Mary's School, Garden City, L. I.

MILDRED PRESSINGER KIENBUSCH (Mrs. Otto Kienbusch) was married in 1912. She has one son, William Austin, born April 13, 1914.

MAY PUTNAM is a student at Johns Hopkins Medical School.

SHIRLEY PUTNAM spent a year abroad. For the past two years she has been teaching in Miss Madeira's School in Washington. She is president of the Washington Bryn Mawr Club.

EMILY RAMSEY HAMILTON (Mrs. Francis B. Hamilton), ex-'09, was married in 1914 and is living in Johnston, Pa.

MARY RAND, ex-'09, has done some dramatic work in a settlement in Minneapolis. She has

also given much time to music, having studied in Germany and, recently, in New York.

LEONE ROBINSON is doing child welfare work and giving lectures on hygiene in the public schools in St. Louis. She has also taught mathematics in the High Schools.

ELIZABETH ROSS taught in Miss Maria W. Smith's Classes for Girls in Philadelphia, 1910-12, and in the Holton-Arms School, Washington, D. C., 1912-14.

HELEN RUMRILL has taught Latin and mathematics in the High Schools of Philadelphia.

MARY RYAN is a private tutor in Rosemont.

MILDRED SATTERLEE, ex-'09, Pittsford, N. Y.

MARION SCHAFFNER, ex-'09, is Probation Officer for the Juvenile Court of Cook Co., Ill.

HELEN SCOTT has been studying Sanscrit and Comparative Philology at Johns Hopkins. She has also worked for equal suffrage.

NELLIE SHIPPEN taught at Miss Beard's School in Orange until 1913. The past winter she spent with a cousin in Philadelphia.

RHODA SELIGMAN LEWISOHN (Mrs. Frederick Lewisoohn, ex-'09, was married in 1907. She has two daughters.

CLAUDE SIESEL OPPENHEIMER (Mrs. Oscar Oppenheimer), ex-'09, was married in 1908. She has one daughter.

DOROTHY SMITH does volunteer philanthropic work in Chicago.

LOUISE SMITH WATSON (Mrs. Cornelius B. Watson), ex-'09, was married in 1911. She has one daughter.

EMILY SOLIS-COHEN is a writer and editor.

BARBARA SPOFFORD MORGAN (Mrs. Shepard A. Morgan) was married in 1912. She has a daughter, Diana, born May 2, 1913. Putnams have just published her book on the *Psychology of Backward Children* and she has given lectures on the same subject. She has worked out a theory of diagnosis which seems to be very successful. She is vice-president of the New York Bryn Mawr Club.

HILDA SPRAGUESMITH teaches Poetry and Reading in the Veltin School.

ALTA STEVENS has done volunteer social work in Chicago. She also did much to start the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations there.

JANET STORRS, ex-'09, 640 Monroe Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

GLADYS STOUT has been in New York this winter.

WINIFRED STURDEVANT has been teaching in the Country School, Roland Park, Md., since 1910.

MARY SKINNER, ex-'09, volunteer social worker, Chicago, 1913-14.

MYRA SKINNER, ex-'09, 1602 Poplar Street, Lincoln, Neb.

JANET VAN HISE, ex-'09, has been Instructor in Social Service at the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School, Pittsburgh, 1912-14.

LACY VAN WAGENEN taught the choir boys of Grace Church, New York, for two years. Since then she has been devoting her time to her music.

MARGARET VICKERY, ex-'09, has done volunteer social work. She is now doing secretary work for her father and studying music.

RUTH WADE is head of the Latin Department of the High School in Helena, Mont.

GERALDINE WATSON, ex-'09, is studying medicine at Cornell.

CELESTE WEBB has been doing Y. W. C. A. work.

CYNTHIA WESSON took the three years' course at the Sargent School in Cambridge. She is

now Assistant in Athletics and Gymnastics, Teacher of Athletics in the Model School, and Graduate Scholar, at Bryn Mawr.

EMMA WHITE MITCHELL (Mrs. Howard H. Mitchell) was married in 1912 and is living in Philadelphia.

ANNE WHITNEY taught two years at Miss Beard's School. She has been teaching in Milton Academy for the last two years.

EMILY WHITNEY, ex-'09, married Capt. Allan Lindsay Briggs, U.S.A., in 1913. They were at first stationed at Fort Wayne, but are now in Vienna, where Captain Briggs is military attaché to the embassy.

MARNETTE WOOD is head of the Latin Department in the High School, Hot Springs, Ark.

GRACE WOOLDRIDGE DEWES (Mrs. Edwin P. Dewes) was married in 1910. Her daughter, Grace Hedwig, is the Class Baby. There is also a younger daughter, Dorothy Wooldridge, born November 26, 1912.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by Class Secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible.

1889

Helena Dudley returned to Boston in May, after spending some months in Bermuda. She stopped at Bryn Mawr for the May Day Fête on her way home. She will continue her social work for St. Stephen's Church. Her address is: St. Anna's House, 11 Florence Street, Boston.

Elizabeth Miller Blanchard was married on Tuesday, June 16, 1914, at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, to Dr. Robert Mills Beach.

1893

Gertrude Taylor Slaughter (Mrs. Moses S. Slaughter) has met with a deep sorrow in the death of her eldest daughter, Elizabeth Hill, who died February 15, after a long illness. Elizabeth was nearly sixteen and was preparing for Bryn Mawr, which she would have entered in 1915.

Henrietta Palmer spent the past winter in Rome and wishes that the Bryn Mawr people would look her up if they are in London. Her address there is 18 Beechcroft Mansions, Hop-ton Road, Streatham, S. W., England, and her bankers are Brown, Shipley and Company. She will be abroad for another year.

Susan Walker FitzGerald (Mrs. Richard Y. FitzGerald) is a member of the Board of Directors of the Woman's National Suffrage Association, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Political Equality Union—a new association that in eighteen months has built up a large membership and is doing work all over the state. Her first son, Richard Leigh FitzGerald, "guaranteed up to the standard of Bryn Mawr babies in every respect" was born May 11, 1914.

Grace Elder Saunders (Mrs. Frederick A. Saunders) is abroad with Mr. Saunders who is doing work in Physics.

Lillian Moser is at home in Syracuse teaching a few hours each week.

Camilla Leach is still at the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon. She has been transferred to the Library and is giving all her time to that work.

1894

Mary Breed sailed for Havre on June 24. She expects to be abroad about six weeks.

The eldest son of Abby Brayton Durfee (Mrs. R. N. Durfee) was graduated from the Fall

River, Massachusetts, High School, in June, as the president of his class.

Sarah Darlington Hamilton (Mrs. Louis P. Hamilton) is living on a ranch near Yuma, Arizona. She writes to a classmate as follows:

"Did you know that I am living now in a 'dobe house in the middle of the Colorado desert? We used to live in the Pennsylvania coke region, where my husband was chemist at a blast furnace, but his health became much impaired, so in January, 1912, we came West. We had three little ones then; Joe was five, Louis was a year and a half, and our dear little Henry, who is gone now, was a baby in my arms only six months old.

"Those were great times; we were here and there—ten days in Tucson, a month or so among the orange groves of Los Angeles County, two months in the raisin district of Fresno, and then I took the children to a dear little rose-covered cottage on the beach at San Diego while my husband started ranching here in Arizona, two miles out of Yuma. We joined him in the fall.

"I suppose you will think, as many of my friends do, that we are in the wilds and will be surprised when I tell you how much I like it and how much better it is than the East. Perhaps you would laugh at me for saying so, though, if you saw Yuma springing up out of the gray waste of sand. The Gila and the Colorado wind around it on the north and east, and the valley stretches away to the south and west, very fertile and green. The streets are filled with people of all sorts—ranchers and miners, painted Indians, Mexicans, and a sprinkling of Japs and Chinese, reclamation people, railroaders, and soldiers.

"Since the Mexican trouble the military guard has been increased; we have the Brownsville regiment that T. R. made famous, to patrol the border, and white troops from the Presidio to guard the siphon which brings the water from the California side under the river to supply this valley. Old Mexico is only seven miles away, so there is some reason for troops and militia here these troublous times. But it's Calexico that's getting the free advertising!

"My husband's health is much improved since we came here and he takes a great pride in his ranch. He has a beautiful wheat field, the cotton is growing fast, the corn is in tassel, and the melons already large. We have two horses, a cow, poultry, a garden with good things in it all the year round, and some fruit trees—

though these are too young to bear yet—all the kinds that grow at home, with figs, dates, and apricots besides.

"I am getting to be quite expert at climbing over the hub of the farm wagon and driving to town with Louis and the boys; and the best thing about it is that you don't lose caste by arriving in such style—it's all the same in Yuma whether you come in the farm wagon or the run-about or on your two feet.

"Perhaps some of you will be coming to the Fairs in 1915 and if any of you come by the Rock Island or the Southern Pacific, be sure to stop over at Yuma for a few days and visit us. Just let me know and I will gladly meet any of you at the station and bring you out to the ranch to renew acquaintance and to show you this valley."

The Margaret Morrison Carnegie School of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, of which Mary Breed is Dean, has announced the opening of a new department, that of Social Service. The Carnegie Bulletin says: "The purpose of this course is to train young women for positions, either paid or unpaid, in various social welfare organizations, such as associated charities, probation work, social settlements, and the like. The rising standard of efficiency in the field of social service makes it necessary for workers to bring to this profession a high degree of technical ability as well as a broad educational background. The courses, therefore, required for completion of work in this department combine general humanistic studies, science, economics, and sociology, with definitely professional studies, including social problems and organized efforts looking toward their solution, current readings, and practice work in selected local agencies."

1895

Susan Fowler opened Ashoka Farm early in June.

Mary Flexner attended the Charities Conference in Memphis in May.

1896

Abigail Camp Dimon visited Edith Wyatt in Chicago early in July.

Dora Keen, F.R.G.S., has accepted an invitation from the Royal Geographical Society of Antwerp to deliver a lecture next winter on "The First Ascent of Mt. Blackburn." Miss Keen has recently put out a pamphlet, with very attractive photographs, describing the illus-

strated lectures she is to give in 1914-15. In *Harper's Weekly*, April 11, 1914, she had an article "A Woman in the Wilderness," from which the following is taken: "It was the Fourth of July and we were on Canadian soil but our feeling of nationalism and patriotism was all but forgotten for the time in the still deeper human emotion of this meeting in the wilderness; for this was the first woman that I had met sharing the hard life of a prospector in the hills, and I was the first white woman whom she had seen in a year. . . . As soon as the snow left the ground, day after day she had shouldered her pack and gone with her husband in his search for gold. Rain or shine they had climbed the hills, with none but sheep trails, forded the streams, using their picks here, panning in a creek there, cooking and sleeping in the open. . . . For the first time in my life I was experiencing the joy and refreshment of the great peace and freedom of the wilderness. I was learning its lessons, learning the contentment and simplicity of the pioneers, who, instead of toiling at a desk to make more money to buy more things, prefer to reduce their wants and exercise their ingenuity in providing for them. Calling no man master, monarch of all they survey, for food, fuel, and shelter they need not money but only a gun and an axe. They will not buy comfort at the price of freedom."

1897

Katrina Ely Tiffany (Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany) is Treasurer of the Empire State Suffrage Campaign Committee.

Bertha Rembaugh and Mary Rutter Towle, '99, have been retained to defend Dr. Bouck White, whose case has attracted international attention. The circumstances of the case are generally misunderstood and we therefore state them. Dr. White sent a special delivery letter to Dr. Woelfkin requesting the privilege of inviting the members of his congregation to confer with the members of his own upon those economic questions which have caused such bitter class feeling. Dr. White stated in the letter, that unless he heard from Dr. Woelfkin to the contrary, he would attend the Calvary Baptist Church on Sunday morning, and extend the invitation to the congregation at the usual time for making announcements. As Dr. White received no answer he understood that he might with propriety make the announcement. The special delivery letter, however, had never

reached Dr. Woelfkin. Therefore when Dr. White rose in good faith and peaceful purpose to make the announcement, he was arrested by the police, who had for several Sundays past been stationed at the church, and was taken before a magistrate and sentenced to six months in the work house. Miss Rembaugh and Miss Towle have appealed the case, which will be heard on the second or third of June.

1898

Dr. Martha Tracy, Professor of Physiological Chemistry in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, is interested in the development of her dairy and fruit farm at Downingtown, Pennsylvania.

Rebecca M. Foulke, ex-'98, has announced her engagement to Mr. Ninian Caldwell Cregar of Philadelphia.

Louise B. Warren, ex-'98, has returned from a trip to South America.

1900

Louise Congdon Francis (Mrs. Richard Standish Francis) has a second son, William Allen Francis, 2nd, born April 20, 1914.

Lotta Emery Dudley (Mrs. Charles Tarbell Dudley) has been spending several months in America. She came over to supervise the publication of her book. She has been the guest of honor of the Sorosis Club, the New York Woman's Press Club, and has addressed other organizations in New York and in the Middle West.

Grace Latimer Jones came as a State Delegate and Councillor from Ohio to the A. C. A. meetings in Philadelphia in Easter week.

1901

Eleanor Jones has been made treasurer of the Boston Young Woman's Christian Association.

Sylvia Lee went abroad on June 2, with her sister, to spend the summer. They will travel in England, France, and Italy, returning late in September. Her address will be: care of Brown, Shipley and Company, 123 Pall Mall, London.

Frances Ream Kemmerer (Mrs. J. L. Kemmerer) is living in Short Hills, New Jersey.

Mary Ayer Rousmaniere (Mrs. John E. Rousmaniere) will move to New York in the fall.

1902

Emily Dungan Moore (Mrs. G. W. Moore) is living at Woodbury, New Jersey, and gives

much time to her music. The following item is taken from the *Asbury Park News* of March 26, 1914: "Fully four hundred people crowded into Library Hall last night to hear the fourth concert given under the auspices of the music department of the Woman's Club. Mrs. George W. Moore of Woodbury was contralto soloist, accompanied by Miss Mary C. Gyger of Bryn Mawr. . . . Mrs. Moore's contralto solos were excellently given, stamping her as one of the best ever heard in this vicinity."

Jean Crawford spent most of the winter at Cocanut Grove, Florida.

Jane Cragin Kay (Mrs. D'Arcy H. Kay) spent three months in New York this winter.

Eleanor Wood spent the winter in Egypt. She is now in Paris for an indefinite stay.

Violet Foster, ex-'02, has left the Civil Service Commission and is now in the Consular Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. A Washington paper states that the President waived civil service requirements to permit Miss Foster's transfer from the one Bureau to the other. She edits the *Daily Consular Trade Reports* which gives reports from all over the world.

1903

Louise Atherton Dickey (Mrs. Samuel Dickey) cast her first vote in Illinois in the spring.

Dorothea Day visited Edith Crane Lanham (Mrs. S. T. Lanham) in Spartansburg, South Carolina, last winter.

Margaret Field De Motte (Mrs. L. W. De Motte), ex-'03, played in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" last winter.

Ethel Girdwood Peirce (Mrs. George Peirce) has moved to Baltimore, where Dr. Peirce is doing research work.

L. Myra Harbeson has been teaching in Germantown after having had a most interesting three months in Constantinople, where she taught in the American College for Girls.

Ethel Hulburd Johnston (Mrs. Hugh McB. Johnston) spent the winter on her father's estate south of Jacksonville, Florida.

Julia P. Smith, ex-'03, has gone to Fairlee, Vermont, to resume her work on her farm.

Christina Garrett, who has taught at the Winsor School in Boston for ten years, has a year's leave of absence and will spend it in Greece and Rome. She intends to stay at the American School at Rome, and also at Athens.

Amanda Hendrickson Molinari (Marchesa Molinari d'Incisa) has taken an apartment at 66 Avenue Victor Hugo, Paris, for three years.

Mary Williamson, ex-'03, spent most of the winter at Miami, Florida.

1905

Gertrude Hartman is going to England for the summer, and will probably not return to America till some time next winter. Her position of assistant to the director of the Winsor School of Boston will be filled next year by Katharine Lord, '01.

Helen Kempton has resigned her position as secretary of the Roxbury district of the Boston Associated Charities, her resignation to take effect in July, and is going to New Bedford the first of September, as general secretary of the Associated Charities there.

Eleanor Little Aldrich (Mrs. Talbot Aldrich) is in Paris for the summer, as she and Mr. Aldrich have taken an apartment at 86 rue d'Assas for four months and a half. They will probably come back to America in September.

Emma Knight will take the place of Christina Garrett, '03, at the Winsor School in Boston for the year 1914-15.

Helen Sturgis returned to America about the first of April, after a two years' absence abroad, and is for the present at Staten Island, New York.

Grace Ashwell Raymond (Mrs. E. H. Raymond, Jr.,) has a son, born in April, 1914.

Margaret Bates left in March for a trip around the world.

Alice Jaynes is spending the summer in the Hood River Valley, Oregon.

Sara Barney, ex-'05, was married to Mr. Joseph Lajus Brady, on June 3, in Washington. Mr. Brady is an architect and lives in Keokuk, Iowa.

1906

Anna MacClanahan Grenfell (Mrs. Wilfred T. Grenfell), who has been abroad since last fall, came to America in the spring with Dr. Grenfell for a short time. She will spend the summer in England.

1907

Ellen Graves, with her mother and sister, has returned to this country to live. She left Buenos Aires last November and spent most of the winter at the Barbadoes. At present her address is: High Street, Newburyport, Massachusetts. She will probably live in Boston next winter.

Marion Warren, ex-'05, was married at St. Peter's Church, Chicago, on June 11, to Mr.

Sanger Bright Steele, of Chicago. Her maid-of-honor was Ruth Archbald, ex-'06.

Harriot Houghteling, ex-'07, who has been traveling abroad for the last four months, will spend the summer in Winnetka, Illinois. While in England in the spring, she joined Dr. and Mrs. Willfred Grenfell for a motoring trip.

Margaret Augur, ex-'07, spent the spring months in Honolulu, and will be in Hubbard Woods, Illinois, for the summer.

Julie Benjamin Howson (Mrs. Roger Howson) will sail for England in July with her husband and small son, George David Howson, born last April. She will return to New York in the autumn.

Grace Brownell Daniels (Mrs. Harold Platt Daniels) is now living in her new house at Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island.

Margaret Ayer Barnes (Mrs. Cecil Barnes) has moved to Lake Forest, Illinois. Her winter address will be 1153 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago. During the month of July she will be motoring in the East.

Alice Wardwell, ex-'07, was married on May 14, to Mr. Harold Otis of Brooklyn.

May Ballin, ex-'07, is spending the summer visiting classmates. She expects to see Marian Bryant Johnson (Mrs. David E. Johnson) in Oak Park, Illinois, Margaret Putnam Morse (Mrs. Max W. Morse) in Madison, Wisconsin, and Bernice Stewart Mackenzie (Mrs. Charles A. Mackenzie) ex-'07, and Eleanor Ecob Sawyer (Mrs. Harold M. Sawyer) in Portland, Oregon.

Among the May Day visitors were Edna Brown, ex-'07, Antoinette Cannon, Anna Haines, Ida McWilliams, Alice Hawkins, Eunice Schenck, Mary Fabian, Mary Ferguson, Suzette Stuart, Rose Young, May Ballin, ex-'07, Elizabeth Wilson, Lelia Woodruff Stokes (Mrs. Francis J. Stokes).

Margaret P. Blodgett, ex-'07, is still in Italy, where she spent most of the winter. She expects to sail for America soon and hopes to see Ellen Thayer again in London before leaving.

Grace Hutchins is coming home from China this summer. She will be with her family through July and will then return to China.

Genevieve Thompson, ex-'07, is taking a trip around the world. From 1910 to 1913 she studied at the University of Oregon Law Department and in 1913 received the degree of L.L.B.

Esther Williams is in Labrador this summer as housekeeper at Battle Harbour, one of Dr. Grenfell's hospitals.

1908

Adelaide Case has been appointed Librarian of the Church Missions House, to succeed Margaret Hobart, '11, whose resignation goes into effect September 1.

Helen Cadbury, ex-'08, has announced her engagement to Mr. Arthur P. Bush, Jr., banker, of Garden City, Long Island. They expect to be married in September.

Sarah Sanborne has a descriptive and interpretative article on Bryn Mawr in the *Middle-West School Review* for April, 1914.

Carlie Minor has announced her engagement to Richard Ely of Madison, Wisconsin. She has gone abroad for the summer.

Caroline Kamm McKinnon (Mrs. James A. McKinnon), ex-'09, has moved into her new house, 706 Upper Drive, Portland, Oregon.

Gladys Stout has gone abroad for the summer and expects to visit Emily Whitney Briggs (Mrs. Allan L. Briggs), ex-'09, in Vienna.

Ruth Wade has announced her engagement.

Barbara Spofford Morgan (Mrs. Shepard A. Morgan) and Aristine Munn, M.D., are opening a new department in New York University in connection with the course on the Education of Feeble-minded Children. They will present some new ideas in the diagnosis and training of backward children.

A letter from Clara Case Edwards (Mrs. Arthur C. Edwards), which was sent in too late to be printed in the April number, is given in part below: "Last summer my husband and I left Hamadán early in August for Baku, Russia, where we spent a month. From there we went to Meshed in the province of Khorassan, Persia. To get there we had to cross the Caspian, travel by rail to Askhabad, and then by carriage one hundred and seventy-five miles over a dreadful road to Meshed. We stayed in Meshed—which is the most interesting city I have seen in Persia—until November, when we returned to Hamadán and moved into our new house here. This winter I have taught English for two hours and a half a day in the American Boys' School."

1910

Madeleine Edison, ex-'10, was married on June 17, to Mr. John Eyre Sloane, at her home, Glenmont, Llewellyn Park, Orange, New Jersey. Elsa Denison was one of her bridesmaids.

Katherine Rotan Drinker (Mrs. Cecil K. Drinker) has received an appointment as interne at the New York Infirmary for Women and

Children, New York City. She received her medical degree at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in June, 1914.

1911

Catherine Delano Grant (Mrs. A. G. Grant) has a son, Alexander Galt Grant, Jr., born in March.

Elizabeth Taylor Russell (Mrs. John F. Russell, Jr.), ex-'11, has been working in Miss Rembaugh and Miss Towle's office since last November.

Helen Parkhurst spent the winter studying in Cambridge, England, under Mr. Bertrand Russell, and the spring studying in Paris, as the President's European Fellow for 1913-14. She will be at Bryn Mawr next year as Fellow in Philosophy.

Angela Darkow took her Ph.D. at Commencement in June. She is the first member of 1911 to receive a doctor's degree.

Hannah Dodd was married on June 10, 1914, to Mr. William Edward Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson will live in West Virginia.

Beulah Mitchell was married on June 17, 1914, to Mr. Kelso Halley.

Sophie Blum, ex-'11, was married in the spring to Mr. Henry Arnold. Her address is, The Brevoort House, New York.

Kate Chambers is working for a Ph.D. at Columbia. She expects to finish the work this summer.

Charlotte C'afin is doing social work among babies in Newark, New Jersey.

Esther Cornell joined the Kismet Company in Los Angeles and played with them throughout their Southern trip. She took the part of one of the crowd in the Bazaar scene, and was also one of the Egyptian slaves that danced before the Caliph and one of the slaves that played the harp in the harem scene.

Marion Crane is taking charge of a vacation house at Long Branch, New Jersey, for the summer.

Margaret Prussing played Meg in *Little Women* last winter in the first company.

Hilda Schram traveled in Egypt in the winter.

Marion Scott and Helen Tredway are studying at the University of Chicago.

Ruth Wells has been reappointed teacher of English in the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr.

Margaret Hobart has been, since leaving college, in the Educational Department of the Episcopal Board of Missions, as assistant to the Educational Secretary. She has written a great

deal for church papers, and various pamphlets, and has edited, or helped edit, books published by the Department. In 1914 she edited and partly wrote, *Voices From Everywhere*—realistic little presentations, in dramatic form, of life and mission work in Japan and China. Miss Hobart writes: "Since 1912 I have been librarian of the Library and museum of the Church Missions House. Not only books but various exhibits are loaned from the Library for the purposes of missionary education. The work involves the dramatic side of the educational work, the preparation and direction of mystery plays, etc. I must, therefore, do much traveling and speaking, and very often give impersonations, such as an Indian woman, a Chinese schoolgirl, a Japanese convert. The traveling gives me an opportunity to keep in touch with college friends in other cities. I was in Chicago at the time of Catherine Delano Grant's wedding. Tomorrow (April 30) I go to Richmond, where I shall stay with Mary Taylor."

1912

Henrietta Runyon, ex-'12, announced her engagement at the reunion to Mr. Herman Winfrey. Mr. Winfrey is a teacher in the William Fox School at Richmond, Virginia.

Lucie Kenison, ex-'12, was married to Mr. Herman Arthur Bornefeld on April 29 at Galveston, Texas. They are living at 1120 Tremont Street, Galveston.

Lorraine Mead was married to Mr. Henry Conrad Schwable on April 15, at Evanston, Illinois. Gertrude Llewellyn was maid of honor and Mary Scribner, Gladys Spry, Catharine Terry, Mary Alden and Mary Peirce were bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. Schwable have taken a house at Sound Beach, Connecticut, for the summer, and after October 1 will make their home in New York.

Carmelita Chase visited Gladys Spry and Gertrude Llewellyn in Evanston at the time of Lorraine Mead's wedding. Later she stayed with Mary Morgan in Chicago and with Mary Peirce in Haverford. She was at the reunion and after that visited Dorothy Wolf in New York, Helen Barber in Providence, and Emerson Lamb in Baltimore.

Catharine Terry, Mary Scribner, Gertrude Llewellyn, and Jean Stirling sailed for Europe on April 18. Jean Stirling spent some time motoring in England and then went to France where she will remain until September. The others went directly to Italy, where they traveled

together for a month. Mary Scribner sailed for home May 30, and Catharine Terry returned about the middle of June.

Julia Haines has been in Egypt and Palestine and will visit Greece and Italy before she sails for home in September.

Isabel Vincent sailed for Japan on June 11, starting on a trip around the world. She will be married to Mr. Paul Harper of Chicago on August 29 in Minneapolis.

Mary Morgan, Mary Gertrude Fendall, Beatrice Howson, Mary Peirce, Dorothy Chase, Marjorie Thompson, and Dorothy Wolff were at College during Commencement week.

Helen Barber, Carmelita Chase, and Dorothy Wolff will take a trip this summer in the Rockies.

Mary Morgan sails for Europe in July and will spend the rest of the summer motoring on the Continent.

1913

Louisa Haydock is to teach at the Windsor School, Boston, next winter.

Rosa Mabon taught in the Primary Department of the Brearley School last winter.

Harriet Walker Welling (Mrs. J. P. Welling) is taking a trip around the world on her wedding journey.

1914

Elizabeth Braley has announced her engagement to Mr. Frederick A. Dewey, Lecturer in Economics and Sociology at Bryn Mawr.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. The Editor begs that copies of books or articles by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty or Bryn Mawr students will be sent to the *QUARTERLY* for review or notice.

BOOK REVIEW

THE BACKWARD CHILD: A Study of the Psychology and Treatment of Backwardness. By Barbara Spofford Morgan. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914.

Mrs. Morgan's theme is not the "high-grade Moron" of the institution but the backward child who presents a teaching problem in every classroom. Her treatment of her subject is in accord with the principles that are gaining headway with present day workers in the field of Mental Tests. More and more is the view that by a half-hour's testing any child's native intelligence can be classified for all time, giving way to the belief that the primary value of mental tests lies in the diagnosis rendered possible of the child's mental make-up, of his stock of ideas, and of the readiness of his various mental activities to make the best use of these ideas and to acquire and deal with new ones. The corollary of such mental diagnosis (in Mrs. Morgan's terminology, mental analysis) is the devising of methods planned to improve the weak points diagnosed and to develop such natural tendencies as seem desirable.

Mrs. Morgan's book is the expression of her work along these lines carried on for two years in an experimental clinic for backward children. Besides the account of practical work, the book contains a brief and somewhat popular discussion of theoretical principles underlying the various mental activities under test. For convenience in discussion, the book may be divided into three parts. In the first the author discusses in order various types of attention, memory, sensory discrimination, perception, association, abstraction, imagination and invention, judgment and reasoning, and expression and response, with methods for testing each of these

activities. In the second division, she considers the interpretation of the results of the tests; and in the third, methods for special training. The first of these divisions receives by far the fullest treatment and occupies more than half the book. In the reviewer's opinion, this part of the work would have had much more value had norms for the tests been given, and had the list of tests been more inclusive. In most of the fields treated a number of very valuable tests have been worked out concerning which Mrs. Morgan makes no mention. This is particularly true in case of sensory discrimination. In this field highly sensitive methods of testing have been developed in the laboratory which are much more practical and efficient for clinical purposes than are the tests described. In the field of judgment and reasoning, the omission is noticeable of several tests which are extremely suggestive in a mental diagnosis. It is surprising, too, that Mrs. Morgan omits all tests aimed directly to measure the ability to learn and handle new material, a mental activity that surely is of paramount importance in school work. Of the methods of training given, one can judge only by their results. Mrs. Morgan's work, judged by the examples given of her diagnoses and subsequent training of five typical backward children, seems productive.

While the book is incomplete as a working manual or a technical treatise, it is readable and instructive, and is suggestive in its clear expression of point of view. It will give to the uninitiated an attractive survey of the practical field open to mental testing and of the goal of achievement of the student in this branch of Educational Psychology.

GERTRUDE RAND.

THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE TO GIVE GUIDANCE TO VOLUNTEER SOCIAL WORKERS

An enterprise of interest to college women, especially to those not engaged in regular paid occupations, is that which the Association of Collegiate Alumnae has recently initiated, in organizing a National Committee on Volunteer Service. The Committee will endeavor to inspire intelligent, critical interest in, and enthusiasm for civic and social work among the members of the national association, the affiliated alumnae associations, and branches; and expects to form local committees in the branches to act as placement bureaus for volunteers.

Since the reorganization of the Association a year and a half ago, a new life has been transfused into it, and an enthusiasm which it wishes to pass on to its subsidiary organizations.

College women should be leaders in the movement for social welfare. They have had four years hard mental training, which should fit them to bring into civic and social work the intellectual factor of which it stands in great need. But the untrained social worker, especially the girl just out of college, needs personal guidance if her work is to benefit either herself or the community. She must have pointed out to her the particular way in which her ability and preference may be put to good use. The needs of the community, the aptitude of the volunteers, and the willingness on the part of the city department, or other social agency, to use part-time volunteer service, must all be taken into consideration.

An intelligent coöperation, however, between the city government, different social agencies, and the volunteer, must not only be effected, but active interest in such work on the part of college women, young and old, can and must be awakened. For these purposes the central

committee should have the coöperation of local committees throughout the country. These local committees will make surveys and directories of social welfare agencies in their communities; they will compile lists of specific work which Association of Collegiate Alumnae members and other volunteers can do in each community; and will supervise the work of regular volunteers and of committees. The central committee plans to circularize bulletins and pamphlets among the branches and affiliated alumnae associations, suggesting topics for discussion, and bringing possibilities for useful service to their attention.

Such a bulletin has been sent this spring to the graduating classes of all accredited colleges, telling the students of the newly formed committee, setting forth the many possibilities for service, and inviting them to join the Association of Collegiate Alumnae as an organization through which such work can be done. There were suggestions for work made in connection with: Public Schools, the City Beautiful, Public Recreation, Public Charities, City Budgets, etc.

It is the earnest desire of the committee that anyone interested in the undertaking signify her willingness to coöperate, to Margaret A. Friend, Chairman, 657 Astor Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The Boston branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae have for the past three years been doing work along these lines under the direction of Mrs. S. Burt Wolbach (formerly Miss Anne Wellington), Prides Crossing, Massachusetts. A placement bureau has also been recently established in Philadelphia, and one is now being planned in New York.

Many of you feel the need of such an activity. Make it a success in your community!

PART II

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE FOR YEAR OCTOBER 1, 1912, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1913

This Report was sent to the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association by the President and Comptroller of the college.

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

For the Year October 1, 1912, to September 30, 1913

INCOME			
Income from Students:			
Tuition fees.....		\$82,721.16	
Entrance examination fees.....	\$2,590.55		
Less expenses.....	1,634.78	955.77	
Deferred and Conditioned Examination fees...		1,684.00	
Graduation fees (net receipts) and other fees...		766.14	
Laboratory fees.....		3,013.50	
Laboratory supplies.....		150.46	
Hall Department Library receipts.....		291.64	\$89,582.67
Sundry receipts:			
Fees for geological excursions.....		\$230.50	
Fees for changing rooms.....		196.73	
Fines for missing Gymnasium drills.....		219.50	
Fines for change in course and late registration.....		207.00	\$853.73
Income from Investments:			
Founders Endowment (including Merion, Radnor, Denbigh, Pembroke East and West, and six faculty houses.....		70,313.37	
¹ Alumnae Endowment of \$100,000 given in 1909 for Professorships.....		4,500.00	
Income from Securities.....	3,799.32		
Income from \$26,000 investment in Faculty Houses.....	1,170.00		
	\$4,969.32		
Alumnae Academic Endowment Fund of \$150,000 given in 1910.....		\$6,770.81	
² Carola Woerishoffer Endowment of \$750,000..		22,044.14	
General Endowment Fund including Rockefeller Hall.....		23,296.23	
Justus C. Strawbridge Fund of \$10,000.....		421.58	
Interest on Loans and Deposits.....		2,091.18	\$129,437.31

¹ \$469.32 of this income is retained by agreement with the Alumnae Association and is added to the principal until further notice.

² In 1914-15 the Carola Woerishoffer Endowment will yield an income of about \$31,000.

³ Income from other sources.....	\$1,128.28
Donation to current income in aid of salaries.....	900.00
	<hr/>
Refunded for work done through the college, light, heat, etc.....	\$221,901.99
	8,259.08
Total Receipts.....	<hr/> \$230,161.07

EXPENDITURES

A. Academic:

Teaching Salaries:

15 Full Professors.....	\$45,000.00	
11 Associate Professors.....	23,100.00	
7 Associates.....	11,500.00	
8 Lecturers.....	9,450.00	
4 Readers.....	3,900.00	
3 Readers and Demonstrators.....	3,120.00	
1 Demonstrator.....	1,000.00	
4 Paper Correctors (English, French and Economics).....	1,112.40	
2 Laboratory Assistants.....	200.00	
8 Part Time Associates, Lecturers, Readers, etc.....	4,437.26	
Oral Examination Classes.....	1,619.00	
French Conversation Classes.....	253.50	\$104,692.16
	<hr/>	

Academic Administration Salaries:

(Only proportion given to Academic work charged)

President's, Dean's, Secretary's offices, together with Stenographers.....	\$11,764.82	
Comptroller's Office.....	2,285.66	
Business Office.....	1,980.24	
Minutes—Directors and Faculty.....	450.00	
Class Monitors.....	120.00	\$16,600.72
	<hr/>	

Academic Administration Office Expenses:

General.....	\$1,302.69	
Telephone.....	383.64	
Advertising.....	100.85	
Printing		
Calendars.....	2,172.01	
Register of Alumnae.....	\$1,452.88	
Less sales.....	729.32	723.56
	<hr/>	
Examination pamphlets.....	\$208.22	
General.....	990.26	\$5,881.23
	<hr/>	

Academic Buildings

Maintenance of Taylor, Dalton, and one-half of Library.....	\$13,534.40
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³ This amount is made up of the following items, on each of which there is a small profit: piano rooms, hairdressing room, hauling trunks, moving chairs, work done for students, etc.

	Taylor	Dalton	*Library	*Gymnasium	
Wages.....	\$1,450.93	\$1,112.12	\$1,119.56	\$695.78	
Stable Hauling.....	11.93	11.93	11.93	11.92	
Fuel.....	10.80	—	50.75	—	
Gas.....	1.98	97.56	7.47	—	
Incidentals.....	184.25	86.94	175.38	47.76	
Furniture.....	1,014.50	81.20	671.31	140.98	
Heat.....	885.06	906.85	2,417.09	483.64	
Electric Light.....	383.77	457.34	1,030.24	273.42	
Water Supply.....	70.82	73.90	134.19	47.20	
Sewer Rental.....	19.95	76.00	55.10	10.45	
Fire Ins. and Ints.....	242.75	241.08	420.64	57.51	
Fire Protection.....	79.80	72.85	159.60	23.92	
Repairs.....	478.46	588.34	1,057.62	424.14	
Grounds.....	495.14	495.14	495.14	495.13	
Totals.....	\$5,330.14	\$4,301.25	\$7,806.02	\$2,711.85	\$140,708.51

†Library Administration and Purchases:

Purchase of Books, etc.:

Unexpended balances from 1911-1912.....	\$125.84		
Appropriation for 1912-13.....	5,000.00		
Receipts from book sales.....	64.65		
Students' Subscriptions to Hall Department Libraries.....	291.64		
Examination fees.....	1,684.00		
Course book and registration fines.....	207.00		
	<u>\$7,373.13</u>		
Whereof expended during year Library—Duplicate Book Fund		\$7,016.58	
Appropriation 1912-13.....	200.00		
Whereof expended during year		<u>173.10</u>	\$7,189.68*

Salaries:

1 Head Librarian.....	\$2,000.00		
2 Head Cataloguer.....	1,000.00		
4 Assistants.....	2,620.90		
6 Student Assistants.....	179.76		
4 Other Assistants.....	625.66		6,426.32

†Maintenance of Library Building		<u>3,903.01</u>	\$17,519.01
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*One-half of the cost of maintenance of Library is charged below to the Library Proper and the entire cost of the maintenance of the Gymnasium is charged to the Gymnasium.

† The purchase of books from gifts during 1912-13, amounted to \$1,505.24 in addition to the above (see Donations above). The purchase of books from Special Endowments for Designated Purposes amounted to \$323.27 see above).

‡ About one-half of the cost of maintenance of the Library Building is chargeable to the Library proper.

Gymnasium:

Salaries:

Director.....	\$2,000.00	
Assistant.....	1,000.00	
Recording Secretary.....	600.00	\$3,600.00

Maintenance of Buildings.....	2,711.85	\$6,311.85
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Laboratories:

Physical Laboratory:

Unexpended balance from 1911-12.....	\$24.84	
General appropriation for materials.....	800.00	
Dalton Shop new apparatus.....	703.04	
	<u>\$1,527.88</u>	

Whereof expended during year.....	\$1,527.88	
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Chemical Laboratory:

Unexpended balance for 1911-12.....	264.72	
General appropriation for materials.....	800.00	
New Museum chemicals.....	265.00	
Amount voted back for laboratory breakages received in 1911-12.....	61.11	
Dalton Shop new apparatus.....	183.88	
	<u>\$1,574.71</u>	

Whereof expended during year.....	1,565.86	
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Geological Laboratory:

Appropriation for materials.....	\$500.00	
Fees for expenses of excursions.....	230.50	
Dalton Shop new apparatus.....	32.44	
	<u>\$762.94</u>	

Whereof expended during year.....	\$762.94	
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Biological Laboratory:

Unexpended balance from 1911-12.....	192.76	
Appropriation for materials.....	800.00	
Amount voted back for laboratory breakages received in 1911-12.....	4.60	
Dalton Shop new apparatus.....	281.24	
	<u>\$1,278.60</u>	

Whereof expended during year.....	1,278.60	
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Psychological Laboratory:

Unexpended balance from 1911-12.....	.89	
Appropriations for materials.....	500.00	
Dalton Shop new apparatus.....	421.83	

Whereof expended during year.....	\$922.72	922.72	
Added to Dalton Shop Stock during year.....		33.76	\$6,091.76

Class Room Supplies.....			1,089.87
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Religious Services:		
Sermons.....	\$1,000.00	
Choir and Music.....	275.69	
Omnibus to Churches.....	194.75	
Printing, bookbinding, postage, etc.....	29.99	\$1,500.43
<hr/>		
Academic incidentals.....		152.18
Traveling expenses of Candidates for Appointments.....		251.91
Expenses Incidental to Public Lectures.....		219.33
Non-Resident Students' Expenses:		
Fitting up and furnishing Lounging Room.....	79.93	
Fees to chaperons for students.....	18.00	97.93
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Academic Entertainments.....		417.16
Gymnasium Equipment:		
Gymnasium apparatus purchased.....		186.64
Bureau of Appointments:		
Salaries.....	200.00	
Printing.....	.70	
<hr/>		
	\$200.70	
Less receipts.....	57.50	143.20
<hr/>		
Expenses of Academic Committee of Alumnae Association.....		4.75
Subscription to American School for Classical Study at Athens.....		250.00
Legal Expenses.....		50.00
<hr/>		
		\$174,994.53
Through Treasurer's Office:		
(Proportional charge made to Academic Administration)		
Printing.....	\$37.25	
Auditors.....	250.00	
Comptroller's Bond.....	50.00	
Sundries.....	34.08	
Interest.....	533.86	
<hr/>		
60 per cent of.....	\$905.19	543.11
Academic Supplies		
Purchased during year and on hand.....		681.89
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Total expenditures for teaching and academic administration.....		\$176,219.53
(Exclusive of fellowships, scholarships, and gifts).		
*Fellowships and Scholarships:		
Fellowships and Scholarships paid for from General Endowment		
Fellowships.....	\$7,319.47	
Foundation Scholarships.....	1,699.26	
Girls' High School Trustees' Scholarships.....	1,700.00	
Lower Merion High School Scholarship.....	200.00	

* In addition to the above Fellowships amounting to \$993.22, Graduate Scholarships amounting to \$5,022.50 and Undergraduate Scholarships amounting to \$7,220 were paid for from Donations (see Donation Account). Also Scholarships amounting to \$1,936.49 were paid for from Income of Special Endowments for Designated Purposes.

Girls' High School Scholarships Board of Education Balance	\$1,100.00		
British and German Resident Scholarship, Balance.....	2,850.00		
James E. Rhoads Scholarships, Balance.....	23.30		\$14,892.03
Total Academic Administration.....			\$191,111.56
<i>B. Non-Academic Administration:</i>			
Salaries:			
President's, Dean's, Secretary's Offices, and Stenographers....	\$5,419.28		
Comptroller's Office.....	1,523.61		
Business Office.....	1,320.16		\$8,263.05
Office Expenses:			
Non-Academic Administration:			
General Expenses.....	868.49		
Telephone.....	255.27		1,123.76
Through Treasurer's Office:			
Non-Academic Expenses 40 per cent of \$905.19 (see above)....			362.08
			\$9,748.89
Infirmary:			
Physicians' Services:			
Dr. Thomas F. Branson.....	\$600.00		
Dr. Marianna Taylor.....	700.00		
Dr. Murphy.....	200.00	\$1,500.00	
Health Records.....		100.00	
Salaries 3 Regular Nurses.....	1,444.91		
Board and Rooms, Regular Nurses.....	688.33	2,133.24	
Extra Nurses.....		222.42	
Supplies and Medicines.....		186.89	
Medical attendance college servants.....		54.00	
Maintenance Infirmary.....		318.48	
Laundry.....		203.00	\$4,718.03
Fees from students.....	1,965.00		
Refunds from Special Nurses from Students....	685.92		
Refunds from Servants.....	27.00	2,677.92	
Deficit on Infirmary.....			\$2,040.11
Non-Academic Fire Protection.....			650.27
Non-Academic Maintenance of Grounds.....			1,320.37
Non-Academic Supplies:			
Purchased during the year and on hand.....			454.60
Repairs on 1905 Infirmary			
(Made before maintenance account was opened).....			166.70
Loss on Professors' Board in Yarrow West.....			348.46
Loss on Dolgelley:			
(During reconstruction of Model School Dolgelley was unoccupied 6 months) ..			603.05

Miscellaneous Items:

Provisions on hand at close of year.....		\$17.55	
Loss on Non-Residents' Lunch Room—Expenses	\$461.19		
Receipts	355.27	105.92	
Prepaid Insurances.....		243.50	
Other Minor Expenses.....		63.68	\$430.65

Total Non-Academic Administration..... \$15,763.10

Total Academic Running Expenses..... \$191,111.56

Total Non-Academic Running Expenses..... 15,763.10

Total Running Expenses..... \$206,874.66

C. *Permanent Improvements made during year:*

Academic:

Improvements to Power Plant, including part payment for new electrical Unit.....	\$3,772.01	
New Physics Laboratory in Dalton Hall.....	794.22	
New Equipment Dalton Instrument Shop.....	419.72	
New Psychological Laboratory (constructed from Old Infirmary, not completed).....	239.49	
New Book Stacks in Library (additional capacity for 6,000 vols.).....	620.83	
Memorial Tablets in Library Cloister (commemorating gifts).....	108.33	
Miscellaneous Items.....	233.63	
Total Academic Improvements.....		\$6,188.23

Non-Academic:

Improvements to Power Plant (see above) (proportion of improvement belonging to non-academic buildings).....	\$2,514.67
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Cartref

Heating from Power Plant.....	\$1,635.10	
Lighting from Power Plant and fixtures.....	403.30	
Cement Walks and Grading.....	158.87	
Fire escapes.....	60.00	2,257.27

Merion, Radnor, Denbigh, Pembroke East and West, and Rockefeller, minor electrical wiring, etc., improvements.....

Taylor Hall—fire escapes.....	347.77	
Yarrow and Penygroes—4 ground lights on Wyndon Avenue.....	275.00	
	208.33	
Miscellaneous items.....	159.08	

Total Non-Academic Improvements..... 5,762.12

Total Permanent Improvements..... \$11,950.35

D. Advanced from income to complete New Buildings:

1905 Infirmary.....	\$6,889.00	
Two new houses for Professors.....	3,413.46	\$10,302.46

(Interest at 4 per cent will be paid on these loans to College Income from net income of these two buildings until these loans can be paid off).

Advanced for Work Done by College:

Heating, Lighting, etc. (Refunded, see Income Receipts).....		8,259.08
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Advanced for above purposes

(Not yet refunded).....		129.02
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Total Expenditures for Year exclusive of Income from Special Funds and Gifts....	\$237,515.57
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Total Deficit for Year inclusive of advances to complete New Buildings.....	\$7,354.50
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E. Surplus for Year exclusive of advances to complete New Buildings.....	\$3,076.98
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<i>Income Received in 1912-13 from Special Funds exclusive of Phebe Thorne Fund....</i>	<i>\$3,919.80</i>
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Expended from Special Funds as above as follows:

Scholarships:

James E. Rhoads.....	\$476.70	
Maria Hopper.....	483.00	
Maria L. Eastman Brooke Hall Memorial Scholarship.....	100.00	
Anna M. Powers.....	200.00	
Elizabeth Duane Gillespie.....	30.00	
Mary E. Stevens.....	160.00	
Susan B. Anthony Fund.....	186.79	
Anna Hallowell.....	100.00	
Frances Marion Simpson.....	200.00	\$1,936.49

Books:

James E. Rhoads Fund for Biblical Literature.....	58.42	
Class of 1902 Fund.....	20.37	
Rose Chamberlin Fund for German Books.....	9.40	
Lois Meta Wright Fund.....	15.83	
Carola Woerishoffer Memorial.....	219.25	323.27

Prize:

Mary Helen Ritchie.....	45.60	
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Memorial Tablet:

Library Building Fund.....	234.07	\$2,539.43
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Unexpended Balance.....		\$1,380.37
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APPENDIX A

<i>Donations Received in 1912-13.....</i>	<i>\$18,823.13</i>
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From Mary Elizabeth Garrett \$10,000

For the following objects:

Mary Elizabeth Garrett European Fellowship.....	\$500.00
President M. Carey Thomas European Fellowship.....	493.22

Twenty-two Graduate Scholarships, eighteen of \$200 each, three of \$100 each, one of \$125.....	\$4,025.00	
British and German Resident Scholarships, nine at \$105 each, one at \$52.50.....	997.50	
Eight Competitive Entrance Scholarships, three of \$300 each, three of \$100 each, two of \$200 each.....	1,600.00	
Women's Table at Naples Zoological Station.....	50.00	
Plans for Planting Grounds.....	191.88	
Lectures.....	413.02	
Monographs.....	722.02	
Books:		
Books—French.....	\$34.79	
Books—Geology.....	83.20	
Books—English Philology.....	16.76	
Books—Old French.....	20.00	
Books—English Periodicals.....	35.10	
Books—New Book Room.....	71.56	
Books—President's Office.....	32.68	
Books—Biology.....	10.33	
Books—Classical Archaeology.....	50.00	
		354.42
Modern Art Slides and Photographs.....	432.98	
Subscription to the American School at Jerusalem...	75.00	
Library Memorial Tablet (part cost, remainder paid from unexpended gift of previous year).....	144.96	\$10,000.00
From Parents and Students in response to statement of actual cost of tuition for teaching salaries (see page 49 Income)...	900.00	
For Scholarships:		
From the Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore, one Scholarship at \$500.....	\$500.00	
From the Alumnae Association of the Girls' High and Normal School, one scholarship.....	100.00	
From the Board of Education of the City of Philadelphia, eleven scholarships.....	1,100.00	
From George W. Kendrick, Jr., for Minnie Murdock Kendrick Memorial Scholar- ship.....	200.00	
From Mrs. Thomas Shallcross for the Geo. W. Fetter Memorial Scholarship.....	200.00	
Anonymous, per Eugenia Jackson, for special scholarship for Sophie K. Forster.....	200.00	
From Mrs. J. Campbell Harris for two Thomas H. Powers Memorial Scholar- ships.....	400.00	
Anonymous, per Eugenia Jackson, for special scholarship for Helen R. Kirk....	390.00	
From the estate of Charles E. Ellis, two scholarships of \$200.00 each.....	400.00	
From the estate of Simon Muir, for scholar- ship of \$400.00.....	400.00	
Anonymous, for fellowship in memory of Helen Schaeffer Huff.....	750.00	

Anonymous, per Dean Reilly, for special Undergraduate Scholarships.....	\$550.00	
From T. Raeburn White for Undergraduate scholarship.....	250.00	
Anonymous, per Dr. Holbrook, for scholarship for Josephine Chapin Brown.....	30.00	
Anonymous, per Dean Reilly, for scholarship for Helen J. MacFarland, to be used at Wood's Hole.....	50.00	
From Alan D. Kenyon for scholarship.....	100.00	
	<hr/>	5,620.00
		\$16,520.00

For Other Special Purposes:

From Cynthia M. Wesson for gymnastic equipment.....	500.00	
From present and former students of Radnor and Merion Halls, and from Alumnae for chairs for Radnor and Merion Halls.	420.38	
Class of 1910 and a few friends for a Rhododendron bed in memory of Mary Whittall, Worthington.....	81.93	
Class of 1910 through Jeanne Benedict Kerr, for Memorial Tablet to Elizabeth Swift.....	35.00	
Class of 1907 for a Tablet in memory of Carola Woerishoffer.....	90.00	
From Charles J. Rhoads, on account of subscription to American School at Jerusalem.....	25.00	
	<hr/>	\$1,152.31

For Books:

From Alumnae Association.....	557.05	
From Alumnae Association (Boston Branch).....	222.00	
From Quarterly Fund.....	10.00	
From Class of 1897 through Professor Joseph W. Warren for books in biology..	200.00	
From Class of 1897 through Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, in memory of Elsie Sinclair Hodge, for books in history.....	25.00	
From Mrs. Elizabeth Caldwell Fountain, for New Book Room.....	25.00	
From Jean W. Stirling, for New Book Room.....	15.00	
From Professor Richard T. Holbrook, for books in Italian.....	6.77	
From Rufus M. Jones, for books for Christian Association.....	25.00	
From Science Club, for books.....	15.00	
Anonymous, for New Book Room.....	50.00	
	<hr/>	1,150.82

Total Gifts in 1912-13..... \$18,823.13

COST OF TUITION

CALCULATION OF COST OF TEACHING 456 STUDENTS IN BRYN MAWR COLLEGE IN THE YEAR 1912-1913
OF WHOM 80 WERE GRADUATE STUDENTS AND 376 UNDERGRADUATES

Cost per Student—Tuition only, \$419.10

Academic Salaries.....	\$131,319.20	\$287.98
Academic Expenses.....	59,792.36	131.12
Total.....	\$191,111.56	\$419.10

Cost per Graduate Student—Tuition only, \$455.58

Graduate Students		
Academic Salaries.....	\$25,957.00	\$324.46
Academic Expenses.....	10,489.60	131.12
Total.....	\$36,446.60	\$455.58

Cost per Undergraduate—Tuition only, \$411.34

Undergraduates		
Academic Salaries.....	\$105,362.20	\$280.22
Academic Expenses.....	49,302.76	131.12
Total.....	\$154,664.96	\$411.34

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOLUME VIII

NOVEMBER, 1914

No. 3

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT THOMAS IN CHAPEL, SEPTEMBER 30, 1914,
AT THE OPENING OF COLLEGE

We begin today the thirtieth year of Bryn Mawr College under conditions so peaceful that even those of us who have been abroad this summer can hardly picture to ourselves the hideous and awful carnage that is even now raging in the rest of the civilized world.

Lincoln, in his message of December 1, 1862, said: "The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty and we must rise to the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves and then we shall save our country."

We, too, like the men and women of 1862, are face to face with a new and infinitely more terrible occasion. It is fortunate for our country that now, as in 1862, we have a President who, like Lincoln, possesses the quality of profound political wisdom and, like Lincoln, the inestimable gift of perfect speech.

Even as I speak, all the most physically perfect and most courageous men of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Russia, Servia and Montenegro are destroying each other in every awful and terrible way known to science—by guns of such tremendous power that they can throw from tremendous distances shells that destroy everything in sight, every

kind of destructive missile dropped from the skies by every sort of aircraft; mines and submarines dealing destruction to great battleships from the bottom of the ocean.

From the Carpathian Mountains to the English Channel, from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, vast armies of men are murdering one another. Rivers are literally running blood. Corpses choke the streams and lie by thousands in barely covered trenches whence they will soon deal a second death of pestilence and disease to all who have escaped destruction in battle. The rest of Great Britain and Europe has become a vast hospital under the care of women and a few doctors.

And this is only a beginning of horrors to come, for from every part of the world the flower of the men of Great Britain's empire, colonies, and dependencies, on which the sun never sets, are crossing the Indian, Pacific, and Atlantic Oceans to join her armies at the front. From the Dominion of Canada and her vast provinces, from the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand, from the South African Federation, from the vast kingdoms of India, all of whose native princes have offered to give their treasures and lead their armies to her defence, the flower of the native youth of the British colonies will soon be

dying on the battlefields of Waterloo and Sedan as history repeats itself in infinitely more awful fashion.

In the midst of so much that is hideous and terrible, without allowing ourselves to express any judgment as to the final responsibility for this awful carnage, it makes us feel that "God is still in His world" when we see that the just and fair dealing of Great Britain in India and in the reconstruction of the South African States after the Boer War is now being repaid in double measure in the loyalty and devotion of her empire beyond the seas.

Japan is fully armed and fighting Germany in the Far East. Italy, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Greece, Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey are all mobilized at vast daily expenditure eager to attack or fearing the unspeakably awful fate of innocent and neutral Belgium.

Of course, no one living and no one who has ever lived has ever imagined such a *débâcle* as is now taking place before our eyes. The loss of life in all the battles of past history of which we have record would not equal the carnage that has taken place since August first—and we may be only at the beginning of worse things to come.

The wanton savagery, brutality and cruelty that have broken loose, the destruction of Louvain and the glorious Cathedral of Rheims, probably the most wonderful cathedral of the Middle Ages, and of innumerable other lovely and priceless Old World houses and chateaux which have survived safely all previous wars, have shocked the world. To those of us who have spent hours of pure delight in Rheims Cathedral it is almost unendurable that this happiness should be lost forever to you and to all other generations. Horrible as is the loss of

human life, yet, after all, hungry generations tread each other down; but the French Middle Ages, which created the splendid cathedrals of France, the most beautiful in the world, will never come again and the loss of Rheims is irreparable. It makes one sick at heart to think that the fate of other glorious French cathedrals, only less wonderful than Rheims, hangs on the advance or retreat of the armies now locked in a death struggle in eastern France.

If wars are to continue in the future, and if they are to be fought in this fashion, there will be nothing lovely and beautiful left in the world. Your generation will inherit no priceless heirlooms from past centuries, and you will live in a very much less beautiful and inspiring place. But if you will allow me to venture a prophecy, wars will not continue. This present war will be called not only the greatest war in all history, but it will, I confidently believe, be called the last great war.

If Great Britain, France, and Russia conquer, I believe that we shall see the map of Europe remade before our eyes and many filched territories and peoples either neutralized or given back to the nations to whom they belong by race or by choice, so that there will in future be no bones for the hounds of war to snarl over. We shall have a united Poland once more. It scarcely seems too much to hope that we shall have compulsory disarmament and a strong international police composed of land troops, a navy and an air fleet, with an international arbitration court in perpetual session at The Hague vested with plenary powers.

If Germany and Austria win, all this may not come so swiftly, but it is sure to come, even if it comes at last through

the intervention of all the rest of the civilized world.

Your generation will see some very wonderful and splendid movements in the world that those of us who have seen the results of the opposite of these things believe will transform life: first of all, universal disarmament and universal arbitration among civilized nations. Compulsory arbitration will free vast revenues to be used for public good. When we count up what we spend in the United States on our moderate navy and tiny army and multiply it thousands of times we can partially realize at least what Europe is spending to prepare for war. What is being spent on war itself is so monstrous that it cannot be even imagined. Then too if standing armies are done away with young men will not be taken from home surroundings at the most critical time of life, which will of itself do away with much immorality and disease. Your generation will also see the abolition of the drink horror. One-half of the territory of the United States is now dry and the great State of Virginia voted for prohibition last week. All the other states of the United States and all the other countries of the world are sure to follow. Temperance will mean empty prisons, great diminution of crime and of violence, reduction of all kinds of disease, great increase in sexual morality and as a result an infinitely better inheritance. Also by temperance as by arbitration vast sums of money will be freed for the use of families and the state. Your generation is going to see also the complete participation of women in every field of activity, especially civic and municipal activity. Women will interest themselves in colleges and schools, asylums, hospitals, reformatorys, prisons, tenements,

mines and factories and will do much to reform them. Their influence will be wholly beneficent. All these things could never have got in such a state if the fathers of the world had not been too busy to look after them. Only the mothers of the world can set them straight again.

Because of these immense new problems, problems such as my generation never dreamed of, put into your hands to work out in a world temperate and at peace you must give yourselves the best possible preparation. You will not work against the obstacles that my generation has worked against. You, or if not you yourselves, surely your children, will, we hope, be able to deal with fresh human material not vitiated and ruined by rotten heredity and by bad habits.

In studying at Bryn Mawr you are doing what thousands of girls would like to do. If you could read some of the many letters that I receive from girls who want to go to college, and above all to Bryn Mawr College, I think that you would appreciate a little more fully what it means to be among the fortunate few who are studying at Bryn Mawr. It has been calculated that in the United States one man in twenty-eight of all white men in the age group from eighteen to twenty-two years of age is in college and that one white woman of every forty-eight of college age is in college. If you think of this perhaps you will realize a little your great privileges. Of every forty-eight girls of your own age you are the one who is getting any kind of a college education—and you are so fortunate as to be getting it at Bryn Mawr.

In meeting all the Freshmen as I have this year and hearing from them and their mothers and fathers why they

decided to go to college and why they chose Bryn Mawr I come to have a vision of how good a college ought to be that has been planned for one's college from babyhood. Nothing makes me so sentimental as to see a Freshman class as I do today gathered together for their first college chapel and to think what it has meant to them to enter Bryn Mawr College, what their parents are expecting for them, what sacrifice and loneliness they are undergoing in order to give their daughters, many of them only daughters, some of them only children, the opportunity of studying at Bryn Mawr. If those of you who are older realized this you could do a great deal to make Bryn Mawr College come up to the Freshman ideal of it. If we could work out here such an ideal college think what it would mean to education in general and above all to women's education. There are one or two habits you must form if you are going to get the most out of your college. You must form the habit of regular, systematic work and absolutely regular attendance on your classes. It is not possible to profit from college life and work unless you regularly keep your college engagements. As has often been said by critics of our men's colleges the way in which college students keep, or fail to keep, their academic appointments would lose them any business position in less than a month. You are here to learn habits of regular work. Our minds and our bodies work by habit as psychologists tell us. If you form the habit of going to your lectures you go instinctively when the lecture hour comes. The good habit which you have formed takes you there automatically instead of taking you somewhere else. It is quite true that a girl may be clever enough to pass her finals

with good grades without attending her lectures. If she reviews properly in another student's notebook and uses all the methods so well known to students in getting up her work she may even pass brilliantly but that is not the question. What she gets in this way is of far less value than the slow orderly assimilation of the substance of a course from day to day. We began last year to try to introduce more conferences, a more Socratic method, into our lectures. We cannot succeed in this effort unless the students are in our lecture rooms from day to day. You must submit yourselves to academic discipline or you cannot be disciplined. The habit of systematic work is the hardest thing in the world to acquire and of all acquisitions it is the most valuable. Everyone must work regularly except a genius but genius is so rare that it may be disregarded in our colleges. If you study at regular hours and go regularly to your lectures and try to get out of them what the Faculty tries to give you you will meet with an exceeding great reward.

There was a good deal of slackness last year among some of our student body. It spreads like cholera or some other terrible disease. If a college has ten slack students the first year the next year there will be thirty or forty who will create others like themselves in ever increasing ratio. We wish to inoculate you against this destructive germ. It is hard work that has made Bryn Mawr College what it has been in the past. Wherever you go you will hear of the good work done by Bryn Mawr graduates. The students now in college must not only maintain the same standards but must improve them. Athletics, out of door life, and all sorts of practical students' activities

will draw your attention from your books. These are things that pass as youth passes. Your years of basket ball, tennis and hockey are limited, but your years of enjoyment of intellectual work are limited only by death. The older you get the more you will delight in intellectual work with a joy which no one can take away from you. The delight of satisfying the intellectual curiosity which we hope to awaken in you at Bryn Mawr College can never be satisfied. It is a pleasure that will

never fail. There is also a great joy in being able to do well what you try to do. We are so wonderfully made that merely performing our functions efficiently and well is one of the greatest pleasures that we can have and this pleasure will be yours if you make an effort to train yourselves in youth. We, the Faculty, will do everything that we can to help you but you must do your part loyally and courageously, and you must faithfully subject yourselves to our Bryn Mawr discipline.

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOLUME VIII

NOVEMBER 1914

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CRITICISM

The QUARTERLY welcomes comment: favorable, for its well-known tendency to stimulate and encourage; unfavorable, for the searching light it casts upon the ground on which the QUARTERLY stands.

The following note, from China, was welcomed as a testimony to the usefulness of an alumnae publication: "I am glad it was decided to make the ALUMNAE QUARTERLY the official organ of the Association. I want to be kept in touch with College news."

Another letter sets forth a high ideal for both reader and editor: "The alumnae notes (of which there are never enough to satisfy my greed to know about my classmates) are of real value in keeping one informed and are therefore of considerable personal or gossip interest; but of greater value is the information one gets, through its pages, of the College life and of the various elements and interests that go to the making of it. The real Bryn Mawr flavor does find its way into the QUARTERLY, and I think anyone who takes the hour to read through each issue, must feel again the atmosphere of even long-past college days, and welcome the little brown pamphlet as a friend.

. . . . It would seem possible to bring to it greater vitality and worth, if there were more contributions from alumnae setting forth 'the real stuff of their lives.' The Alumnae Notes, even, might have less the character of a society column, and might report the more serious activity of the alumnae. (I am not at all blind to the difficulty of getting people to report what they are doing!) The QUARTERLY ought to carry weight wherever it goes by bearing that impress of solidarity from the after-college life of the graduates and students that the Bryn Mawr catalogue so markedly bears, reflected from the strong intellectual influence of the campus. No institution can find greater justification for itself than in the existence of

a fine, active body of alumnae, whose interests and work bear evidence to the value of the college training and of the high character and ability of the students it attracts; and the proof of the existence of such a body of alumnae, the QUARTERLY might well be. Please don't understand that I am in any way criticising the good and loyal management of the past; I am only seeing future possibilities for the QUARTERLY,—and protesting against its discontinuance!"

For the sake of a proper balance one more must be given. It was sent to the Treasurer with a check for the QUARTERLY assessment: "This has been lying in my desk for over two months. I got so mad every time I saw it that I was not able to write a check. I am still mad, but reasoned that it is better to remove the cause of wrath. Why don't they let the QUARTERLY die?"

CLASS SECRETARIES AGAIN

Margaret Hilles Johnson (Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Jr.) who, since the death of Madeline Abbott Bushnell (Mrs. C. E. Bushnell), has acted as secretary and collector for the Class of 1893, has sent out a circular letter to the members of the class asking their wishes as to the appointment of a secretary to be "the official means of communication between the Alumnae Association and the members of the class." This method of course means both time and trouble and cannot, for that reason, be urged upon all the Class Collectors, yet it would seem to be the most effective way to find out the wishes and the interest of the individual members of each class in having such a secretary.

In the January issue the QUARTERLY will give the names and addresses of the secretaries that have by that time been appointed, and it is hoped that most, if not all, of the classes will be represented.

WITH THE ALUMNAE

CLASS HISTORIES AND LETTERS

A WAR EXPERIENCE

We went over to Paris in April with the intention of passing the summer there so that my husband could paint uninterruptedly. We were soon settled in a small apartment in the Student Quarter and while the artist labored in a most charming old studio I too was not idle. I "kept house," did much "sight-seeing" and studied French. Besides lessons with a private teacher I attended courses at the *Alliance Française* throughout the month of July. Not the least interesting phase of this experience was the coming in contact with individuals of so many different nationalities—little they recked how soon they would be scratching out one another's eyes! At the American Embassy's reception on the Fourth of July I ran across Frances Hubbard, '05, who was living at the American Girls' Club and working hard at her music, but she soon sailed homeward on a vacation. I also met Amanda Hendrickson Molinari, '03, and took tea with her in her attractive apartment. Her Italian is very fluent and French only less so. Her husband speaks little English and in the excitement of discussing the Caillaux trial had to fall back on French in which he was reluctantly seconded by the two Bryn Mawr graduates!

Towards the end of July we started on a motor trip north. After visiting Rheims cathedral we followed the Meuse through the beautiful Forest of Ardennes to Dinant, Namur and many other picturesque spots which have since been much in the lime-light. We had reached Brussels when the blow fell and we found ourselves caught like rats in a trap. Belgium was mobilizing, there was difficulty in obtaining money, foreigners were departing in great numbers, motors were being requisitioned and even those not wanted by the government were under no consideration allowed to leave the country. Trains ran to a few frontier towns only and everyone told us that it would be impossible to reach Paris, but we were determined to do so as the small son had been left there in charge of his French governess. We finally decided to try our luck by way of Ostend and made a flying trip there, passing through Ghent and Bruges on one wheel, so to speak. We placed our motor in a hotel

garage at Ostend and bade it a sorrowful farewell. Then we boarded a train for the frontier where we found a curious assortment of vehicles varying from a dilapidated landau to hay-carts, but we were grateful for a ride as we soon had to walk into France carrying our luggage. Later we came to a tramway by which Tourcoing was reached and there a carriage was hired to convey us the twelve miles to Lille. Here we remained three days more unwinding red tape, being photographed for our "*laissez passers*" and awaiting the departure of a train on which a few "*voyageurs civiles*" could be permitted. Lille was a great center for the mobilization—our hotel literally swarmed with officers while under our windows passed a continuous procession of soldiers, provision vans, horses, artillery pieces, etc. Day and night crowds were singing the "*Marseillaise*" and there were anti-German riots which made the streets none too safe for any foreigner.

We were thankful to reach Paris after a long, tedious and uncomfortable twelve hours on the journey which, under normal conditions, requires less than three. But what a Paris! It was hard to believe that this could be the same city we had left a week earlier. It was then as light-hearted and gay as usual; we returned to find it shrouded in gloom. All theatres and museums, many hotels and about half the shops were closed, cafés were almost deserted and required to shut down at 8 p.m., there was little traffic in the streets with all motor-bus service suspended and seventy-five per cent of the taxi-cabs stopped for lack of chauffeurs and gasoline. We lived under strict surveillance, each one had to carry his own "*permis de séjour*" obtained from the police, every telegram, whether incoming or outgoing had to be "*visé*" by the same stern officials and we could not even talk over the telephone in English. Everywhere we saw women doing men's work—women with faces of indescribable sadness but calm and courageous. All our old friends went to the front, eager to get there—our concierge, the butcher and baker, my coiffeur and many others. The atmosphere was most depressing, and living, as we were, among the French people and not merely as tourists in a hotel, our hearts were in our mouths the greater part of the time.

It was a relief to cross to London and find life more normal.

I went down to Bournemouth and had a day with Caroline Morrow Chadwick Collins, '05, and her enchanting small boy. Her husband is a captain in the Territorials and may be sent to the front with his regiment later. He has been in barracks since the outbreak of war. Carrie is busy with her Red Cross work and exhibited her nurse's uniform with modest satisfaction. We have arrived home without further adventures and on the ship I met Genevieve Thompson, ex-'07, returning from a trip around the world. Home never before looked so pleasant, it is as though we had landed in another world and left behind a terrible nightmare. Only the sadness we saw and heard across the sea lingers persistently in our memories and refuses to let us forget for many minutes of the day the horrors of this awful conflict.

ELEANOR LITTLE ALDRICH, '05.

A SUMMER IN JAPAN

From a private letter

I feel that I must record some of the interesting incidents which I experienced in the summer for my faithful friends who are waiting to hear from me. In my native province, Ise, is the chief Shinto shrine of the land. The town, Yamada, in which is the temple is a very uninteresting place to me. The people are lazy and they depend upon the tourists so that there is no specially thriving business to enrich the town. They are exceedingly proud, however, of its history in connection with the Shinto religion. I suppose it is one of the oldest cities in Japan, and its name is well-known everywhere. Naturally its Shinto shrines, about two miles apart, are the chief centres for every visitor. One is Gekku, which means "outer shrine," where the god of agriculture and his innumerable train of deities are enshrined. The other is Naikku, the inner shrine, where Amaterasu Omikami, the mythological deity and also the supposed ancestor of our present sovereign, is enshrined. I was born just outside Gekku. It makes me feel strange to find my birthplace added to the shrine, made into a part of the park where picturesque pine trees are planted. Whenever I go down to Ise, I try to see this place and recall my early days.

My mother lives in a village seven or eight

miles from Yamada. This summer it so happened that very soon after I returned home the anniversary of my father's death came, so one day my mother, a friend and I went to Yamada to visit my father's resting place. As there is no railroad or ricksha we had to walk or take a boat on the Miyagawa, which winds through that neighborhood. We started to walk about four in the morning, and the beauty of the summer morning in that quiet valley was just like a dream. When we had walked about two miles a driver passed us. His wagon was too miserable even for his pigs to ride on. The man was going to Yamada to get things for his village. "Will you give us a ride to the town?" "Certainly," he said, and so we climbed up into the rickety old vehicle and reached the town about eight o'clock.

At once I went to the shrine simply to recall my childhood. Times are changed, naturally, and yet those huge ancient camphor trees and cryptomerias are still unchanged, and they seem to tell me many things of the past history of the land and of the homes which disappeared from their neighborhood during the last quarter century.

We visited both shrines, the seashore, and the graveyards belonging to the family. When we were leaving the town we met the same driver. "Will you take us back?" I asked. He considered a little. "Very well. I can leave those barrels until tomorrow, so you can ride." So on the top of the kerosene cans and the provisions he had bought for his customers we spread a rough mat and were taken in with all our bundles. Now at that time the new moon was up and it was again too beautiful to be true. The seats were not very comfortable by any means, but how we enjoyed driving along the high bank looking down on the river on one side and the rice fields on the other, while the mountains screened us in all 'round. We got off about a mile before our destination as the driver was going in another direction, and although we pressed him to take money for our ride he refused it. Think of a country man earning his livelihood by doing the small errands of the farmers around not willing to accept a little bit of money for our drive!

The rest of the summer I spent in our village. I am so rarely down in the summer that the villagers were more than kind to me and made my stay just as comfortable and delightful as possible. The children, having school holidays, were in our yard from early morning until

late at night. They were such good children that it was hard for me to send them away. Though my mother's house is very small, the garden and the space around are quite big and the view is considered the best in the neighborhood, so we should not monopolize it. That is the reason I did not send anyone away who happened to come to our place. You would be amused to hear that I spent part of almost every day in my bathing suit. It was very comfortable when I wanted to work in the vegetable garden, weeding, fertilizing, or killing certain bees which had hatched somewhere in the garden and which annoyed us very much. I called myself "Michi, the bee-killer," and in one day was able to kill forty or fifty. These bees come out of the ground and make their nests there. I got a great deal of exercise chasing them since they were very lively. For such movements Japanese clothes are very inconvenient; and, besides, folks considered that I was in foreign costume. After my supper (the supper hour in each house is different) I had singing classes or games or story-telling for the children. Under the big pine tree in the garden we spread three or four mats and the children would sit on them, while I either stood or used a chair borrowed from the school house. We would sing hymns nearly an hour and a half. Then I would tell them sacred or secular stories. I exhausted all the stories I knew,—all the English fables I had heard, the nursery tales I had read, some stories I made up. Everything was told and retold to them. How those boys enjoyed Gulliver's travels and Robinson Crusoe! I made the stories as long as I could and yet they were not enough; so each time, when I came to the end, I asked them to tell me some stories—interesting things of their own village life; or I asked them how to plant seeds, how to check insects, how to catch fish, and how to dive. In such ways we exchanged our knowledge. Every Sunday I allowed them to go into the house, after they had washed their feet in three buckets I had prepared in the garden, and then we had hymns and Bible stories. My friend who was with me from Tokyo told some old Testament stories each time, while I told those from the New Testament. How they did listen! They seemed never to get tired of it. Of course when the days were cool we loved to have our Sunday school out of doors.

One Sunday evening a popular story-teller came to the village. He was to stay there

three days to entertain the people. Though the children do not understand him, still it was the only excitement they usually had, and naturally they would like to go and listen till the small hours of the night. I got very ambitious to be the rival of this story-teller, and so I opened my Sunday school in the evening just at the time when the story-teller began his session. I was doubtful whether the children would come or not, because they were very much excited at the event of hearing the wonderful music and the stories from that remarkable personage. About eight o'clock two or three children came, so I began and we sang a hymn or two. Then six or seven came and still we sang on, and presently ten or fifteen came and before I began my story-telling we had twenty-eight. How thankful I was to see those little children conquer the temptation, even if they did not fully understand my Bible stories. I kept them as long as I could and we had our Sunday school till ten o'clock. But as the story-teller went on until one o'clock, I suppose most of the children went afterward. That I did not mind, because they were too sleepy to listen.

It was perfectly ideal to sit in the garden while the full moon was reflected on the clear water of the river, and to sing to our hearts' content. Sometimes while we were waiting for the moon to rise I began teaching the new hymns by hanging a sheet on a pine tree, while mother followed the letters up and down with her lighted lantern. Then after our singing we used to go into the dry river-bed and the girls and boys together would make a big circle and we would play blind-man's buff. During the day when it was very hot we went down to the river and swam as long as we could. It was very strange to see the girls standing on the bank, watching us swim around, the boys alone having the pleasure of being in the water. The reason was that the boys are not ashamed to be in their natural costume, while girls are. These little boys are such workers. They carried their baby brothers and sisters on their backs. Sometimes they do heavy housework, such as pounding rice and gathering grain, and they also dig gutters and sweep the roads. They never seem to quarrel, and they appreciated even the little things I did for them.

But the most interesting part of my vacation was not especially with these children. It was with two or three old men whom I used to ask to help me with all sorts of things to make my

mother comfortable. One afternoon two aged men, one sixty, the other sixty-one, chaperoned me fifteen miles over the mountains to another hamlet where a friend of ours lived. We started to walk about five in the afternoon. Our conversation on the road was very scholarly and instructive.

"Miss Michi, is there any village like ours in America?"

"Not exactly like this," was my answer. "Still there are lots of villages. But American and English villages are different, and I think this place is somewhat like an English village."

"Is there a village in England, then?"

"Certainly."

"In France, is there?"

"Certainly, everywhere there are villages, but I cannot tell you about French villages, for I do not know them. As to America, I can tell lots about country life."

After I told them something about the progress of America and the intelligent farmers of the land and the scientific methods, and the agricultural colleges scattered all over the West, they suddenly stopped me and said, "Well, how old is America, then?"

"Why, America is a very new country. It was discovered in 1492, and that means a little over four hundred years ago."

"Why, then it is just as old as our village, isn't it? Do you mean to say there were no people until that time? How is it that they developed so wonderfully? Are all American people like Miss Hartshorne?" (Miss Hartshorne is their standard of a foreigner, since she is the only one who has been seen in the village.)

So I began from the discovery of Columbus, how he tried to discover Japan and instead discovered America, how the Puritans landed, how the French people came, how the population grew, how the War of Independence was fought, how the slavery question came, and then how the present educational and governmental systems were established and I came down to the present time of President Wilson's administration. Here and there I put in George Washington and the cherry tree, Lincoln and his boyhood, the emancipation of the negroes, the present wealth and its distribution, the big trusts and the movements against them, the broadmindedness of Americans and their ideas of peace all over the world—what I said I cannot recall, but at any rate for about five miles America was the topic of conversation and we did not feel a bit tired. Only my voice got

hoarse and I got thirsty, so I stopped. I wish I could remember some of their comments. Sometimes I howled with joy. Then one man, Shimizu, whom I call the patriarch of the village, spoke about the Japanese government and the question of loyalty. I was perfectly astounded by his clear reasoning and his keen insight. Had he been born under a luckier star he would have been either a great statesman or a great scholar. Gray's *Elegy* can be every bit applied to this man and some of his friends, who are unknown to the world and who will pass away unknown by the world. It will interest my friends to tell what he said about the suicide of General Nogi.

"I do regret," he said, "that such a great person as General Nogi killed himself. It seems to me that he could have done more for the land if he had lived longer and taught others by his noble life."

"My friend," I cried, "did you express yourself before others like that?"

"Certainly, very often."

"I suppose you were almost stoned to death. Were not people shocked when you said that? Does not every person in the village consider that his death was noble and the very best thing he could have done?"

"Exactly," he said. "I was the only person against his death, and even the school teachers, every one of them, were against me, and some of them must have thought I was really a traitor to the country. But I do not mind that. If I consider this is right and that is wrong, have I no free will to express myself? Because it was General Nogi, his death ennobled him and he was almost deified. But suppose one of us ignorant, stupid, useless peasants committed suicide because he felt sad for the death of the Emperor, what do you think the people would think of him? Why, they would think him crazy, foolish, impertinent and forward, and not only that, but insulting to the Emperor; and perhaps his death would be laughed at and his family despised. And yet don't you think the love we had toward the Emperor, when it is considered, is the same thing, whether it was in the heart of a general or in the heart of a poor peasant? I do admire General Nogi and everything he did and said, but his suicide was a mistake."

If one is acquainted with some of the Western ideas and ideals, the sentiment against suicide is quite comprehensible, but here is a man who knows nothing of the Western thought and

nothing of the Christian teaching of life and death, and yet he has broad views of life and its mission. It is especially astonishing when almost the whole nation was carried away by the death of the General and when they make it the glorification of Japan.

Can any of my friends imagine Michi Kawai and the two old men discussing the deepest subjects of human existence while the moon is shining brightly over the surrounding mountains and on the rice-fields, making light and shadow more vivid than at the noon hour? The chirping of the insects, the fireflies in the thickets, and the distant gurgle of the brooks—everything was almost unreal. On the highest point of the pass we rested awhile. One man had his long pipe and smoked a few puffs while the patriarch and I enjoyed the lunch we had brought. In going down the pass I got ahead of my party and became more and more active as the journey came near its end. The old men were much surprised and said, "You beat us even in walking. Well, that shows how education is good even for your limbs."

We arrived at our destination about thirty at night. The following day we took a boat and crossed the bay to a little fishing village. It is a very unattractive place, and yet toward the back of this village there is a beautiful view of the Pacific Ocean. This place is called "Fort." "Why that name?" I asked. It is on a cliff about forty feet above the water, and there are huge pine trees growing on the very top. A glimpse of the Pacific Ocean can be seen between two projecting islands. When the black ships came to Japan half a century ago, the lord of this province ordered cannon set on this very place, and they kept guards there day and night in order to shoot at the foreign warships when they should be seen in that opening. A child laughs at the very idea of its foolishness today, and yet grave the situation must have been to the lords of the land, to have foreign ships and foreigners coming into Japan to waken them from their long sleep.

On our way home we were caught by a fearful shower and drenched through. The boat was rowed by women. This may interest you because in these places women work harder than men. They row and carry fish to market and do the men's part. After we came back to our friend's house, the patriarch and I had a good chance for a solid talk on religion. Of course he comes every day to our house to listen to the teaching I give to the children. He never

expresses himself as to his likes or dislikes toward Christianity. But there was something which kept him from being very free to talk on the matter to me. "You must not think," I began, "that Christianity is a foreign religion, especially an Occidental belief. Jesus Christ was born in Asia."

"I thought Judaea and Jerusalem and all those places were in America or England."

"Not at all. We belong to the Asia where Christ was born and where he worked and died. Christianity therefore should be propagated all through the country where it originated."

This was a very nice opening for our subject and in a little while we were talking all about the life of Jesus Christ, his evangelization, his disciples and the betrayal, and the resurrection. And since his heart is seeking after truth in everything he understood more than I told him.

The following day in spite of the rain we walked again over the mountain. On our way back it was the patriarch's turn to instruct me. He told me many things about the field, different kinds of rice, trees and plants, the nature of various timbers; of his desire to make the reservoir bigger to prepare against the time of drought, of his wish to use a cable to bring down earth from the mountain, the amount of money he needs for it and how to raise the sum; how to enlarge the school building, how to improve the silkworm industry in the place, and how better to cultivate the mulberry tree. He was a living encyclopedia, and he talked like a very well-educated, intellectual person in other countries.

After this trip I asked him to take me to the well-known Buddhist priest who lives about four miles away. What a beautiful temple it was!—very old, showing that in its former days it must have been a very wealthy one. The chief priest is considered one of the few scholars in the province of Ise. He is sixty-eight, he tells me, and he has a very refined face and lordly manner. No wonder the villagers around honor and respect him. I went there to ask him questions on Buddhism, but instead of answering me he asked me many questions about other lands.

"I hear," he said, "foreign people are so very kind. Is it true?" Nobody could answer that better than I, I am sure, since I received kindnesses everywhere during my stay abroad. And once I began to talk about it there was no way to stop me. I gave him several examples. I took off my class ring and told him that it was given me by a classmate. I showed him

my watch and told him how that saintly Miss Stevens, my first teacher in America, gave it to me on my graduation day. I showed him the chain and told him how it happened to come to me, and I told him how my education and my very being were given to me, and nothing I have can be called my own. It is a gift. From that we talked on about the gift of God and why human hearts are so warm and kind, and why truly educated people abroad are so humble and take such pains to do good to others—because religion is at the bottom of it, and their religion is that faith and deed must go hand in hand to make a perfect life on earth and in heaven.

The priest is a lonely man. Everybody honors him and respects him, but he has no friend and he shows that his soul is hungry for company. I would not stay in that place for anything. There are four buildings, huge ones, and there are only this chief priest and three acolytes and one man servant. The place is as quiet as death, and the sect they belong to, Jodoshu, emphasizes the side of meditation and not so much the side of prayer. Being a scholar the priest reads a lot, and often he is invited to big cities to give lectures on some Chinese classics or Buddhist teachings, but otherwise he is there in that temple leading his solitary life.

"If I were only twenty years younger," he said, "I could begin another life. It is too late."

"In my religion," I replied, "we can never say too late." He simply smiled, he did not answer. When I was going away, he showed me a little box. He opened it and there I saw a booklet in which he had two very old American postcards. "These are my treasures," he said. "When I am lonely I look at these stamps and think of the places where they came from, how in such a place there must be such and such a thing, and they make my imagination carry me into a wider field. These two American postal-cards came about twenty-five years ago, one from San Francisco, one from Honolulu, but since then I have not had a card from abroad. Would you be so kind as to give me some old foreign stamps?" It happened that I carried a letter from Italy, and at once I gave him the Italian postage. He put it on his hand and raised it toward his forehead as a sign of gratitude. I blushed. "I shall certainly gather as many different foreign stamps for you as possible. And besides I shall do better.

I shall ask some of my friends to send you some picture postcards and then you may see the different sights of different nations." "How can I read them?" was his next question. "You will not read them. They will not write to you. They will simply send you the cards. I think they will keep you company when the days are lonely." Such a happy look came to his face!

If I tell you my daily life at home for one month I shall say that I was not very lazy. I did a great deal of housework, and I helped our neighbors with their silkworm raising and often I joined in gathering the mulberry leaves. I looked after a little vegetable garden and helped the children in their work and play; ate plenty of corn, unripe pears and puckery persimmons; swam almost every day in the river, often gave three or four boys a bath at one time and scrubbed them as I did one week in a fresh-air home at Ardsley, N. Y. I gave a lecture or two to a quite wayward boy, comforted disheartened parents, and scolded lots of people. The principal of the school came to talk with the patriarch and me on several questions. We thought it would be splendid if we could provide a wagon for the little children who came from a distance to school, as this school is for twelve hamlets scattered as far as five miles away. Another thing is that some children cannot come because they must look after their younger brothers and sisters at home. This again has brought up the question of starting a day nursery or kindergarten for the babies, so that their older brothers and sisters can go to school. To do anything in that place takes many years, but I think this should be done and if such a thing is started it will serve as a model to other villages over the Empire.

Do you not think that my village friends are quite wide awake? It was a matter of great satisfaction to me that one family has sent its daughter to a mission school near Tokyo, and two more are coming to it this winter. To them it was a great undertaking to have a daughter educated thus. Who knows what good results may come out of it.

As to the Ei Gaku Juku, we are hard at work, each at her own post. Miss Anna Hartshorne, Bryn Mawr, 1912, came to help us for one year and we were very happy to have her, and especially we Bryn Mawrters are glad to welcome another college mate in the same compound. Miss Tsuda's sister, Mrs. Abiko, left Japan a

short time ago for San Francisco. During her stay here she was very desirous of securing a capable Christian Japanese woman as secretary of the San Francisco Japanese Y. W. C. A. She worked hard for it and raised part of the necessary sum. She will do the rest in America. This is a new departure for us and we depend upon it a great deal. The disagreeable questions

between the two nations will be indirectly influenced when we have some work done among the Japanese who are along the Pacific Coast, and some prominent Japanese men are helping us to carry it through. Nobody can accuse us of being inactive, even if we are not wise enough always to do what is best.

MICHI KAWAI, '04.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- September 30. Opening of the thirtieth academic year with the speech of President Thomas in the chapel.
- October 1. Parade Night.
- October 3. Christian Association reception in the Gymnasium.
- October 4. Sunday evening service. Sermon by Prof. George A. Barton, Ph.D., LL.D.
- October 5. Athletic Association meeting in the chapel.
- October 6. Advanced standing examinations begin. Reception and address of President Thomas to Freshmen at the Deanery in the afternoon. Reception and address of President Thomas to the Graduates at the Deanery in the evening. Business meeting of the Christian Association.
- October 10. Senior oral examinations in French. Philanthropic committee's Party to members of the Christian Association in the Gymnasium.
- October 11. Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Samuel Higginbottom, of Allahabad, India.
- October 12. Undergraduate meeting in the chapel at 7:30.
- October 14. Inter-class Tennis Tournament begins.
- October 16. First meeting of the Debating Club.
- October 17. Senior oral examinations in German. 'Varsity Hockey match vs. Merion C. C. Senior reception to the Freshmen at 8:00.

- October 18. Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Robert Johnston, Rector of the Church of the Saviour, Philadelphia.
- October 21. 'Varsity Hockey match vs. Philadelphia C. C.
- October 25. Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Wilford L. Robbins, Dean of the General Theological Seminary, New York City.
- October 30. Lantern Night.
- November 7. Banner Night.
- November 21. Sophomore Play.

NEWS FROM THE FACULTY AND STAFF

A few changes in the Faculty for the coming year are announced.

Prof. James H. Leuba, Professor of Psychology, Prof. Theodore de Laguna, Professor of Philosophy; Prof. James Barnes, Associate Professor of Physics and Dr. Grace de Laguna, Associate in Philosophy, are taking their Sabbatical years. Professor and Mrs. de Laguna are studying in Cambridge University, Professor Leuba is in Switzerland and Professor Barnes is now in France but will probably work at the Cambridge University laboratories later.

As substitute for Professor Leuba the College has secured Dr. Chester Elijah Kellogg, A.B., Bowdoin College, 1911; A.M., Harvard University, 1912, and Ph.D., Harvard University, 1914.

Dr. Emil Carl Wilm acts as substitute for Prof. Theodore de Laguna. Dr. Wilm received the degrees of A.B. from Southwestern University in 1902, A.M. from Vanderbilt University in 1903 and Ph.D., Cornell University, 1905. He was Professor of Philosophy in

Washburn College from 1905-11; Docent in Philosophy, Radcliffe College and Harvard University, 1911-12 and Professor of Philosophy and Education, Wells College, 1912-14.

Dr. Janet Tucker Howell, a former Bryn Mawr Graduate, A.B., Bryn Mawr, 1910, and Ph.D. in Physics, Johns Hopkins University, 1913, will substitute for Dr. Barnes as Lecturer in Physics.

New appointments have been made during the summer as follows:

Dr. Jean Baptiste Beck of Alsace, Ph.D., University of Strassburg, 1907; Professor of French Philology, University of Vienna, 1910; Professor of French Literature, Wiener Handels Akademie, 1910; Assistant Professor of Romance Languages, University of Illinois, 1911-14, has been appointed Associate Professor of Mediaeval French Literature.

Dr. Samuel Claggett Chew, Jr., A.B., Johns Hopkins University, 1909, and Ph.D., 1912. English Master in the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Connecticut, from 1912-14, has been appointed Associate in English and will give courses in Modern English Poetry, English Drama and English Satirical Poetry.

Dr. Charles Ghequiere Fenwick, A.B. and A.M. of Loyola College, 1898, and Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1912, Law Clerk, Division of International Law in the Carnegie Peace Endowment, 1911-14, will be Associate in Political Science.

Dr. James Miller Leake, A.B., Randolph-Macon College, 1902, and Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1914; Instructor in Randolph-Macon College, 1901-03, will lecture on English and Mediaeval History and Historical Methods and Bibliography.

Dr. Dorothy Brewster, A.B., Columbia University, 1906; A.M., 1907, and Ph.D., 1913; Special fellow in English, Columbia University, 1911-12; Assistant in English, Barnard College, 1908-11 and in the University Extension Department, Columbia University, 1913-14. will be Reader in English and also Miss Clara W. Crane, A.B., Radcliffe College, 1914.

Miss Ellen Thayer, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1907, will be Reader in French and conduct Special oral classes in French Phonetics.

The Phebe Anna Thorne Model School reopens on the same day as the College with a new class, an additional force of teachers, and a new Japanese pagoda as an out-of-door class room for the new class.

President Thomas was a guest at the one hundred and fiftieth Anniversary celebration at Brown University.

Prof. George A. Barton, who last spring received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Haverford College, preached at the first Sunday evening service of the year, October 4.

From the *New York Evening Post*, October 16, 1914: "Frederick Aldrich Cleveland.—Frederick Aldrich Cleveland, Professor of Modern History in Bryn Mawr College, died yesterday at Saranac Lake. He had suffered from tuberculosis a long time. He was born in Palmyra, N. Y., on August 1, 1875, and was the son of Frederick E. Cleveland, a lawyer, of New York. Professor Cleveland was a graduate of Cornell in the class of 1899, and from 1900 to 1904 was a member of the *Evening Mail* staff of this city. He did graduate work at Cornell, Freiburg, and Harvard Universities from 1907 until 1911, when he went to Bryn Mawr. Mr. Cleveland was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Margaret Little, of Erie, Pa., and two daughters."

Mr. King was married on July 16, at La Crosse, Wisconsin, to Miss Mary Wagner Anderson. Miss Anderson was assistant to Miss Applebee in 1913-14.

Marjorie Mackenzie, daughter of Professor Mackenzie and Mary (Taylor) Mackenzie, Bryn Mawr, 1893, entered Bryn Mawr College this fall.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY AND STAFF IN EUROPE WHEN THE WAR BROKE OUT

In England: Miss Scott, Miss Maddison, Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Hatcher. In Switzerland: Dr. Leuba and family, Mr. and Mrs. Frank. In Germany: Mr. Barnes, Mr. Ferguson, Miss Lasch, Miss Langdon. In France: Mr. and Mrs. De Laguna. In Holland: Mr. DeHaan. In Austria: Miss Reilly, Miss Orlady.

All were back for the beginning of College except Professor DeHaan and Miss Lasch, who were a few days late.

Mr. Cons sailed for France on August 12, to join his regiment of Alpine Chasseurs. In order to go so soon he had to lecture twice a day in the course he was giving in the Columbia Summer School. His students were most enthusiastic over his work there and gave him

quite an ovation on his departure. On arriving in France he was assigned to territorial duty and sent to Gap in the Hautes-Alpes, but is now probably at the front. Mrs. Cons accompanied him to Gap, and hoped to be of use in nursing the wounded.

CAMPUS NOTES

On the last day of September the College entered upon its thirtieth year of academic work in a blaze of sunshine. Under these happy auspices the one hundred and two members of the Freshman class were initiated into the mysteries of registration and election of courses, the other classes resumed their fellowship of work and play, and the graduate body, smaller than last year owing to the absence of the usual German and British scholars, turned itself toward serious pursuits.

The first weeks of the College year have passed in the midst of that glory of russet foliage, bright skies and unfailing sunshine which we sometimes a bit arrogantly designate as Bryn Mawr weather. It is perhaps partly due to the mellow perfection of the days that every state of things at variance with our own untroubled existence has seemed to us unreal and far-away. The ivy runs the gamut of its splendors as of old; the wind sweeps through the tree tops as strong and sweet and free; and the stars, unaltered, climb Pembroke towers, wheel above Taylor, and drop away over the western hills as they have always done, belying the suspicion that changes can have fallen anywhere within the circle of the sky. Life here, as President Thomas said in her opening address, could not be more serene and secure if all the world were at peace.

But it is not the outward aspect of the Bryn Mawr campus only which has generated the pervasive sense of aloofness from pain and struggle and disaster. The distinctively academic spirit—that spirit which each year leads many to find sufficient importance in abstract speculation and doctrine and theory to segregate themselves in quiet places for purposes of study and thought—has here at this time found characteristic and interesting expression. It is the academic spirit which is largely responsible for just that aspect of our talk upon the European war which makes such talk different, probably, from any to be heard outside university and college circles; which makes it dispassionate, impersonal, abstract. Remote from life, theo-

retic, often highly irrelevant we grant it to be, but a trifle less infected with those prejudices which settle upon men and women more firmly as they grow old—the prejudices of nationality, of class, of time-honored precedent. The element of aloofness which characterizes our theorizing lends it a kind of validity. Further than this, it creates perspective. The German invasion of Belgium should not derive disproportionate importance as compared with other invasions of other ages by mere reason of its nearness to us in time. Neither should it, because intervening years have not obscured its horrors, appear lacking in purely dramatic value. The contents of the daily newspapers will some day be authenticated history. It is right then that the dramatic element which is never lacking in any situation should already occur to us; that we should thrill at the possible overthrow of the Hapsburg dynasty as the climax of a proud and splendid two thousand year old story; that we should look upon this colossal war as, possibly, the necessary instrument for shaking to its foundations an empire coeval with the Christian church. The enforced doing away with some of the active centres of youthful theorizing in the war-wracked countries in Europe is one of the irredeemable calamities.

In the meantime, some of the virtues of those foreign universities are being reinforced in our curriculum. There has always been a tendency in the Bryn Mawr scheme of study toward specialization. But in the last two years this tendency has found signal expression in certain alterations and enlargements in the courses offered. In both philosophy and psychology, for example, more intensive undergraduate work is now possible than heretofore, and archaeology may be combined with Latin or with Greek. Nevertheless, to those whose ideal of education coincides with the English, and who believe that the highest mental training is obtainable only through intensive work in a restricted field even the present curriculum does not give complete satisfaction. It appears to be steadily approaching the ideal, but it is still too comprehensive. It accommodates itself too much to the demand for general information rather than for intellectual efficiency. An unavoidable concomitant of this state of things is the overloading of the student's hours with too great a burden of lectures. We should like to think that it was a healthy dissatisfaction with the system, rather than a less

worthy motive, which caused last year such lavish indulgence in cuts that the faculty has been forced at last to inaugurate a cut rule. President Thomas does not like to call it a cut rule; but it is a convenient term. The thing itself is perhaps too ingenious and complicated to go by anything but an original title. I shall not attempt to explain its workings. Those who lived in the good old days of double black listed exercise have some notion of the mathematical, self-regulating nature of Bryn Mawr devices for keeping students out of mischief. This particular device allows for no unexcused cuts at all except with the penalty of a lowered grade in the course in which the cut is taken. But even with the loss of 1 per cent from the final grade not more than one such cut may be taken in a one-hour course; two in a two or three-hour course, and three in a five-hour course. Beyond the number of eight unexcused cuts the reduction of grade for each cut is 2 per cent. Further on in the scale the mathematics becomes more intricate.

In the graduate work a change, though a less important one, has been instituted. Hereafter examinations will be taken at the end of each semester by all students pursuing graduate study. The academic committee has furthermore made certain alterations in the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, such alterations taking the form of an increase in the number of examinations, written as well as oral. The requisite number of seminars has also been explicitly stated. Certain of the examinations will be held several months before the completion of work for the degree and thus the preparation for the final examinations will, it is hoped, be less exhausting to the candidate.

With regard to life in general, graduate and undergraduate, there are few changes to be recorded. A new publication, intended to supplement the *Tipyn o' Bob*, is appearing weekly. It is a small sheet filled with College news; and it bears witness to the initiative and energy of the present undergraduate body. Such a sheet has been talked of vaguely but ineffectually for years.

President Thomas is planning to discuss current topics in chapel Wednesday mornings during the year; and on Fridays she has already begun a series of brief talks on the world poets, beginning with Shakespeare. The full and enthusiastic attendance at chapel thus far indicates the interest felt by everyone in these

stimulating and suggestive, though necessarily brief, discussions.

HELEN H. PARKHURST.

THE NEW REGULATION AGAINST CUTTING

One of the most rigorous rules against "cutting" ever adopted by a woman's college was put into effect yesterday at Bryn Mawr and the 400 or more students are aroused over it.

Heretofore "cutting" has been permitted at will. The new faculty rule penalizes 1 per cent of marks for each of the first eight cuts, and 2 per cent for each cut after that number.

Dr. M. Carey Thomas, the president of the College, has been away, but is expected to return today. If she does, the students, it is expected, will petition her to soften the rule.

This action will probably be taken through the Students' Association, of which Miss Adrienne Kenyon is president. At the same time an effort will be made to get the alumnae interested.

The action of the faculty fell like a bomb-shell among the students. They did not know that the question was being considered at all, but the greatest surprise expressed by any of them yesterday was that such a stringent rule was enacted.

It was pointed out that no such rigorous prohibition of "cuts" is in effect at the principal men's colleges and universities. At Harvard, Yale and other of the larger institutions, students said, a student is permitted as many cuts from classes each semester as he takes hours a week.

"This sudden change from entire freedom to almost an entire lack of it," one student said last night, "has stunned us. Heretofore there have been absolutely no restrictions and no penalties for cutting. I knew, of course, that this was abused, and that some of the girls, at times, cut classes altogether."

Social affairs of various kinds are likely to be interfered with considerably if the rule is enforced as it stands, but the combined voice of students and alumnae is expected to cause Doctor Thomas to tone down the rule.

The way the anti-cutting rule would work out it was explained yesterday, might deprive small average students of a chance to pass. Ten cuts would reduce a scholar with an average of 70 to 61.6.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*, October 16.

THE MAY DAY GIFT TO THE ENDOWMENT FUND

Before beginning her address at the opening of College, President Thomas called to the platform Adrienne Kenyon, of 1915, president of the Undergraduate Association, who presented her with a cheque for \$2670, a gift to the endowment fund, the profits of the May Day fête. The total proceeds amounted to \$3670, but \$1000 was given to Wellesley College as a donation to their restoration after the fire.

UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

For undergraduate students in the entering class Matriculation Scholarships have been awarded to:

LAURA HILDRETH PEARSON of Lowell, Massachusetts. Prepared by the Lowell High School and by the Rogers Hall School, Lowell.

Scholar for the New England States.

VIRGINIA KNEELAND of New York City. Prepared by the Brearley School, New York City.

Scholar for New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

THERESE MATHILDE BORN of Indianapolis. Prepared by Tudor Hall, Indianapolis.

Scholar for the Western States.

FRANCES COOPER RICHMOND of Schnectady, New York, daughter of President Richmond of Union College. Prepared by St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, Maryland.

Scholar for the Southern States.

Winners of the Philadelphia Girls' High School City Scholarships are:

GLADYS BARNETT, GLADYS H. CASSEL, ANNA LUBAR and ELLA ROSENBERG.

The Longstreth Memorial Scholarship has also been given to ELLA ROSENBERG.

MARY CECILIA MILLER of Philadelphia has been awarded the Frances Marion Simpson Memorial Scholarship for 1918.

The Foundation Scholarship is awarded to KATHERINE SHARPLESS of Haverford, daughter of President Sharpless of Haverford College.

IN MEMORIAM

WILHELMINA VON GERBER

I have been asked to give such material as I can about the work of my classmate and dear friend, Wilhelmina von Gerber.

She was graduated from Bryn Mawr College in 1903 and entered the Johns Hopkins Medical School that fall. Six weeks before the close of her third year at Johns Hopkins she was found to have contracted tuberculosis—it is supposed in her laboratory work. She was immediately sent to Trudeau in the Adirondacks and was told that when she returned she would be permitted to pass off the examinations for the year's work without making up the six weeks' time—an indication of her good standing. After nine months she was dismissed from Trudeau as "a cure." In the spring she returned to Baltimore to study for her examinations and to complete her work, but the Faculty member who had ordered her away forbade her to remain at that season of the year, and she returned north much discouraged. The result was that she reluctantly gave up Johns Hopkins and took her medical degree from

Tufts in 1910. In the meantime she had done much special work in and around Boston—part of it in the floating hospital. She secured a fifteen-months' internship in the Memorial Hospital of Worcester, Massachusetts, and began work there before her degree was granted, though won. She also passed the Massachusetts medical examinations.

In the autumn of 1911 she took special work at the Lying-in Hospital in New York, and then went to Fort Worth, Texas, where she took the Texas state examinations and began to practice. In 1912 she was demonstrator in the laboratory of the Texas Christian University at Fort Worth, and as a result was appointed Associate Professor of Pathology for the years 1913-15. To prepare for that work she took a six weeks' course at the University of Michigan in the summer. She was a member of the Clinical Record Committee of the Texas Christian University.

In Boston, on September 19, 1914, she died suddenly of heart failure while at home for a short visit.

ELEANOR DEMING, '03.

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

CHINA

The Bryn Mawr Club of China was formed in the summer of 1914, with a membership of twelve, and elected as President, Fanny Sinclair Woods (Mrs. Andrew Henry Woods), 1901, and as Secretary, Helen Bond Crane, 1909. Owing to the great distances which separate most of the members the Club cannot do much corporately, but it hopes to keep the members in touch with each other and with events at Bryn Mawr, and also to be of service to Bryn Mawr people traveling in the Orient who may touch at various points in China.

The Club is composed of the following members:

Fanny Sinclair Woods (Mrs. Andrew Henry Woods), '01, Canton Christian College, Canton.
Ann Catharine Arthurs, '12, Elizabeth Faries, '12, True Light Seminary, Presbyterian Mission, Canton.

Katherine E. Scott, '04; Grace Hutchins, '07; Mary L. James, '04, American Church Mission, Wu-chang.

Kathrina A. Van Wagenen, '04, American Presbyterian Mission, Changsha, Hunan.

Williette Eastham Lincoln (Mrs. Charles S. F. Lincoln), ex-'02, St. John's University, Jessfield, Shanghai.

Jane Shaw Ward, '05, Y. W. C. A., 10 West End Lane, Shanghai.

Anne Sampson Taylor (Mrs. Richard V. Taylor), ex-'11, Southern Baptist Mission, Yangchow, Kiangsu.

Alice Ropes Kellogg (Mrs. Edwin Dwight Kellogg), '06, American Board Mission, Shaowu, via Foochow.

Helen Bond Crane, '09, Y. W. C. A., Foochow.

Kathrina Van Wagenen, Jane Ward, Katharine Scott and Mary James spent the summer at Kuling, a large summer resort for foreigners; and Catharine Arthurs, Elizabeth Faries and Helen Crane were together at Kuliang, in the mountains near Foochow. It is hoped that other summers may see other combinations of the Club coming together.

HELEN BOND CRANE,
Secretary.

The following is taken from a letter of Fanny Sinclair Woods: "I am afraid as far as we three are concerned who live down in Canton, our Bryn Mawr Club meetings will be slimly attended. But I think each member should

be informed of Bryn Mawr girls resident in China and, as far as possible, as to their work. I feel that we need to support each other in keeping up high ideals of work. One other important feature of the work that the Club might do is that its members should feel responsible for informing any traveling Bryn Mawr girl of the whereabouts of its members. I always feel personally disappointed, almost aggrieved when I hear of a Bryn Mawr girl passing through Canton and not coming to see us or letting us know of her whereabouts. There is generally a room, and always a warm welcome awaiting anyone from Bryn Mawr who would enjoy coming to us in our home."

BOSTON

On October 1, the Bryn Mawr Club of Boston gave up its room at 24 Newbury Street and moved to the Boston Teachers' Club, 4 Hancock Avenue (Telephone, Haymarket 4392). The clubhouse is close to Beacon Street and overlooks the Common and the State House grounds, and the room is on the fourth floor front. The room may be rented by any member of our club from the superintendent of the Boston Teachers' Club for 50 cents a night.

At present the Boston Teachers' Club serves no meals, but may do so later, in which case our members will have restaurant privileges. In the mean time members staying at the club room may take meals at the Business Women's Club, 144 Bowdoin Street, only a few minutes' walk from 4 Hancock Avenue.

The first tea of the year was held at the new room on Wednesday, October 7, from 4 until 6, and was very well attended. The following new members have just joined the club; Louisa Haydock, '13; Elizabeth Bryant, Helen Shaw, Katharine Dodd, Edwina Warren, Mary Coolidge, '14.

ST. LOUIS

So many members of the St. Louis Bryn Mawr Club have only just returned from their summer vacations that special plans for Club activities for the coming winter have not yet been adopted. The chief aim and work of the Club is steering girls in the St. Louis preparatory schools to Bryn Mawr.

Last June at the annual stunt day of the College Club, the Bryn Mawr section gave an original stunt called "Lemons."

THE COLLEGE CLUB OF CHICAGO

The Chicago College Club, having outgrown its old quarters in the Fine Arts Building, is now moving into larger, more comfortable and more beautiful rooms in the handsome new Stevens Building. Members living in all parts of the city have urged the Club to move to a more central location for many years. Now it is to be right in the heart of the shopping district. Members and their friends will use the rest rooms and reading rooms constantly, and they will soon find that the College Club will be the most convenient place in the city for luncheons. It is expected that the rooms will be kept open every evening until nine o'clock and that on Saturday evenings dinners will be

served to large numbers. The Club has provided a home for itself where it can care for a thousand or more members. The kitchen is to be equipped with all of the modern conveniences essential to the serving of a large dinner or reception, and the dining room is to be very attractive.

There are to be a large assembly hall for lectures and entertainments, several committee rooms, a rest room, a dressing room and, best of all, a large sunny reception room overlooking Lake Michigan.

During the summer months a committee has been at work furnishing the new quarters and it is with a great deal of excitement and pleasure that the Club members are waiting to see their new home.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by Class Secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible.

1889

Harriet Randolph returned from Italy with her sister on the *Principe d'Udine* soon after the war broke out.

Emily Smith Putnam (Mrs. George Haven Putnam) is giving a course at Barnard in Greek and Roman theories of life and conduct.

Mary Miles Blanchard has the title of Master Craftsman of Basketry, which was conferred by the Boston Arts and Crafts Society.

1891

Marian O'Connor, daughter of Marian Wright Walsh (Mrs. Timothy Walsh) entered Bryn Mawr College this fall.

1893

Nellie Neilson, Head of the Department of History at Mount Holyoke College, recently delivered the first of a course of lectures which Mount Holyoke is now giving for the benefit of all the students on the political, colonial and economic conditions leading to the European war. Dr. Neilson's subject was a summary of the strategy of the first six weeks of the war.

Lillian Moser spent two months of last summer at Portland, Maine. She is at home this year, keeping house for her father and teaching History and French in the Goodyear-Burlingame School. She is librarian of the Church Periodical Club in Trinity Church and

leader of the Mission Study Class in the same church, and is also secretary of the "Spirit of Missions" in the fourth district of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Central New York. The last of October she went to Brooklyn as a delegate from the Woman's Auxiliary to the meetings of the Provincial Synod.

Emma Atkins Davis (Mrs. Edward B. Davis) writes that she is busy "singing, bringing up two children, playing bridge, and organizing charities."

Bertha Putnam worked all summer on the material she had gathered in England in 1912-13, spending ten weeks in Cambridge in order to use the Harvard library.

All of '93 will be glad to know that Harriet Seal, who has been ill for several years, is able to work again and is now teaching and studying French.

Helen Hopkins Thom (Mrs. H. R. M. Thom) was called upon to pass through deep sorrow in losing her mother this summer.

1894

Mary Breed spent July in France and Italy. She was in Florence when the war began. She could not return to Havre whence she had intended to sail about the first of September, but she finally obtained passage on the *Carpathia*, from Naples, and arrived in New York, September 2.

1895

The following note, concerning Anne Coleman Carvallo (Madame Leon J. Carvallo), is taken from the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*:

"Madame Leon J. Carvallo who, as you know, lives at the beautiful chateau of Villandry par Savonnière, in France, about ten miles from Tours, has placed a large part of the edifice at the disposal of the authorities for a hospital. Her husband, a distinguished physician, looks after the establishment.

"The place is so constructed as to admit of Madame Carvallo's reserving a certain amount of family privacy and, on the whole, she is not unduly inconvenienced by the transformation of her beautiful estate. The arrangement has one great advantage besides that of usefulness to the country. It enables Doctor Carvallo to remain near his family."

1896

Abigail Camp Dimon spent part of the summer in the Southwest.

From the *New York Evening Post*: "Valdez, Alaska, October 2. Miss Dora Keen, of Philadelphia, returned today from Harriman and College Fiords, Prince William Sound, where she went August 15 with three men to explore the glaciers of the fiords and the mountains back of them. Miss Keen, who has done much exploration work in Alaska, said that there were marked changes in the glaciers emptying into Prince William Sound. The approaches to the glaciers were extremely difficult, she said, because of solid packs of fallen icebergs."

1897

Anne Lawther acted as College Secretary for six weeks in the summer.

1898

Marion Park is teaching in Colorado College at Colorado Springs. She was traveling with Katherine Lord, '01, and Ida Langdon, '03, in the Bavarian Alps when war was declared.

1899

Margaret Hall visited Arizona and New Mexico this summer with Elsa Bowman, '96. They stopped with Alice Day Jackson (Mrs. Percy Jackson), '02, at her sheep ranch. Margaret Hall then went to California and from there to visit Grace Campbell Babson (Mrs. S. G. Babson), '00, in the Hood River Valley. On her way home she met Mary M. Campbell,

'97, and they took a riding trip through the Glacier National Park.

Ellen P. Kilpatrick, ex-'99, spent the summer studying painting at Ogunquit, Maine.

Emma Guffey Miller (Mrs. Carroll Miller) spent the summer with her four sons on a farm near Pomfret, Connecticut.

Sibyl Hubbard Darlington (Mrs. Herbert S. Darlington) had a cottage near Watch Hill this summer.

Elizabeth Andrews is principal of a school in San Antonio, Texas.

1900

Maud Lowrey was married in the summer to Mr. Robert D. Jenks, a lawyer, of Philadelphia. They will live at 1704 Rittenhouse Street.

1901

Mary Ayer Rousmaniere (Mrs. John E. Rousmaniere) moved about the first of October from Boston to New York, where she will probably live for four or five years, owing to Mr. Rousmaniere's business. Her address is 115 East 60th Street.

Sylvia Lee, who was traveling in France with her sister at the outbreak of the war, reached home safely about the last of August on the French liner *L'Espagne*, which sailed from Havre. She had no particular adventures, beyond having to sleep in "accommodation quarters" on deck. She spent the month of September in Vermont and has now resumed her work as teacher of Latin at the Winsor School, Boston.

Katharine Lord is assistant to the director of the Winsor School, Boston. She has taken an apartment at the Mt. Vernon, 18 West Cedar Street, Boston.

Frances Ream Kemmerer (Mrs. J. L. Kemmerer) has a daughter, Marion, born September 17.

1902

Elizabeth Stoddard was one of several Bryn Mawr women to do relief work in Salem, Massachusetts, after the great fire of June 25.

Helen Stevens is engaged to Mr. George Gregory of Washington, D. C. She will be married in January.

1903

Gertrude Dietrich Smith (Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith) has organized Red Cross work in Farmington, Connecticut. She is also con-

nected with the management of the Orphanage for the Blind in Farmington.

Margaretta Stewart Dietrich (Mrs. Charles H. Dietrich) is actively engaged in suffrage work. She is vice-president of the Adams County (Nebraska) League for Equal Suffrage and has been speaking in schools, churches, and out of doors. Also, she is much interested in establishing a home for the old and destitute to take the place of the County Poor Farm. As president of the Board of Directors of this movement, Mrs. Dietrich is now very busy raising money for a large building.

1904

Helen Army, ex-'04, is working this winter for suffrage. Her headquarters are at Pittsburgh.

Sadie Briggs Logan (Mrs. Donald Logan), ex-'04, will move this fall from Worcester to Holyoke, Massachusetts, where her husband's business has called him.

Gertrude Buffum Barrows (Mrs. Richard Barrows) has a son, Richard L. Barrows, Jr., born at Haverford, Pennsylvania, July 2.

Sara Ellis has returned to the Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore.

Elizabeth Gerhard spent the summer in visiting historic New England. She is teaching French in the Girl's Latin School at Baltimore.

Marguerite Gribi Kreutzberg (Mrs. Otto Kreutzberg) and Leslie Clark were in Vienna when war was declared. They have since returned to America by the *Potsdam*.

Leslie Clark has resumed her teaching at Westover.

Evelyn Holliday Patterson is living at 1622 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

Anna Jonas left on September 25 for Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, where she will visit Eleanor Bliss until the last of November.

Constance Lewis has returned to her home in Indianapolis after over a year's absence in Colorado Springs. On her way east she stopped in Chicago and saw Evelyn Holliday and Daisy Ullman.

Ethel Pfaff is teaching again in the Bangor High School. She is enthusiastic about her basket ball class and about the *Alliance Française* recently started in Bangor, Maine.

Marjorie Sellers (Mrs. J. C. Sellers, Jr.) ex-'04, is living in her new home on Beacon Hill, Merion.

Alice Schiedt Clark (Mrs. Paul F. Clark), Dr. Clark, and their small daughter visited

Sara Ellis at Pittsburgh in August, stopping on their way to Madison, Wisconsin, where Dr. Clark is connected with the University.

Alice Waldo spent the summer traveling in England, her intention of traveling on the continent being prevented by the war.

Leda White is doing graduate work at Columbia this winter.

Clara Woodruff Hull (Mrs. Robert Hull) has a son, Robert Alonzo Hull, Jr., born at Scranton, February 7.

Hermine Ehlers acted as Business Manager at Bryn Mawr College during the month of August.

Jeannette Hemphill Bolte (Mrs. Charles Bolte) has a daughter, Juliette, born in May.

B. Hermine Ehlers is forming a dancing class for the benefit of the Red Cross work. Her address is 226 East 16th Street.

Esther M. Sinn is going to move to Brooklyn, New York. After November first her address will be 15 Charles Street, Brooklyn.

Dorothy Foster, instructor in English literature at Mt. Holyoke, who was granted a second year's leave of absence last year, has received the Women's Educational and Industrial Fellowship for 1914-1915, and will spend this year in research work abroad. She sailed on the *St. Louis* for England, where she will study in the British Museum, London, in preparation of a thesis on "Seventeenth Century Periodicals."

1905

Margaret Bates reached home in August after a trip around the world. She is again teaching at Miss Hebb's school at Wilmington, Delaware.

Theodora Bates and Helen Sturgis took a course in design at the Harvard Summer School this summer.

Helen Kempton, Rachel Brewer, and Janet Thornton all did Red Cross relief work at Salem, Massachusetts, after the great fire of June 25. Helen Kempton is now general Secretary of the Charity Organization Society in New Bedford.

Margaret Thayer Sulloway (Mrs. Frank J. Sulloway) has a daughter, Gretchen, born in October.

1906

Anna Mary Collins was married on June 18 to George Dwight Kellogg (Ph.D., Yale, 1895), Professor of Latin at Union College, Schenectady, New York.

Elizabeth Harrington Brooks (Mrs. Arthur H. Brooks) has a son, born August 15, at her summer home in Ispwich, Massachusetts. He is named Francis Harrington Brooks, after Mrs. Brooks' father, who died last June. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks and their baby are now living at 201 Beacon Street, Boston, with Mrs. Harrington, but will move to Ash Street, Cambridge, later in the winter.

Jessie Thomas Bennett (Mrs. Platt Bennett) has a daughter, Rosanne Dunlap, born June 14, at Laurel Run, Pennsylvania.

Ruth Archbald, ex-'06, was married to Mr. Halsted Little of Morristown, New Jersey, on November 7, at Scranton, Pennsylvania.

1907

Margaret Blodgett, ex-'07, returned from Europe in July.

Dorothy Forster Miller (Mrs. R. B. Miller) has a son, Rutger Bleeker Miller, Jr.

Virginia Greer Hill was married on October 22 to Mr. Julian Alexander. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander will live at 3417 Race Street, Philadelphia.

Harriet P. Houghteling, ex-'07, expects to visit in the East about the middle of November.

Suzette G. Stuart has changed her address to Hotel Montague, Brooklyn.

Elizabeth Wright, ex-'07, was married to Mr. Arthur Claassen, Jr., on June 9. Mr. and Mrs. Claassen are living in Fort Washington, Pennsylvania.

Marie Wing, ex-'07, has been working for the suffrage parade in Cleveland.

1908

Melanie Atherton has announced her engagement to Mr. David Updegrath, a graduate of Yale and missionary in India.

Margaret Copeland Blatchford (Mrs. N. H. Blatchford, Jr.) is now living in Cleveland at 1921 East 70th Street.

Anna Dunham Reilly (Mrs. John R. Reilly) has a son John Rice Reilly, Jr., born June 27.

Louise Milligan Herron (Mrs. Charles Herron) spent two months this summer during her husband's leave of absence, visiting her family and friends about Indianapolis. She has since returned to Texas City.

Frances Passmore sailed for Europe in July, planning to remain a year studying languages.

Anne Jackson was married in October to the Rev. Benjamin Bird, rector of the Church of the Messiah, Gwynedd, Pennsylvania.

Lydia Sharpless Perry (Mrs. Harvey Perry) has a son, Charles Perry, born September 29.

Margaret Washburn Hunt (Mrs. Harold Hunt) has a son, John Washburn Hunt, born July 4.

Anna Welles, in a letter of the third of September, writes that she and her family are still at La Salle du Roc, their country place at Bourré, in the south of France, where they expect to remain to help the refugees from the north.

Helen Cadbury, ex-'08, was married in September to Mr. Arthur P. Bush, Jr. Anna Carrère, Emily Fox, ex-'08, and Virginia McKenney were bridesmaids. Mrs. Bush will live in Garden City, New York.

Louise Pettibone Smith has returned to Bryn Mawr after a year's study in Palestine.

1909

Margaret Bontecou is Warden of Denbigh Hall.

Mary Nearing is Warden of Rockefeller Hall.

Bertha Ehlers is Warden of Radnor Hall.

Helen Gilroy is demonstrator in Physics at Bryn Mawr.

Cynthia Wesson is assistant gymnasium director at Bryn Mawr.

Georgina Biddle is doing graduate work in science preparatory to studying medicine.

Frances Brown is teaching in the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School.

May Putnam is doing fourth year work at Johns Hopkins.

Shirley Putnam had expected to be in London this winter. Her plans were changed on account of the war and she will be in Washington.

Dorothy Child has an internship in one of the Philadelphia hospitals.

Alta Stevens is working hard helping to get the Chicago College Club installed in its new quarters. She is also doing splendid work in connection with the Chicago Bureau of Occupations.

Katharine Branson is teaching Latin and Mathematics in Miss Beard's School in Orange.

Antoinette Hearne is again teaching in Miss Beard's School.

Mary Herr is librarian at the Brearley School, New York.

Janet Van Hise, ex-'09, is studying at the School of Philanthropy in New York. She and Mary Herr are living together.

Anne Whitney is teaching at Milton Academy.

Margaret Ames, ex-'09, traveled in Glacier Park last summer. She also made two short trips to the East.

Esther Maddux Tennent (Mrs. David Tennent), ex-'09, has a son, born October 2, 1914.

Ethel Mattson Heald (Mrs. Prescott Heald) has a daughter, Margaret, born August 18.

Jessie Gilroy Hall (Mrs. E. T. Hall) has a son, Edward Twichell Hall, born May 16.

Pleasance Baker writes: "I spent May and June traveling with cousins in the northern part of Italy, July in France, and August trying to get out of the war zone. While in Geneva I saw Dr. E. P. Kohler's name on the registration book at the American Consulate, although I did not see him; and on Folkstone Pier I saw Dr. De Laguna and family struggling in a crowd of refugees. On board the *Ryndam* coming home I met Katharine Lord, '01, and Marion Park, '98, who had narrowly escaped some serious adventures in Belgium.

Margaret Vickery, ex-'09, is doing volunteer work daily in the out-patient department of the Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston.

1910

Elizabeth Tenney Cheney (Mrs. Goddard Cheney) has a daughter Eleanor Favill Cheney, born July 27.

Susanne Allinson, after two years as Warden of Radnor, will be at home in Providence this winter.

Mabel Ashley is taking a course in applied design in New York.

Ruth Babcock is Warden of Merion.

Irma Bixler Poste (Mrs. Emerson Poste) has a daughter, Dorothy, born in October, 1913.

Helen Bley is teaching Latin and Greek in St. Margaret's School, Waterbury, Connecticut.

Ruth Collins was married in the summer to Mr. Frank Desch.

Elsie Deems is at College as a graduate scholar in English.

Elsa Dennison has announced her engagement to Mr. Dayton Voorhees, of Philadelphia.

Zip Falk, after three years spent in organizing social work in Bloomfield, New Jersey, is at home in Savannah, Georgia.

Ruth George, ex-'10, is still teaching in Scottsdale, Arizona.

Miriam Hedges is starting her second year as Business Manager of the College.

Janet Howell takes Dr. Barnes' place for the year in the Physics Department at Bryn Mawr.

Mary Agnes Irvine is to teach Mathematics at Miss Madeira's School, Washington.

Jeanne Kerr has won a scholarship for her second year at the New York University Law School.

Gertrude Kingsbacher Sunstein (Mrs. Elias Sunstein), ex-'10, is doing suffrage work in Pittsburgh.

Frances Lord, ex-'10, is planning to take courses at Radcliffe, preparatory to the course in Sanitation and Hygiene at the Boston Institute of Technology.

Lucie Reichenbach has been working for an M.A. in French and Spanish at Cornell.

Josephine Ross Miller (Mrs. Charles L. Miller) has a son, Edward, born in October, 1913.

Margaret Shearer is to have charge of a new dormitory for working girls at the Spring Street Neighborhood House, New York.

Mary Boyd Shipley is teaching at Miss Low's School, Stamford, Connecticut.

Charlotte Simonds Sage (Mrs. Nathaniel Sage) has a daughter, Mary Charlotte, born in September.

Frances Storer is teaching English in the Toledo High School.

Clara Ware is studying for a Ph.D. in Zoology at Columbia.

Marian Wildman was married last spring to Dr. Perry McLaughlin, of Newville, Pennsylvania.

1911

Mary Case Pevear (Mrs. Keith Pevear), ex-'11, is living in Worcester, Massachusetts, where her husband is engaged in the felt-slipper trade.

Kate Chambers has been traveling in the Yellowstone and the Canadian Rockies with Dorothy Wolff, '12. She expects to finish her work for a Ph.D. at Columbia this winter.

Esther Cornell spent the summer studying in the Percy Dunn Aldrich Music School at Hague on Lake George. She is to act in Otis Skinner's new play this winter.

Margaret Friend is with the Bureau of Municipal Research in New York.

Helen Henderson has been traveling in Europe.

Margaret Hobart is living at Sommariva, Easthampton, New York, where she expects to spend eight months of the year. She has resigned the librarianship of the Board of Missions but is still connected with the Educational Department. She has been appointed special

representative of the Educational Secretary of the Episcopal Board of Missions for the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Margery Hoffman has been giving lectures in Portland, Oregon, on Egyptian art, illustrated by lantern slides made from her own pictures.

Lois Lehman, ex-'11, and Ruth Wells spent the summer together in Hanover, New Hampshire, where they studied in the Dartmouth summer school.

Agnes Murray is working in the social service department of the Boston Dispensary. She did relief work for the Salem fire sufferers last summer.

Helen Parkhurst has returned from a year abroad as President's European Fellow. She had planned to sail from Trieste on August first, but the ship was taken off and she had to travel from Trieste to Antwerp via Munich, Cologne, and Brussels during the first day of mobilization in Germany. The party she was with had various adventures, were held up on the Belgian border and almost sent back into Germany, and finally reached Antwerp just as a state of siege was declared. They had to wear American and Belgian colors to protect themselves from the anti-German mobs on the streets. They succeeded in sailing on the *Marquette* and reached Boston, August 17.

Margaret Prussing spent the summer in New York acting for the moving-pictures.

Louise Russell spent her vacation taking a cruise through the Great Lakes. She and Helen Parkhurst spent Labor Day with Margaret Hobart at Easthampton, L. I.

Marion Scott spent most of the summer in the East. She visited, among other Bryn Mawrters, Catherine Delano Grant, in Boston.

Elizabeth Taylor Russell (Mrs. John Russell, Jr.) is now in her husband's law office.

Mary Taylor and Norvelle Browne, ex-'11, went back with Leila Houghteling to Winnetka after reunion and spent several weeks visiting the Winnetka 1911's.

Dorothy Thayer Noble (Mrs. Floyd Noble), ex-'11, has a son, born last spring.

Amy Walker was married on September 17, to Mr. James Alfred Field. Mr. Field is a professor in the Department of Economics at the University of Chicago.

Dorothy Coffin Greeley (Mrs. Samuel A. Greeley) has a son, Samuel Sewell Greeley, born September 14.

Leila Houghteling and Frances Porter have taken a two months course at the Chicago

School of Civics and Philanthropy. They passed civil service examinations, both oral and written, Leila Houghteling first and Frances Porter second of one hundred and sixty contestants. Leila Houghteling now holds a position in the Children's Bureau of Chicago.

Blanche Cole, ex-'11, studied last summer at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.

Marion Crane is Fellow in Philosophy at Cornell University.

Anna Stearns has just returned from Germany. She spent the first weeks of the war in Munich in company with a great many other Americans and shared in the Red Cross and Relief work which was organized by the Americans. She finally got to London and sailed for home from an English port.

Florence Wyman Tripp (Mrs. R. C. Tripp), ex-'11, has a daughter, Jean Caroline, born this summer.

1912

Elizabeth Pinney was married to Mr. Andrew Dickson Hunt at Dongan Hills, Staten Island, on June 27.

Henrietta Runyon, ex-'12, was married to Mr. George H. L. Winfrey of Richmond, Virginia, in New York on August 18. Mr. and Mrs. Winfrey will live at 304 Davis Street, Richmond, Virginia.

Isabel Vincent was married to Mr. Paul Vincent Harper at Quebec, Canada, on August 29. Miss Vincent made a trip around the world last summer and was in Moscow when the war broke out. She reached America just in time for the date set for her wedding.

Anna Hartshorne was married to Mr. Carroll Thornton Brown on August 22, at "Hillcrest," Brighton, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Brown will be at Westtown School, Westtown, Pennsylvania, this winter.

Louise Watson is Assistant Business Manager of the College this year.

Mary Peirce has entered the winter course of the Organized Charities Society of Philadelphia.

Dorothy Wolff, Emerson Lamb, and Carmelita Chase spent two months together on a western trip this summer.

Mary McKelvey, ex-'12, spent two weeks with Fanny Crenshaw in Richmond in August.

Zelda Branch Cramer (Mrs. W. E. Cramer) has returned from Lausanne, Switzerland, where she spent the past eight months.

Margaret Thackray, ex-'12, is in Balboa, Panama. She is librarian for the Panama Canal.

Elizabeth Johnston is doing graduate work at Bryn Mawr.

Lorle Stecher has a scholarship in Psychology at Columbia University.

1913

Eleanor Elmer, ex-'13, spent the summer abroad and is now in England.

Alice Ames, ex-'13, spent a month last summer camping in the Wyoming mountains.

Louisa Haydock is teaching science at the Winsor School, Boston.

1914

Frances Anne Cabot, ex-'14, was married on June 30, at St. John's Church, Beverly Farms, Massachusetts, to Mr. Maurice Machado Osborne of Cambridge, Massachusetts. They are living in Cambridge.

Elizabeth Bryant is taking the Secretarial Course at the Bryant & Stratton Commercial School of Boston.

NOTICE FROM THE CAROLA WOERISHOFFER MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

The Committee of the Carola Woerishoffer Memorial Fund has invested \$2000 in bonds approved by the Treasurer of the Alumnae Association. The interest on these bonds is \$100 a year. Another thousand dollars has been pledged, and it is to be hoped that by the

time the Alumnae Association meets in February and decides whether to use the income at once or to add it to the principal, many more contributions will have been received. Checks should be made payable to Bertha Rembaugh, Trustee (1 Broadway, New York City).

BERTHA REMBAUGH,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE
ELIZABETH BLAUVELT MEMORIAL
FUND COMMITTEE

The report of the Elisabeth Blauvelt Memorial Fund Committee is some six months overdue. Owing to unexpected delays in China over the purchase of land for the Memorial Hospital at Tong-an, and the consequent postponement of building, it has seemed wise to hold the subscription open longer than was originally intended; and a number of subscriptions coming late make it seem desirable to keep the lists open as long as possible. Five hundred dollars has been subscribed and is now being held by the Committee in anticipation of a request that it be forwarded in a few weeks to the representatives of the Reformed Church Board in Amoy. If any desire in the little time left to bring the Fund nearer the \$1000 originally planned for the tuberculosis ward, the Committee will probably be able to add to it subscriptions paid in up to January 1. The final report of the Committee's work will be printed, it is expected, in the January QUARTERLY.

MARY D. HOPKINS,
Treasurer.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. The Editor begs that copies of books or articles by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr students will be sent to the *QUARTERLY* for review or notice.

BOOKS RECEIVED

MOHAMMEDANISM IN BORNEO: Notes for a Study of the Local Modifications of Islam and the Extent of its Influence on the Native Tribes. By Mrs. Samuel Bryan Scott, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Reprint from the Journal of the American Oriental Society, Volume xxxiii, Part IV, 1913.

NEW BOOKS

THE BASKETRY BOOK. By Mary Miles Blanchard, Master Craftsman of Basketry. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THEN AND NOW. By Margaret Jefferys Hobart.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SCIENCE OF ETHICS. By Dr. Theodore De Laguna, Professor of Philosophy at Bryn Mawr College. The Macmillan Company.

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

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No. 4

THE REGULATION OF ATTENDANCE AT CLASSES AT BRYN MAWR COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1914-1915

By PRESIDENT M. CAREY THOMAS

[The following article was written in response to a request made by the Editor of the *QUARTERLY* to President Thomas, to the President of the Undergraduate Association, and to the Campus Editor.]

As President of Bryn Mawr College I welcome the opportunity offered me by the courtesy of the editor of the *ALUMNAE QUARTERLY* to explain to the alumnae and former students of the college why it seems expedient to the Bryn Mawr College Faculty to regulate the students' attendance at college lectures. I am especially glad to be able to give this explanation because the regulation of attendance at lectures is only the most recent of a series of what I believe to be well thought out and successfully administered adjustments of the academic machinery of the college made by the faculty to meet the requirements of the present Bryn Mawr students. It is only natural that the older alumnae should at first question the reasons for some of these adjustments and should regret the Bryn Mawr of the early days of women's higher education, with its ardent young professors still experimenting in teaching women students, and its responsible women students bent on making the experiment a success. But happily for women times have changed since then and the professors and girl students of twentieth century women's colleges take women's college education as a matter of course. Those of us that have remained in touch with Bryn Mawr from that time to the present have come to realize these changed conditions and to see clearly that to attain the same scholarly results as formerly different methods from those of 1885 must be used in 1915.

From 1885 until the autumn of 1891 not only were the students themselves more or less on trial to prove the success of women's higher education but Bryn Mawr itself was a very small college with the following tiny roll of undergraduates: first year, 36; second year, 54; third year, 70; fourth year, 100; fifth year, 100;

sixth year, 120; seventh year, 142 (Denbigh Hall opened in 1891 and the number of students increased to 200 in 1893); and then, in 1894, with the opening of Pembroke Hall West began the rapid increase from a college of 200 to a college of 287 undergraduates. In 1899-1900, came another marked increase to over 300 undergraduates and the opening of Rockefeller Hall followed in 1904. Since 1900 the undergraduates have numbered between 334 and 380 (our maximum number) in 1914, of whom only from 30 to 50 live in their own homes. Alumnae often ask me why when the number of undergraduates has been fixed for many years by the rooms available on the campus, no new residence hall having been opened since 1904, there should be need of more regulation than in 1900, or in 1903, or in fact than at any date when they themselves were studying in the college. Some alumnae even seem to believe that all faculty regulations date back only four or five years and ask me why the Bryn Mawr College students have deteriorated so frightfully in the past few years. All these questions and criticisms seem to indicate a serious misunderstanding of the situation. In point of fact since 1899 the Faculty has been, and still is, attempting to solve the problem of adjusting the college framework of the years 1885 to 1891 with from 36 to 120 undergraduates so that three times that number may be able to do the best academic work they are capable of and live together happily and without friction. Experience has proved that to accomplish this result some formulated regulations are absolutely necessary in order to secure orderly procedure and to safeguard the rights of the earnest students. As early as 1892, for example, the students themselves found that their informal

self-government, which had existed ever since the opening of the college, would no longer work with larger numbers. On the initiative of Mrs. Susan Walker Fitzgerald of the Class of 1893 they asked for and obtained from the Trustees the present charter of the Bryn Mawr Students' Association for Self-Government which has been in successful operation ever since with, however, the normal increase in regulations and penalties which is to be expected in dealing with a larger number of students.

It is clear in looking back over the faculty minutes that, in like manner although some eight years later, the Faculty also recognized the necessity of adapting the academic standards of the college to larger numbers. From 1899 until the present time a series of faculty regulations have been passed dealing with the academic work of the students and their performance of academic duties. In 1899-1900 the Faculty realized that the level of academic work was steadily falling and that during recent years many of the most influential student positions, including even that of the President of the Self-Government itself, which had been held in the past by a succession of distinguished scholars, were in the hands of students with low grades. To meet this disastrous situation the Faculty passed the present "Merit Law" to which no exception has ever been made. This law came into full operation in the year 1905 when a senior lost her degree under it. Many of the older alumnae will remember the storm of abuse that broke over the head of the Faculty because it steadfastly refused to do what it had said that it would not do and give a degree to the senior in question. Members of the Class of 1905 and many alumnae and former students brought pressure of every kind to bear on the Faculty and camped on the trail of the Trustees of the College, following them to their summer homes and paying them such frequent and prolonged visits in their business offices that many of them told the President of the College that if they were to be subjected to this sort of thing they must resign as trustees. The ladies of the Main Line also took up the matter and called at the president's office bringing offerings of fruit and flowers and begging for one last chance for the degreeless senior. The situation might have been extremely serious had not the Faculty stood firm and the Trustees refused to interfere. From 1899 until now the Merit Law has been a power-

ful factor in maintaining the academic standing of Bryn Mawr. Under its provisions all student offices, including team captaincies and managerships, dramatic rôles, scholarships, and paid or unpaid college positions may be held only by students who have obtained "Merit" on one-half their examination hours and the control of the college activities has now passed to the best students in the college.

In 1899 the Faculty also regulated the students' leaving early and returning late after all college vacations: Thanksgiving, Christmas, mid-years, Easter, and the summer recess. The practice of some of the students had gradually grown to be a scandal. House parties, weddings, prolonged engagements with dentists and oculists, coming-out dances and holiday amusements of all kinds began the week before, and continued until a week or ten days after, the close of the college vacations. The students' own very genuine attempts to reform this abuse extending over a series of years had proved abortive, partly, perhaps, because the students' families as well as the students themselves were in sore need of reformation. But since 1899 when the faculty rule went into operation our classrooms have been fuller before and after vacations than at any other time. There is no loss of invaluable time from the twenty-seven lecture weeks of our college year, no repetition of work so tedious to faithful students for the sake of the idle students who have illegally extended their vacations. The relief to students and professors has proved to be equally great. All the social requirements of the families of Bryn Mawr students, even weddings at which students are desired as bridesmaids, conveniently fit themselves into the college vacations, and dentists and oculists modestly perform their duties at these times or during the four months' summer vacation.

Also in 1898-1899 we realized that the numbers in residence had so increased that the comfort of the students could no longer be secured without certain administrative hall regulations which the students themselves were unable to enforce. At this time, as always since the opening of the college, students chose rooms in the residence halls as they pleased. As a consequence we had so-called freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior halls. Hazing, "rough-housing," class battles in which one hall attacked another hall or defended itself against class raids in highly romantic fashion by barricades of drawing-room furniture, and many

other attendant evils were rife—not the least serious being a rampant class spirit that threatened to nullify much of the charm and benefit of college associations between older and younger students. The President of the College thought it right to break up these vicious practices by making a rule that only one-fourth of each class could engage rooms in any given hall. The students' disapproval was so violent that it spread even to some of the preparatory schools which threatened to take Bryn Mawr preparation out of their school course unless the rule was rescinded. The alumnae in very many instances sided with the students. Of all the many storms that have broken over the faculty and college authorities for performing what seems to them their manifest duty, this still remains the worst in my memory. Yet this regulation, which has been strictly enforced from 1898 to the present time, has done much to keep Bryn Mawr what it was in the old days—a little commonwealth of older and younger fellow students living together in the bonds of scholarly friendship. The very students who in 1898 were consumed by burning indignation come to me even yet to tell me that the college was right and they were wrong in regarding this reasonable provision as interfering unjustifiably with the students' freedom of choice. This will serve as an example of other hall regulations which represent as they stand today the experience of the President and Dean of the College and successive Wardens, all except the President Bryn Mawr graduates themselves, which are one and all intended to protect the rights of the students and to afford them a well ordered and well administered home in which to live happily and to study to the best advantage. For example, the recent rule to the effect that "no college bedrooms or suites may be used for guests when occupied by the students to whom they belong" which so regrettably limited the number of alumnae and former students spending the night in the college halls, was passed at the request of the Students' Council because the students whose rooms were so occupied had found by experience that they could not do justice to their studies. Without careful regulation 10 officers, nearly 100 servants, 400 students, and as many guests as can be crowded in, cannot live, eat, and sleep in the enjoyment of personal liberty and comfort.

Larger numbers in themselves magnify college problems that have always existed. In

1905–1906, for example, the laxity of the students in performing certain necessary college duties reached such a point that it became necessary to ask the Trustees, who control all financial matters, to permit the imposition of fines. All other methods had previously been exhausted without result. Notices had been posted, personal notes had been written, many chapel appeals had been made, even personal interviews and personal entreaties had been tried in vain. The student body as a whole is probably no more careless than in former years, but with increased numbers the increased proportion of lax students becomes so great as to disarrange the college machinery and seriously to hamper academic work. This is the true explanation of the necessity that has been felt in recent years in Bryn Mawr for the definite regulation of certain ancient abuses. The students are to a great extent the same as they used to be but there are more of them, and consequently by the law of averages there are now among them enough dilatory, heedless students to cause real inconvenience to the industrious, law-abiding students unless controlled in some way. A few instances will make this clear. From the opening of the college, for example, it has been difficult to persuade the Bryn Mawr students to decide on, and register at the proper time, the courses they wish to take. When this refusal to register promptly becomes, on account of the numbers involved, something that interferes with effective teaching it must be regulated if, as experience has shown, the students cannot regulate it for themselves. Unless the number of students in a course is known in advance books cannot be ordered in advance, or lecture rooms assigned, or necessary faculty appointments made. No bookseller keeps in stock a sufficient number of books for a large class. From 1905–1906 to the present time there have been more students in the college than were planned for in the lecture rooms, so that the seats in each classroom must be fitted to the students in each course as accurately as sardines are packed in a box. Also since we have begun to break up unwieldy classes an unexpectedly large number of students in any given course may necessitate the appointment of another instructor and in order to make a suitable selection we must know in advance. In order to reform late registration and many other similar abuses a series of fines were imposed in 1905–1906 to be used in the purchase of books for the college library, such as \$5 for

late registration of courses, \$1 for a change in registration, etc., and since this time there has been no further difficulty. President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke said to me once that when she became president of Mount Holyoke she objected on principle to fining students, but that experience had convinced her that it was not only the most effective way but also the fairest way of securing necessary attention to academic duties. This has been the experience of the Faculty and administration of Bryn Mawr College. It is also the method used by the Bryn Mawr Students' Association for Self-Government and by all other students' organizations. Curiously enough fines regulate the richer students as effectively as poorer students, and sometimes even more effectively.

Another example of the growth of the college compelling the regulation of an old-time trouble dates also from this same time, 1905-1907, when after the opening of Rockefeller Hall, in 1914, we were again face to face with the changed conditions of still larger numbers of students. All alumnae will remember the almost insuperable difficulties extending back to the early years of the college of getting students to exercise in the gymnasium and keep their appointments for physical examinations. Director after Director of Gymnastics and Athletics, Visiting Physician after Visiting Physician went down to defeat worsted year after year in this losing battle with careless or defiant students. Much had feeling been engendered. The president's office was besieged throughout the year by students complaining of the gymnastic staff and by the gymnastic staff complaining of the students. Many students succeeded in escaping all exercise. The health of the students and the morale of the college were suffering. The criminals were deaf alike to appeals from the president and director and from their fellow students. In 1904 these delinquents increased so greatly by the mere normal increase of the college that what had always been a serious difficulty became an open scandal and had to be dealt with accordingly. A series of fines to be used in the purchase of new gymnastic apparatus were imposed for missing gymnastic drills and appointments for physical measurements and went into effect in the second semester of 1906-1907, and at once the difficulties with which we had been struggling since the opening of the college were solved. From that time to this practically all

required periods of exercise are taken within the required time. Students come promptly for physical measurements. There has been a noticeable improvement in the health and physical tests of the student body. Cordial and friendly relations now exist between the Director of Gymnastics and Athletics and the students such as would have been impossible under the old system of mutual recrimination and laxness.

Likewise the problem of students absenting themselves from college lectures has in a sense always existed at Bryn Mawr, certainly since the experimental days of women's higher education have been far enough away for students to feel free to follow individual preference and yield to individual temptation, and also since the college has become large enough for the absence of a few students not to break up a class. I should place this time at about the year 1891-1892 when Denbigh Hall opened and made it possible for the college to increase from 120 to about 200 undergraduates. Since this date the problem of the students' absence from lectures, has become more and more acute, like other college problems, by the mere increase of numbers and the normal proportional increase of students who are unable to resist the temptation of cutting lectures. Like the problems that I have mentioned, and many others omitted for lack of time, absence from lectures first began to be painfully noticeable when our undergraduate students increased to 200. In 1899-1900, when we passed the 300 mark and it became imperative to control low scholarship by the Merit Law and absences before and after vacations by a prohibitive penalty, the students' cutting of daily recitations and lectures was already in need of regulation which the Faculty hoped would be in a measure supplied by the working of the Merit Law. From 1899 until 1904, in spite of the Merit Law and public appeals in chapel and personal appeals made by professors and the officials of the college to offending students, the absences, as in the case of absences from lectures before and after vacations, became so marked that reports came back to the college and reached the Trustees and Faculty from the outside. Students were reported as being away from the college during the first five days of the week attending three or four days' functions, such as Junior proms or prolonged wedding festivities. Other students registered as in good standing at the college were said to be

"coming out" in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and in one instance in Chicago, and the empty lecture rooms before quizzes and English papers were ridiculous and tragic. Still the President and Faculty were loth to take action. In the year 1904-1905, however, the Trustees directed the President of the College to request the Faculty to keep a record of the students' attendance at lectures during the year 1905-1906 and following years. This request was made in order to discover whether reports so damaging to the good name of Bryn Mawr could be true, and also in the hope that the mere registration of cuts might check the practice.

From 1905-1906, the year in which the registration of absences from lectures was first put into operation, to the present year 1914-1915, a period of nine years, constant and careful attention has been given to the problem of cutting by the individual professors and by the administration. The present undergraduates claim that they did not fully realize the attitude of the Faculty toward cutting but if they did not they must have been like Dean Hurlbut's classic student who, when sent away from Harvard for cutting, said that "it was the most unfair thing ever done" and on Dean Hurlbut's gasping with surprise and telling him that he had been warned over and over again, replied "I have been warned so many times, sir, that warnings have ceased to have any effect." In the president's report for 1906-1907 occurs this sentence: "The (attendance) cards were referred to constantly by the office and by members of the faculty, and students whose attendance was irregular were cautioned," and from that time to this autumn everything possible has been done by personal warning and appeal to show the students the evils of cutting. In chapel repeatedly every year the President of the College has urged on the students faithfulness in meeting academic appointments and warned them that unless their own public opinion could regulate attendance at lectures the Faculty would be compelled to deal with it. From the time that the registration of absences was kept in the office every student must have understood that the Bryn Mawr system of no regulation was on trial for its life. In 1910-1911, in the hope of avoiding strain and the consequent excuses given by students for wholesale cutting before quizzes and English papers the Faculty adopted the plan of scheduling a semester in advance, a

limited number of prepared quizzes in each course, the dates for the handing in of English papers, and also the times of private reading examinations, but nevertheless cutting has continued. For the past four or five years the Senate of the college, a body consisting of the President and Dean and nine senior full professors entrusted with the duty of excluding students for academic offences, has been dismissing students for conditions and unreasonable absences from classes and putting on probation all students who cut excessively. It is mortifying to have to confess that a member of the class of 1915 who cut 68 times in the last semester of her junior year is now on probation under penalty of dismissal for a single unexcused cut. Many alumnae have told me that in all these cases in order to give due warning to the students the action of the Senate and the names of the students should have been publicly announced and posted, and this criticism seems to me well founded. Public announcement should be made in all cases of faculty discipline as otherwise such discipline serves only half its purpose and does not help the other students by example and precept. Some alumnae seem also to think that the Bryn Mawr professors as a whole have not done their duty by the students and have not followed them up by personal appeal and warning, and above all have not refused to sign the course books of those students who have absented themselves from lectures. I believe that this criticism is wholly unjust. The students have been followed as closely as is possible without faculty regulation of cutting. There comes a point beyond which a professor cannot go with a defiant student, where dignity requires that argument must cease and law must operate. Students have not hesitated to claim that as there was no faculty rule no individual professor had the right to control cutting in his classes. Last semester, for example, one student persisted in cutting one professor's five-hour course twenty-nine times in spite of all that the professor could say. He did not feel that he could make her fail in the course and the moral effect of such, in a sense, authorized cutting on the other students and on the student herself was shocking. On the other hand another professor who made a student fail because of excessive cutting, although her quizzes and her final examination were up to the passing standard, was subjected to an organized attack because it was claimed by the

student and her friends that cutting classes had nothing to do with grades and was a vested right of Bryn Mawr students. The professors feel, and rightly feel, I think, that they cannot refuse to sign a student's course book for attendance until there has been some definite faculty action defining the number of cuts beyond which a course is cancelled. It is clear that there is a widespread determination on the part of many students to regard attendance at lectures as highly desirable and probably necessary for poor students but entirely optional for abler students. This statement has been made to me many times by aggrieved parents whose daughters have been disciplined for cutting. They have insisted that their daughters have been so informed by older students. Many parents have felt that serious injustice has been done because there has been no faculty rule regulating cutting showing that the college considered attendance at lectures an academic duty. Even since our new rule has been in operation a Boston student told the Dean of the College that she would never have come to Bryn Mawr had not she and her family been told that she could study at the college and "come out" in Boston simultaneously. She stated that many coming-out luncheons, dinners, and receptions had been arranged for her and that she had been treated very unfairly by not having sufficient notice given her of the fact that she is expected to be in Bryn Mawr continuously during the time that she is a student here. I am convinced by many discussions with parents and students that owing to the fact that for twenty-nine years there has been no faculty rule regulating attendance at lectures a serious and disastrous misunderstanding exists in the minds of many students.

On October 7, 1914, the Faculty of Bryn Mawr College listened to the report of a committee appointed at a previous Faculty meeting to make recommendations concerning the regulation of attendance at lectures. This committee consisted of the secretary of the Senate, Professor George A. Barton, chairman; the secretary of the petition committee, Professor David H. Tennent (the Senate and the petition committee being the two faculty bodies that deal with academic offences and therefore most familiar with students' difficulties); Professor Arthur L. Wheeler, who has for many years taught the minor Latin, one of the largest required courses in the college; the

secretary of the Faculty, Professor William B. Huff; and the President of the College. A more representative committee could not have been chosen. After a full discussion of the unanimous report of the committee the Faculty by a very large majority vote adopted the committee's recommendation and passed a rule regulating students' attendance at classes for the years 1914-15 and 1915-16. This vote was influenced, of course, by many contributory and individual reasons but I believe that two reasons had most weight with a majority of the members of the faculty, certainly with me. First, it seemed necessary to bring about a radical change in the students' point of view which was apparently based on a misunderstanding of the true nature of college lectures as shown in their unsympathetic attitude toward faculty and office warnings against cutting lectures. Second, it seemed probable that the considerable amount of cutting of lectures that had been noticeable since 1901, and clearly proved to exist by statistics kept since 1905, had already affected, and would certainly affect still more seriously in the future, both the Faculty's and the students' academic standards. Some such action as was taken by the Faculty was inevitable, and in my opinion absolutely essential for the intellectual life of the college. I have been asked by some alumnae and students why the Faculty did not consult the student body in advance. The Faculty did not consult the students because at Bryn Mawr we have always felt that there are certain problems in our college life that can best be solved by the students and certain others that can best be solved by the Faculty and that there are certain matters, especially in the administration of the College, where these problems are shared in common, and can best be solved by consultation between the administration officers and the students. It was to deal with these latter matters that the Students' Council was organized by the President, the Dean of the College, and the Recording Dean in November, 1910. For example, we have never felt that the Faculty should interfere, or ask the students to accept its judgment, in regard to self-government problems. These seem to us to lie clearly and definitely in the province of the students. In the same way it seems to the Faculty that it is in their province to regulate purely academic matters in regard to which we believe that the judgment of the

Faculty is better than the judgment of the students and therefore in regard to such matters it has seemed to us unwise for the Faculty to consult the student body. The Faculty knows very well what the students' point of view is but believes that its point of view should be, and is, somewhat different and in this special question of absence from lectures its point of view is radically different. The Faculty has better ways of watching and judging academic situations than the undergraduate body and its experience, unlike that of the undergraduates', extends over many more than four years and, moreover, is based on experience in other colleges. The Faculty had become convinced that the plan of not regulating attendance at lectures which had been tried at Bryn Mawr for twenty-nine years was working badly and nothing that could be said by the undergraduates could alter the situation from the faculty point of view. The Faculty had decided further to try the experiment of regulating the students' attendance for at least one or two years in order that both professors and students might know what it felt like, on the one hand, to have all one's students present and, on the other hand, that to attend all one's lectures, and also in order that the students might realize that their academic duties include presence at their lectures for fifteen hours a week.

On October 7, 1914, the Faculty passed the following rule:

"Unexcused cuts of undergraduates up to the number of eight in a semester shall be punished by the deduction of one point¹ per cut from the grades of the courses in which the cuts are taken. Of these cuts, not more than one may be taken in a one hour course, two, in a two or three hour course, and three, in a five hour course. Cuts which exceed this number, or which are not distributed as specified in this rule, shall reduce the grade for the course in which they are taken by two points for each cut, with the proviso that, when the cuts in any course amount to one-fifth of the scheduled semester's lectures of that course or major fraction thereof (the fraction, one-half, being counted as an additional cut), the number of points per cut shall be doubled.

"The computation of the penalties to be inflicted under this rule, and the consequent reduction of the grades, shall be done by the college office.

(¹ A point is $\frac{1}{100}$ of a perfect grade)

"This rule shall go into operation immediately upon the completion of the present semester's registration."

The Undergraduate Association met and sent a committee to the President of the College to say that the undergraduates wished the rule suspended for a year in order that they might be given an opportunity of trying to regulate absences from classes themselves, but on being asked in what way they proposed to regulate them they had no method to suggest except public opinion. The President of the College then asked if the Association would like her to discuss the necessity of the rule with the Association and try to answer the arguments of the undergraduate speakers from the point of view of the Faculty. The Undergraduate Association later extended this invitation to the President of the College and also proposed an open debate between the students and the President and Faculty. This seemed to the President of the College so highly undesirable that she refused to take part in it and told the students that, although she or any other member of the Faculty might suitably explain to the Undergraduate Association the faculty point of view and answer questions, yet the Faculty as a whole could not in her opinion suitably do so, and that the proper method of reaching the Faculty as a body was by means of a petition from the Undergraduate Association. There were, moreover, many reasons against such a debate other than those given to the undergraduate committee. Even had it not been undignified and against all college precedent such a conference or debate would have meant according to Bryn Mawr usage that the Faculty would rescind its action unless an agreement could be reached satisfactory alike to students and faculty. The students are never consulted about college matters except on this understanding. As the Faculty had made up its mind to put into operation for the current year a rule regulating attendance at classes such a debate could lead to nothing but further irritation. A few days later the President of the College accepted an invitation to discuss the cut rule with the undergraduates on October 22, 1914. The discussion lasted an hour and was conducted most courteously by the students who gave the President of the College an opportunity to open and close the debate and to answer the arguments of every undergraduate speaker. The level of the undergraduate speaking was

extraordinarily good. Dean Reilly was present but did not take part. At the request of the undergraduates one of the office stenographers took down the debate in shorthand. At the close of the discussion the President and Dean withdrew so as to leave the undergraduates free to pass resolutions. A student who was present at the debate (according to the statement made in writing to the President of the College by the Editor) sent to the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* a maliciously false account of this conference, making among other misstatements the preposterous one that the President had refused to listen to the undergraduates and had left the room in displeasure after snubbing severely Miss Helen Taft and other student speakers. This garbled account was republished in hundreds of papers like any other scandalous news item. The President of the Undergraduate Association instantly denied the report in the *Evening Ledger* and the other Philadelphia papers of the next day but as usual these denials were not published outside of the Philadelphia papers to which they were sent. Some of the alumnae have said to me that this newspaper notoriety is the most unfortunate thing that has ever happened to the college, but sad as it is that all the world should know that the Bryn Mawr students, like other students, are in need of faculty assistance in attending their lectures, no one who knows Bryn Mawr will seriously believe that either its president or students could have been discourteous to one another and the false report has at least had the effect of fixing the amused and sympathetic interest of other college faculties (many of whose members, indeed, have been directly appealed to by individual Bryn Mawr alumnae) on Bryn Mawr's solution of what is by general agreement probably the most difficult of all college problems. On the whole the cut rule debate was not productive of much good. The President of the College failed to convince the students, which under the circumstances could scarcely have been expected, and they succeeded only in convincing her that a complete change in the students' attitude toward attendance at lectures, however brought about, is essential if Bryn Mawr is to continue to hold its present academic position.

At a meeting of the Undergraduate Association held October 27, at which 300 undergraduates were present, it was voted to petition the faculty as follows, and 313 names were signed to the petition:

"To the Faculty of Bryn Mawr College:

Whereas a rule regarding the regulation of attendance at lectures has lately been imposed on the undergraduates; and

Whereas the undergraduates feel that this rule was brought on by a misunderstanding on the part of the students as to the faculty point of view regarding cutting; and

Whereas the undergraduates feel that the statistics on which the cut rule is based misrepresent the actual number of unexcused cuts taken,

Since owing to the aforesaid misunderstanding many cuts which might have been excused were taken as unexcused cuts; and

Whereas the undergraduates feel that knowing the faculty attitude as they now do they will themselves be able to regulate cutting accordingly; and

In view of the facts

1. that under the present regulation the mechanical deduction of grades as the penalty for cutting will seriously affect grading for scholarship; and

2. that under the present regulation

(a) even normally healthy students are compelled to attend lectures when they should not

(i) because of the extreme difficulty of obtaining an excused cut

(ii) because of the inconvenience occasioned by having to cut all of one day's lectures in order to cut one lecture (such being the present rule for an excused cut)

(b) good students can no longer put consecutive hours of intensive work on reports, reading, laboratory work, etc., without penalty; and

(c) students can no longer be away from college for legitimate, important engagements without penalty; and

(d) the students' feeling of self-reliance toward their academic work will be weakened, since students can no longer make their own discrimination the chief factor in the management of their academic work

Therefore, the Undergraduate Association of Bryn Mawr College respectfully petitions the Faculty of Bryn Mawr College

1. That the rule regarding attendance at lectures be repealed;

2. That a period of probation be granted during which the students may have the opportunity to convince the Faculty of the College that, with the present understanding of the Faculty attitude, cutting can be regulated as

satisfactorily as by a rule regarding attendance at lectures;

3. That this period of probation include the remainder of the year 1914-15.

Before this petition was acted on two or more undergraduates endeavoured, in most cases successfully, to see personally and persuade of the students' point of view each of the forty members of the Faculty. At a special meeting of the Faculty held November 3, 1914, the petition was dealt with as follows:

"The Faculty, after carefully considering the petition of the Undergraduate Association, continues of the opinion that it is inexpedient to leave the regulation of attendance at classes to the student body. The Faculty, however, for the year 1914-15 modifies its rules to read as below, but in the hope that no large percentage of the undergraduate body will avail itself of the number of cuts mentioned."

"The following rule relating to attendance shall be in operation during the year 1914-15, and shall apply to the class work of all undergraduates. There will be no stated penalty for the first eight unexcused cuts in a semester, provided not more than one is taken in each one-hour course, two in each two-hour course or three-hour course, and three in each five-hour course.

"Cuts which exceed these limits, either in number or distribution, shall reduce the grade for the course in which they are taken by two points for each such cut, with the proviso that when in any course the unexcused cuts exceed 20 per cent of the semester's scheduled lectures of that course, the penalty shall be four points for each additional cut. In computing the percentages of cuts, the fraction one-half or over shall be counted as one. The computation of the penalties to be inflicted under this rule, and the consequent reduction of grades, shall be made by the college office."

At a meeting of the Undergraduate Association held November 9, 1914, at which 142 students were present, it was unanimously voted that "the petition committee on considering the rule regarding attendance at lectures as proposed by the Faculty ask what is meant by the phrase 'no stated penalty.'"

At another meeting of the Undergraduate Association held November 17, 1914, at which 116 students were present, it was voted (115 for and 1 against) "that the petition committee be empowered to tell the Faculty that the Undergraduate Association does not consider the cut

rule as altered an answer to the undergraduate petition and that the petition committee ask the Faculty for a written statement of their arguments against our petition." In accordance with this vote the following petition was sent to the Faculty:

"To the Faculty of Bryn Mawr College:

The Undergraduate Association thanks the Faculty for the consideration given its petition. The undergraduates feel, however, that the cut rule as altered is opposed to the principles for which the undergraduates stood in that petition:—namely, that the sense of individual responsibility, which freedom from rules at Bryn Mawr has always fostered, should be maintained, and that therefore a cut rule should be avoided if possible. They feel that, since they now understand the faculty point of view regarding cutting, they should be allowed a period of probation to prove themselves capable of having the regulation of attendance at lectures in their own hands. The Association therefore cannot regard the rule as altered as a solution of the question. Before further consideration of the matter the Undergraduate Association would like to understand the Faculty's reasons for thinking it "inexpedient to leave the regulation of attendance at classes to the student body." It therefore respectfully begs that such reasons be communicated to the Association in writing."

At a meeting of the Faculty held December 9, 1914, the secretary of the Faculty in reply to the question as to the meaning of "no stated penalty" was directed to "state to the secretary of the Undergraduate Association *in writing* that no penalty was prescribed by the Faculty and that each member of the Faculty was to deal with cuts of this character as though there were no rule."

At this same meeting the Faculty unanimously voted to reply to the second petition of the Undergraduate Association as follows:

"The Faculty having listened to the petition of the Undergraduate Association adopted at a meeting held November 17, 1914, instructs its secretary to reply that final action having been taken the Faculty has no further communication to make in regard to the rule regulating attendance at classes."

On December 17, 1914, the Undergraduate Association sent to the Board of Directors of the College a petition signed by 354 students reiterating more at length the substance of the arguments of its first petition to the Faculty, making

the further statement, however, that the statistics on which the faculty action was taken were "worthless" and asking the Directors "in view of the fact that the Faculty and the Undergraduate Association of Bryn Mawr College have been unable to come to an agreement in regard to the regulation of attendance at lectures" to "give its careful consideration to the advisability of repealing the rule regarding attendance at lectures, and of giving the undergraduates a period of probation during which they may show that they themselves can regulate cutting." At a meeting of the Directors held December 18, 1914, after a full discussion it was unanimously voted by the Directors to "authorize the President of the College to inform the undergraduates that their petition had received a full and sympathetic discussion. It was the judgment of the Board that this was not a matter for the action of the Directors, and the petition was, therefore, referred to the Faculty for its consideration." At a meeting of the Faculty held December 21, 1914, the Faculty unanimously voted to request the President of the College to transmit the following reply to the Directors:

"At a meeting of the Faculty held December 21, 1914, the petition of the Undergraduate Association to the Board of Directors, dated December 17, 1914, which was referred by the directors to the Faculty for its consideration, was read. After further consideration the Faculty reaffirmed its vote of December 9, 1914, to the effect that final action having been taken, the Faculty had no further communication to make to the Undergraduate Association in regard to the rule regulating attendance at classes. The rule in question has been placed in operation for the present academic year. At the end of the year the subject will be given further consideration."

It was also informally understood that the President should at her discretion transmit a copy of this reply to the President of the Undergraduate Association as a matter of information only. On December 21, 1914, the following letter was written by the President of the College to Miss Adrienne Kenyon, the President of the Undergraduate Association:

"Dear Miss Kenyon:

As the Undergraduate Association will doubtless wish to hear what action the Faculty has taken on their petition which was referred to the Faculty by the Directors I

am sending you a duplicate of the minute which the Faculty has asked me to transmit to the Board of Directors. I hope very much that the Undergraduate Association may be able during the next few months to work out some plan for the regulation of attendance at classes by the undergraduates themselves which may be submitted to the Faculty when it considers action for next year. The rule in its present form operates for this year only, you remember. Undoubtedly various modifications will be suggested and considered at that time. I shall be very glad, if you wish me to, to talk over with you any plan you may wish to suggest. The subject is very difficult, indeed, but ought not to be impossible of solution."

The present situation in regard to students' attendance at classes is, then, that the faculty rule, passed October 7, 1914, as modified on November 3, 1914, in response to the petition of the Undergraduate Association, so as to allow the students themselves to regulate eight cuts a semester taken in certain specified ways, is now in operation until the end of the college year 1914-15. The original rule was to be tried for two years but when the Faculty modified it for a period of one year it was tacitly assumed that the whole matter would come up again for reconsideration at the end of this current year. This does not imply by any means that attendance at classes will be left unregulated in the future as in the past with such disastrous results, but it does mean that the Faculty will be willing to consider whether there are other and better ways of regulating attendance at classes than the plan that is now being tried and that among the various plans that are certain to be suggested the Faculty will be willing to give careful consideration to any practical plan for regulation by the students themselves presented by the Undergraduate Association. The President of the College also will welcome any suggestions from individual alumnae. The whole subject bristles with difficulties, especially, for a college like Bryn Mawr.

Before considering the difficulties peculiar to Bryn Mawr in regulating attendance at lectures there are, I think, some misunderstandings that should be cleared up. Some of the students have said that all the cut statistics kept by the College are misleading because in 1913-14 a stricter excuse rule went into operation and students were told by the Dean not to ask for doctor's excuses unless they were really ill and in bed. The undergraduates'

argument seems to be that because an effort was made in this year to exercise more care in giving excuses the excused cuts were less and the unexcused cuts were more than they would otherwise have been. Even if this were the case in 1913-14 the statistics of the years previous to 1913-14 when wardens as well as college physicians gave excuses could not have been affected by a rule that went into operation only in 1913-14. Also a comparison of the unexcused cuts taken in 1913-14 shows no greater increase over 1912-13 than would be expected on account of May Day. The statement that the college statistics are "worthless" made by the undergraduates in their petition to the Directors, is therefore, incorrect. It must also be remembered that even if some students did not take the trouble to ask for excuses that would perhaps have been obtained under a strict cut rule the reverse is also true and many students succeeded in getting excuses that would have been refused under stricter excuse rules. Indeed the stricter excuse rule came in operation in 1913-14 in consequence of the unanimous request of the wardens, who are themselves Bryn Mawr graduates, to be relieved from giving any excuses whatsoever because they believed that the college physicians were more competent than they to discriminate between genuine illnesses and those curious student indispositions which prevent attendance at lectures in the morning and permit keeping engagements for teas, dances, and operas in the afternoon and evening.

But disregarding altogether the difference between excused and unexcused cuts the total number of cuts taken by Bryn Mawr undergraduates is profoundly discouraging. In most colleges cuts, irrespective of whether they are excused or not, amounting to more than 10 per cent of the lectures of a semester are heavily penalized. At Bryn Mawr College each student taking 15 hours has 204 lectures in the first semester and 207 in the second semester. Our records show that in the second semester of each of the five years from 1909-10 to 1913-14 inclusive, 26.7 per cent (in the last two years 29 per cent) of the Bryn Mawr undergraduates have been absent from over 10 per cent of their college lectures, and on an average 14 per cent have been absent from about 14 per cent of their college lectures. In 1909-10, second semester, 71 out of 318 undergraduates, or 22.3 per cent, took 22 or more cuts,¹ and 19, or 6.0 per cent, took 30 or more unex-

¹(i. e. cuts of all kinds, excused and unexcused)

cused cuts, and 94, or 29.6 per cent, took 15 or more unexcused cuts; in 1910-11, second semester, 107 out of 332, or 32.2 per cent, took 22 or more cuts,¹ and 13, or 3.9 per cent, took 30 or more unexcused cuts, and 111, or 33.4 per cent, took 15 or more unexcused cuts; in 1911-12, second semester, 74 out of 351, or 21.1 per cent, took 22 or more cuts,¹ and 7, or 2.0 per cent, took 30 or more unexcused cuts, and 89, or 25.4 per cent, took 15 or more unexcused cuts; in 1912-13, second semester, 105 out of 361, or 29.5 per cent, took 22 or more cuts,¹ and 15, or 4.2 per cent, took 30 or more unexcused cuts, and 111, or 30.7 per cent, took 15 or more unexcused cuts; in 1913-14, second semester, 107 out of 376, or 28.5 per cent, took 22 or more cuts,¹ and 24, or 6.4 per cent, took 30 or more unexcused cuts, and 136, or 36.2 per cent, took 15 or more unexcused cuts.

A comparison of the statistics of Bryn Mawr with those of other colleges shows that the class absences of even an ordinarily interested student outside of her own or her family's illness ought not to exceed 8 in a semester, and therefore in the original faculty rule absences up to eight were penalized by a reduction of grade of only one point. Nevertheless our Bryn Mawr records show that in the past five years this limit has on an average been exceeded by nearly one-half (47.4 per cent) of the student body in the first semester, and by nearly two-thirds (70 per cent) in the second semester. In 1909-10, in the first semester, 56.4 per cent and, in the second semester, 68.3 per cent took eight or more unexcused cuts; in 1910-11, in the first semester, 44.5 per cent and, in the second semester, 66.9 per cent took eight or more unexcused cuts; in 1911-12, in the first semester, 40.6 per cent, and in the second semester 70.08 per cent took eight or more unexcused cuts; in 1912-13, in the first semester, 47.9 per cent and, in the second semester, 67 per cent took eight or more unexcused cuts; and in 1913-14, in the first semester 48.4 per cent, and, in the second semester, 71.5 per cent (May Day practising came in this second semester but in other years also excessive cutting has taken place in the second semester) took eight or more cuts.

Another undergraduate misunderstanding seems to be that the action of the Faculty is based only on the college records of absences, whereas important as these records are, they are only one factor in the present unsatisfactory situation. The Faculty has many other ways

of estimating the amount of cutting, such as individual knowledge of absences from classes, the students' cuts that come before the Senate and petition committees (the two faculty committees that deal with unsatisfactory students) the statements made by parents, the statements of the students themselves under discipline, and the attitude of the students generally toward attendance at classes, and their impatience of admonitions and warnings. I believe that the undergraduates are genuinely misinformed in regard to the amount of illegitimate cutting that is going on. Indeed it is impossible for them to be informed unless the weekly cuts of all students and also the names of all students disciplined for cutting are posted and even then no student can be expected to take the time to tabulate another student's cuts unless she makes it her business to be "her sister's keeper."

The facts are, I think, clearly established. The Bryn Mawr students in the last five years have not been present at their lectures and class work as often as the students of other colleges, and in a college like Bryn Mawr where the lectures are given by scholars eager and able to arouse keen interest in study, this means a serious waste of intellectual opportunities that will in all probability, never come again. It is in short a situation that cannot be allowed to continue for the sake of the Faculty as well as for the sake of the students. It is impossible to teach one's best when some students in the class have missed important lectures. Valuable time has to be given to explanation of back work. I know from my eight years' experience as professor of English at Bryn Mawr how discouraging it is to have good students cut lectures. If college lectures and conferences are to be regarded only as helps in preparing final examinations, taken advantage of whenever in their judgment necessary by the best students but really intended to prod the poor students up to the passing mark—crutches for lame ducks, as it were,—the whole ideal of the professor's work crumbles. Its inspiration has vanished. Not only the morale of the student body but the morale of the faculty also suffers. Indeed, the most serious result of the Bryn Mawr students' cutting their classes as much as they have done in the past five years seems to me to be the inevitable effect on the college faculty. Wherever cutting prevails it is a patent fact that the cleverest students as tested by examination marks can best afford to miss class instruction and brave the dis-

pleasure of their professors. So little by little grows up among the student body the vicious public sentiment that able students ought to be allowed to cut as much as they like but that stupid students ought to be made to attend their classes. Next comes contempt for students that do not take all possible cuts and admiration for students clever enough to get good marks with as little as may be of their professors' help. The beginnings of this perverse attitude are evident at Bryn Mawr and must be instantly checked if our undergraduate teaching is to maintain its present excellence. Colleges themselves are chiefly to blame for this attitude. Conditioned and academically wretched students, as well as students on probation for other offences, are punished by being made to report every cut. Bryn Mawr has made the same mistake. Fifth year probation students under the Merit Law and heavily conditioned students are required to get the dean's permission for every cut. Many colleges, for example, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Dartmouth, Williams, Amherst, Smith and Bryn Mawr give a certain number of free cuts, or so-called "cuts without penalty" (which are in effect free cuts). These students inevitably come to regard as any other personal perquisites to be saved up like sugar plums or squandered like pocket money. Still other colleges indulge in the still more fatal practice of using additional free cuts and exemption from attendance as rewards of high scholarship. Such bonus systems are Harvard's dean's list of distinguished scholars exempt from all attendance rules, Dartmouth's increase in free cuts as examination grades rise from 65 to 85 at which point the three upper classes are exempt from all attendance rules, Columbia's discrimination in penalties for over cutting between students obtaining D and C or higher grades. Dean Hurlburt writes that when "the dean's list was adopted President Eliot pointed out what may always be the fatal flaw that in giving a student the right to cut a lecture when he pleases we allow him to neglect something that we think is for his advantage." At an educational conference called to consider attendance rules, President Eliot again declared that colleges are doing an immoral thing in encouraging students to feel that they can properly be absent from class a certain proportion of time, even if no necessity arises. President Eliot is absolutely right in this criticism. It is very significant that colleges requiring chapel

attendance do not allow students maintaining high grades to miss more chapel services than conditioned or low grade students. The spiritual results of such discrimination are too obvious. Yet it is at least equally obvious that it is quite impossible for professors or students to regard attendance at lectures as a high privilege, as well as the most manifest of academic duties, so long as required presence at lectures is used as a punishment for delinquent students and permitted absence from lectures as a prize for distinguished scholars. Demoralizing as is the former the latter practice seems to me to plunge a knife into the very heart of inspiring college teaching. Surely at Bryn Mawr whatever means we employ to secure attendance at lectures and to reward high scholarship we should do nothing to impair our scholarly Bryn Mawr traditions. The ideal relations between professors and students should be those of older and younger students eager to teach and eager to learn. Carola Woerishoffer's bequest enables Bryn Mawr to return to the happier conditions of earlier years by greatly enlarging its faculty in order to secure again in smaller classes the closer contacts between professors and students possible only in small numbers. It is part of this plan to do away with more formal lectures and to substitute for them conferences and discussions which, if the high standards of Bryn Mawr's undergraduate work are to be maintained, must be pitched at the intellectual level of the best students, not of the stupid students who are allowed to get what they can or eliminate themselves by natural selection. We need for this experiment the continuous presence in our lecture rooms of our very best scholars. This continuous attendance at lectures by the right kind of students will not only eliminate the poorer students but it will also eliminate from the college curriculum the less worth while courses. Courses that must be regularly attended are regarded by students very differently from courses that may be elected in order to be judiciously cut. In the one case a student whose time is being wasted regards her mistaken course with burning indignation and warns other students against it; in the other case she cuts the course and has free time for other things and looks upon it with an amused tolerance and draws other students into it as a "snap" or a "soft course" or whatever may be at the time the slang pet name for a course that ought not to be tolerated at all in a college like Bryn Mawr.

During the next few months Bryn Mawr must decide what is the best method of regulating attendance at lectures. First of all we must make up our minds whether or not attendance, like the merit law, prompt registration of courses, residence hall regulations, exercise, and attendance before and after vacations, is one of those college duties that can best be regulated by the faculty or whether it is so different that it can best be regulated by the students themselves. The students in their petition to the faculty offer the best presentation of the case for student regulation. Three of their arguments need to be seriously considered. First, the students allege that "good students can no longer put consecutive hours of intensive work on reports, reading, laboratory work, etc., without penalty." To this it may be replied that, if it is proved by the faithful daily attendance of our student body that 15 academic appointments of one hour each for each of the 27½ weeks of the short Bryn Mawr college year are too many, they can readily be reduced. But after all if we assume that 7½ hours a day for 6 days, or 45 hours a week, are a student's minimum working time, 15 hours are only 1/3 of a student's time for 27½ weeks, and only 1/5 of the working time of her whole year. It is probable that at least so much personal contact as this is necessary between professors and students. This is peculiarly the case at Bryn Mawr. As a college Bryn Mawr puts special emphasis on class room work. Its B.A. degree requires a four years' course of study that cannot be shortened by passing off examinations without attendance or by work in summer schools. Study by oneself is regarded by the College as a very different thing from study under professors. Successful work at Bryn Mawr College ought to mean daily attendance at lectures and participation in conferences and discussions. Marks do *not* stand for passing an examination paper alone. Bryn Mawr maintains that intellectual power is made up of many qualities: punctuality, faithfulness in keeping academic appointments, ability to work day in and day out at one's job, as well as facility in passing an examination. The question is not whether its students can, or cannot, pass final examinations eight times in four years. Bryn Mawr is a residence not an examining college like, for example, the University of London. "Intensive work" even for good students often means only preparation for quizzes, reports, English papers, etc., that have been neglected

at the proper time. To be encouraged to neglect one duty to perform another would not seem the best training for youth. Second, the petition states that "students can no longer be away from college for legitimate, important engagements without penalty." But is not this as it should be? Apart from a student's own or family's illness ought there to be any engagements in the $27\frac{1}{2}$ college lecture weeks as important as lectures? Ought not it to be the rule in college as in after life that we cannot perform one duty and neglect another duty without undergoing some penalty? The student may still choose between two engagements but as in all ordinary cases the higher duty is her academic engagement why should she go scot free without any loss if she neglects it? Third, the petition urges that "the students' feeling of self reliance toward their academic work will be weakened since students can no longer make their own discrimination the chief factor in the management of their academic work." If this point be correctly taken it is of course the strongest argument for student regulation. It is also the argument most often urged by our older alumnae. But I am happy to believe that it is a Bryn Mawr custom to face facts and the facts are that for many Bryn Mawr students this feeling of personal responsibility is not strong enough to send them to their lectures often enough for them to get the best intellectual discipline. For 29 years full responsibility for attendance has been placed on the Bryn Mawr undergraduates, but in my opinion since 1900, that is for 15 years, the sense of responsibility has been lacking in many students. Since 1905 the large number of absences from lectures has caused us such anxiety that we have kept a careful record of attendance at classes with the results shown in the earlier part of this article.

The petitioners seem to believe that if the faculty attendance rule were rescinded they could, now that they realize the faculty attitude, reform themselves and attend their lectures regularly, but every one familiar with college generations knows that an electric shock such as the faculty attendance rule operates for four years only, and that the shock must be repeated periodically to be kept in mind. Also students' attendance at lectures under the whip of an impending faculty regulation seems to me to be in reality faculty regulation and to have none of the advantages and all of the disadvantages, if there be such, of formal faculty regulation. The more I reflect on the subject the more I

lean to the opinion that the presumption that students should keep 15 lecture appointments a week as an academic duty is a fair one. The intellectual life especially in its beginnings is beset with difficulties. We must aid our students to tread the straight and narrow path. It has been proved repeatedly that without scholarships, prizes, and other rewards of high grades and without the penalties of conditions, merit laws, suspensions and expulsions, students will not make the enormous intellectual effort required to master their studies, just as in after life comparatively few men or women, even after a strenuous college training, will make the effort necessary to succeed in professional or business life without the spur of financial necessity. Those who without some such inducements really succeed in scholarship and scientific research or in work requiring sheer intellectual thought are still fewer. In view of the supreme difficulties of intellectual work how can we expect our young men and maidens to turn a deaf ear to the many siren voices, especially at Bryn Mawr in the spring time when the campus and the fields are a riot of blossoms? In point of fact absences from lectures increase by at least one-third in the spring semester. Of course students themselves can pass rules and inflict penalties as well as the faculty. If students are to regulate their own attendance they would regularly have to appoint class officers to count cuts and inflict fines, or whatever penalties they decided on. Penalties of some kind are absolutely necessary to keep in order the fourth of the student body that is now taking excessive cuts. Many of these students will not now heed office or faculty warnings without stated penalties. They will surely heed still less students' warnings without penalties. This will consume much valuable time which students could far better spend in study or play. Moreover, while the students are doing the faculty's job will not the relations between them and their professors be subtly altered for the worse, and will not the relations between the students themselves become less cordial? The faculty could of course assist the students in this heavy task by bringing Bryn Mawr into line with other colleges where attendance is easier to regulate but in my opinion Bryn Mawr itself, as well as the work of its professors and students, would suffer profoundly. The faculty would probably make Saturday a lecture day so as to decrease the probability of students' prolonged absence from the college. It would

also probably be compelled to alter its present instruction in the direction of daily recitation and prepared work which if missed one day would have to be made up the next; and it would have to pass such strenuous academic regulations as would weed out the cutting fourth of the student body if possible, in the freshman year. Hitherto we have felt loth to do this because in the past some of our best scholars have developed from just such careless students whose intellectual interest has been aroused when we least expected it.

Alumnae often ask why when Wellesley and Mount Holyoke are without a general attendance rule Bryn Mawr needs one. It is because of their different organization and other differences—more daily work in class rooms; many more women professors who inherit the earlier woman's college methods of closer supervision of students; fewer outside temptations caused by differences in location between Bryn Mawr and South Hadley and Wellesley. (Philadelphia, since Bryn Mawr opened in 1885 having become next to New York the greatest centre in the east for music, acting, and picture exhibitions and offering almost irresistible temptations to culture loving students); many more students who expect to work for a living and are therefore from the first, even before intellectual interest is aroused, more amenable to class room discipline; and many fewer society mothers than are unhappily the portion of the Bryn Mawr students. These society mothers who live conveniently near in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and in the numerous suburbs of these and other cities are continually tempting their daughters away from work so that faculty regulation of absences is really needed more for Bryn Mawr parents than for Bryn Mawr students themselves. Finally, if I am correct in thinking that no record of attendances is kept at Wellesley and Mount Holyoke I doubt whether the absences are really as few as is supposed by their faculties and I believe that, if not now, very soon the necessity of regulation will manifest itself. Nine of the best eastern colleges for men and 6 of the 8 leading colleges for women have found it necessary to regulate attendance at classes. When I studied for three years in Germany where German boys go from the regular work of the gymnasium to the university which leaves students not working for higher degrees free to go or not to their lectures the lack of regulation seemed to me to work shockingly for the rank and file of German

students. The poorer students and those studying for professions attended faithfully, while the richer students who bitterly needed university work gave themselves up to amusements and duelling. It seemed to me a melancholy waste of a great opportunity. In Oxford and Cambridge, where attendance on university lectures is not required, the most distinguished professors of Great Britain lecture to empty benches while students who should be listening to them betake themselves to much less eminent tutors whose ministrations are needed in order to pass their final examinations. Everything points to the belief that all college students need not only examinations and rewards to persuade them to make the intellectual effort necessary to acquire knowledge but also academic penalties to induce them to attend their classes as punctually and faithfully as is necessary for intellectual training. Women are now beginning to go to college almost as much as a matter of course as men and like men they will increasingly need the same stimulus and the same assistance to attain the best intellectual result just as they need the same financial and domestic rewards to put forth their best efforts after leaving college.

In order to put the whole question before the alumnae there are still a few words to be added in regard to the method of regulation adopted by the Bryn Mawr Faculty for the current year, and the reasons for it. Like Barnard, many departments of Cornell, Columbia, and Amherst by general college rules, and like many of the other colleges which leave lowering of grades for absence to the discretion of individual members of the faculties, Bryn Mawr frankly says that presence at lectures is part of the academic work of a college course and absence from lectures therefore lowers the examination grade in the course. As the Bryn Mawr idea of college work is based on regular attendance at lectures and recitations we thought it more consistent to attach to all unexcused cuts some penalty however slight. In the first attendance rule (before modification in response to the students' petition) we attached to cuts up to 8 a semester a penalty of the deduction of one point from the examination grade of the course in which the absence was taken, and increased the penalty for additional cuts, as it seemed to us that the benefit of the course was more and more seriously endangered by the student's repeated absences. We tried to find out whether our Bryn Mawr faculty and staff had been ac-

customed in the past to lower examination grades for absence. Some professors said that they did, some said that they did not. I should be inclined to say that these latter instructors were mistaken in thinking that they do not regard attendance in grading examinations. From my own experience of 8 years as professor of English in Bryn Mawr College I believe that it is almost impossible not to be influenced by absences. In deciding between "credit," "merit," "passed," or "failed," a student who has cut is almost sure to be put on the wrong side of the fence unless her examination is extraordinarily good. No teacher can, or should, regard a student's class recitation and discussion wholly apart from her academic standing as shown by her examination grades. Indeed I believe that the examination grades before the attendance rule came in operation were even more seriously influenced by students' absences than under the present rule—only as this fact was not publicly announced it did not operate so as to deter students from cutting. The penalty for 8 cuts was really almost negligible for good students if they really wished to cut. I have calculated the effect on the grades of the 10 honour seniors of the last five years assuming that each of the 10 had taken eight cuts a semester for seven semesters. Their grades per semester hour would be reduced by only 53/100 or about 5/10 of 1 per cent, a deduction so slight that the relative standing of our 5 recent European fellows and of the two seniors with grades next highest to theirs would have been the same in every year except one. Even the cumulative penalties for cutting over 8 are not prohibitive. The Bryn Mawr Faculty preferred this stated deduction of points to the individual warning, probation, dismissal system which works admirably elsewhere, because it seemed to us more independent and more in accordance with Bryn Mawr traditions. We have left the students free to be absent and take the imposed reduction of grade. Poor students who cut will now eliminate themselves by poor academic grades. Good, interested, able students can cut as much as they did before without getting into any serious trouble or lowering their grades appreciably. We trust that this freedom will not be exercised but it is permitted under our present attendance rule. We believe that such action on the part of the Faculty is necessary to bring the students back to the point of view of the early Bryn Mawr days when students did not wish to cut. The

Faculty is meeting by new methods a wholly new situation in the hope of bringing about a return to earlier and happier conditions. It is just because the Bryn Mawr type must be preserved that we are now regulating absences from lectures. Faculty, alumnae, and students wish the Bryn Mawr type of student to continue. The only question in regard to which we differ is how this type may best be preserved and improved.

I append the method of regulating attendance at classes in 17 of the leading men's and women's colleges in the east of the United States.

REGULATION OF ATTENDANCE AT CLASSES AT SEVENTEEN COLLEGES

Tabulated from information kindly given to the President of Bryn Mawr College by the Presidents and Deans of 17 leading colleges (8 colleges for women, 8 colleges for men, and 1 coeducational college); Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Goucher, Radcliffe, Barnard, Johns Hopkins, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Williams, Amherst.

VASSAR COLLEGE

Classes. Attendance required. No free cuts. Excused absences.

Method of Regulation. Every absence of a student from class must be accounted for by the student to the dean's office: for absence from college, by statement from warden; for illness involving absence for more than one calendar day, by statement from resident physician. No excuses accepted on day preceding or following a recess. Professor may require a student to make up work lost by absence excused or unexcused, or may require equivalent work. *Penalty*, for unexcused absences, loss of privileges such as leaving college, work on committees, etc. Absence for any cause from 50 per cent of class exercises excludes from examination. Examination grade includes class work as well as examination mark.

Chapel. Attendance required. Number of chapel exercises, 6 weekly and every Sunday morning except first Sunday in month. Permitted absences, 5 each semester for underclassmen, 6 for seniors.

WELLESLEY

Classes. Attendance not regulated by general college rule except as below. No free cuts. Excused absences.

Method of Regulation. Attendance not regulated for students in good standing (except during two days before and after vacations) otherwise than by rule that "opportunity to make up time lost through absence, or to obtain credit for work presented late, can be obtained only through presentation of a slip either from the registrar or the resident physician, and that when this slip is presented, the opportunity to make up the work, or to have late work accepted, is entirely at the discretion of the instructor." This rule "seems sufficient." Attendance reported "remarkably good." Only from 3 to 4 students annually reported as frequently absent. Students on probation (from 100 to 200 out of total of 1400) liable to immediate dismissal for single absence unexcused by resident physician.

Chapel. Attendance not required.

SMITH

Classes. Attendance regulated. Modified free cuts, *i.e.*, definite number of absences without stated penalty. Ordinary excused absences not regarded in operation of cut rule.

Method of Regulation. New method on trial this year (under former method in first semester of 1913-14 in 3-hour courses, $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of students took no cuts, excused or unexcused. Average absence per student, 1.46. Only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of students reported as absent 5 or more times). Opportunity to make up work missed granted when absences excused, otherwise student may not claim opportunity. Unexcused absence reduces examination grade as instructor may determine. *Penalty*, absences, excused or unexcused, numbering more than 7 in a three-hour course, 5 in a two-hour course, and 3 in a one-hour course exclude student from examination with mark of "failed" unless granted special permission to enter examination by committee in charge. Students on probation for poor work in preceding semester, freshmen with conditions, or students guilty of social misconduct must account for every absence.

Chapel. Attendance not required but students must report their own attendance.

BRYN MAWR

Classes. Attendance regulated. Modified free cuts, *i.e.*, definite number of absences without stated penalty. Excused absences.

Method of Regulation. New method on trial during current year. No "stated penalty" although each instructor is free to regard such

absences in final examination for unexcused absences up to 8 unexcused cuts in a semester distributed as follows; in one-hour course not more than 1; in 2 or 3-hour course not more than 2; in 5-hour course not more than 3. *Penalty*, cuts exceeding these limits either in number or distribution shall reduce the grade of the course in which they are taken by 2 points for each such cut, with the proviso that when in any course the unexcused cuts exceed 20 per cent of the semester's scheduled lectures of that course, the penalty shall be 4 points for each additional cut. In computing the percentages of cuts, the fraction one-half or over shall be counted as one.

Students on probation under merit law for poor work, heavily conditioned students, or students cutting excessively, required, as a rule, to account for every cut.

Chapel. Attendance not required.

MOUNT HOLYOKE

Classes. Attendance not regulated by general college rule. No free cuts. Excused absences.

Method of Regulation. By departments. Some rigidly enforce written excuses. Others require work to be made up. Still others regulate absences by frequent quizzes and discussions. "Attendance of students satisfactory."

Chapel. Attendance required. Permitted absences, 8 each semester. Attendance enforced by Students League (Students Self Government).

GOUCHER

Classes. Attendance required. No free cuts. Excused absences.

Method of Regulation. Students expected to report to instructors reasons for absence. Absences kept and daily report made to registrar. President sees personally all students shown by reports to be cutting. Absences present no serious problem. No fixed penalties found necessary. President Guth says: "we have refused to recognize 'cuts.' Our students, of course, will cut classes, but just as far as it is possible we call them to account. Inasmuch as we do not recognize their right in any way to absent themselves from classes except for good and sufficient reasons, which reasons are to be determined by the dean or the individual professors, I think we have a lower percentage of absences than we otherwise would."

Chapel. Attendance expected but not required.

RADCLIFFE

Classes. Attendance required. No free cuts. Excused absences.

Method of Regulations. Reason for each absence reported in writing by student to dean. Every illness excuse must be explained to dean. If absence not reported student called to dean's office. "Seldom called twice." Dean Boody writes: "I think you are quite right in saying that it is the students' point of view that needs to be changed when they get to thinking that a certain number of cuts is their just due I think that we have not at present a sentiment here of free cuts. That does not mean at all that some students are not cutting, but they look on it as cutting when they do it, and not as their right. They know quite well that they will be asked to explain. It is a very healthy thing for them to realize that our view of the matter really is quite commonsense!"

Chapel. Attendance not required.

BARNARD

Classes. Attendance required. No free cuts. Probably, equivalent of excused absences.

Method of Regulation. New method adopted two years ago. "All students are expected to attend regularly and promptly all the exercises in the courses for which they are registered. *Penalty*, any considerable amount of absence or tardiness will result in the lowering of a student's mark or the loss of one or more points of credit for the course. At the end of each term each student shall file in the registrar's office, on blanks provided for that purpose, a list of her absences and tardinesses with the reasons therefore. After considering these excuses and the reports from the instructors, the committee on instruction will adjust marks and credits." Usual penalty, loss of hours of credit, as a rule one hour, in flagrant cases three or even four hours. No specific rule about number of absences student may take without penalty. Each student treated individually. Dean Gildersleeve writes: "before the adoption of this new system we used to allow a student to be absent for 10 per cent of the recitations in any course. We found, however, that this definite number of permitted cuts worked badly, since some of the students seemed to imagine that they were expected to cut as much as this and in some way bound to use up the allotted number."

Chapel. Attendance not required.

JOHN HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

Classes. Attendance required. No free cuts. Excused absences.

Method of Regulation. Student who has been unavoidably absent must call as soon as possible on instructor and explain absence so that it may be reported excused. Prolonged absence must be explained to registrar. *Penalty*, if absences or tardiness at classes continue students suspended from class or university. Excellent result. From October 6 to November 28 (90 lectures in all) absences excused and unexcused per student equal 3.2, unexcused equal 1.05. This would be equivalent at Bryn Mawr to an average of only 7.2 excused and unexcused, or less than 2.4 unexcused absences, per student per semester. Dean Griffin writes: "my experience is, both at Williams College and here, that permitted absences to which the student is supposed to have a right are a source of embarrassment, and that minute rules of attendance are also undesirable. A student ought not to be absent at all except for a necessary reason."

Chapel. Attendance not required.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Classes. Attendance required. No free cuts. Excused absences.

Method of Regulation. Effect of absence on grade of a course is in every case determined by instructor. Absence may exclude a student from instructor's course with dean's approval. *Penalty*, for absences not certified to by physician for student's illness, or by dean for illness in family recorder summons student and warns him, if this warning not heeded he admonishes him and writes to his parents. If admonishment not heeded student is put on probation for at least one-half year. If probation not observed student is sent away from college. Only exception to these rules is the comparatively small class of students who have achieved distinction as I or II group scholars and candidates for degrees with distinction who maintain grade of at least B in all their year's work, such students being put on dean's list which means that they govern their own absences. Dean Hurlbut writes: "a system of a certain number of allowed cuts is administered with vastly more ease and less worry and friction than our system, expressed in the rule, 'regular attendance at college exercises is required.' I am absolutely

sure, however, and I think that our administrative board is unanimous in believing, that our system is the better, for I do not believe that we should have for youths in college a practice diametrically opposed to that insisted upon for youths of equal age who are out in the world. There the rule is—get to your appointment if you possibly can—and I am firmly of opinion that we should have the same rule in college. A student should not be allowed to form habits which he will have to break just as soon as he gets at his job in the world. A system of allowed cuts is likely to create a feeling that a fellow who does not take them is a fool. . . . When I was an undergraduate, the faculty was trying the experiment, and tried it very briefly, of allowing students to govern their own absences. There was a check upon this, for chapel was prescribed. After prescribed chapel was abolished, the overseers wanted, I have been told, a roll-call every morning. This, the faculty rejected. Attendance at Harvard was, for a good many years, very slipshod, and at the present time it is not what it ought to be but it is greatly improved over what it was a few years ago. . . . In this matter we are much stricter than we used to be. Students speak of 'judicious cutting.' We are trying to make all cutting 'injudicious' . . . The whole tone of the college I am glad to say has greatly improved in this matter and I think that it is due to the promptness with which the board has acted. We have given altogether too many last chances. . . . I have been in the office now a good many years; the longer I stay, the more firmly am I convinced that colleges should hold students rigorously to promptness."

YALE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT, (COLLEGE)

Classes. Attendance regulated. Free cuts. Ordinary excused absences not regarded in operation of cut rule.

Method of Regulation. Freshmen have 12 free cuts, other students 15 cuts out of 210 class exercises in first semester and 225 in second semester. Free cuts include all absences except for protracted illness or leave of absence granted by dean for illness in family or other good reason. All non-illness excused cuts must be made up. (Two-fifths of all excused absences charged to extra hours required for degree, 20 absences requiring extra hour of work for year.) Leaving class or lateness

more than 10 minutes equals one cut, less than 10 minutes equals one-half cut. Unprepared lesson announced before class equals one cut. Absences before and after vacation counted double cuts. *Penalty*, every cut above number of allowed cuts equals failure in day's recitation, also requires special preparation at next recitation. Every cut above number allowed even if excused and made up requires extra hours of work for graduation as follows: student cutting beyond allowed amount put on probation and first cut after being put on probation adds one-half hour for a year to work required for graduation with increasing penalty depending on individual record, etc. Free cuts not taken in one semester are credited to student's account for use in following semester.

Chapel. Attendance required. 435 exercises a year and about 29 Sunday services. Lateness of 10 minutes equals one absence, more than 10 minutes at Sunday services equals three absences. Permitted absences, freshmen and sophomores 48, other students 60. Absence from Sunday service counts as three absences. *Penalty*, probation and dismissal.

PRINCETON

Classes. Attendance regulated. Free cuts. Ordinary excused absences not regarded in operation of cut rule.

Method of Regulation. All students permitted 24 free cuts out of 240 class exercises or 10 per cent in each semester. No excused cuts except for prolonged illness in which case absences during first two weeks are counted as cuts and the rest cancelled. *Penalty*, 50 cuts in any semester or in any two consecutive semesters adds three-hour work per year to requirement for degree, seniors postponing degree until following year. All absences above 50 counted towards additional extra course. Also suspension for marked disobedience of attendance rule. "System gives great satisfaction."

Chapel. Attendance required. On account of limited seats only 32 daily services and 8 Sunday chapels required. Every absence must be made up. Students disobeying orders suspended.

COLUMBIA

Classes. Attendance regulated. Modified free cuts, *i.e.*, definite number absences without stated penalty. No excused absences.

Method of Regulation. In any semester student may be absent approximately 10 per

cent of total class exercises, as follows: from one hour course, twice; from two hour course, three times; from three hour course, five times; from four hour course, six times; from five hour course, seven times. Lateness counts as one-half absence. No excused absences. *Penalty*, in case this limit is exceeded in any course a student receiving a grade of D (lowest passing grade) is not entitled to credit toward a degree for that course; a student receiving a grade of C or higher may submit a statement showing the cause of each absence. On the recommendation of the committee on instruction, full or partial credit may be assigned in accordance with the extent and reasons of the absences and the standing attained. Dean Keppel writes: "a man with a C grade whose reasons for absence are flimsy is likely to lose at least one hour in credit toward the degree. The practical advantage of the system is that the weak student always best provided with excuses for everything is the student likely to receive the grade of D which means that his excuses are of no use to him."

Chapel. Attendance not required.

CORNELL

Classes. Attendance regulated but not by general college rule. Free cuts. Excused absences.

Method of Regulation. By departments such as classic, modern languages, physics, etc. Free cuts, *i.e.*, on the whole, understanding that cuts may be taken without penalty up to number of hours credit given for course and that cuts beyond this number lower semester mark so many points. Above, not fixed rule in all departments but insisted on by majority. Excuses given by dean for illness of student or family, representation on students' organizations, and important out-of-town engagements, but departments decide whether in counting cuts excused cuts are included or excluded. *Penalty*, as determined by departments, students absent more than the number of allowed absences are disciplined by departments generally in one of two ways, either by cancelling credit for the course or subtracting a certain number of points, say 10, for each time he over cuts, from student's examination grade. In many departments a student taking one more cut than twice the number of hours of credit given for the course is automatically dropped from the course.

Chapel. Attendance not required.

DARTMOUTH

Classes. Attendance regulated. Modified free cuts, *i.e.*, definite number of absences without stated penalty provided all instructor's requirements are met. Excused absences.

Method of Regulation. Cuts permitted as follows: (1) students on probation, no cuts; (2) students in first semester and those having average grade for preceding semester of less than 65 (passing mark 50) in course of 3 or more hours, 2 cuts, in course of less than 3 hours, 1 cut; (3) students having average grade for preceding semester between 65 and 75, as many cuts as hours of credit are given for course; (4) students having average grade for the preceding semester between 75 and 85, twice as many cuts as hours of credit are given for the course; (5) students of the three upper classes having an average grade for preceding semester of at least 85 are permitted to govern their own absences during the following semester except that students absent for *any* reason more than five exercises per semester hour from any course receive no credit for such course. *Penalty*, as above. Also for every 3 unexcused excess cuts or major fraction thereof, 1 additional semester hour required for graduation. Excuses given by physician for absences on account of the student's illness, by committee on athletics for athletic team absences, by committee on student organizations for organization absences, by dean for all other absences. All work missed by absence excused or unexcused must be made up. Departments may require work to be made up before examination taken.

Chapel. Attendance required. Chapel 6 days, vesper service Sundays. Permitted absences from chapel services 18 and 5 additional absences during examination period in each semester to students not on probation. *Penalty*, 6 excess absences equal, 1 additional semester hour for graduation.

WILLIAMS

Classes. Attendance regulated. Free cuts. Ordinary excused absences not regarded in operation of cut rule.

Method of regulation. Free cuts permitted as follows, 15 free cuts out of about 250 in each semester except for about one-fifth of the student body, best in scholarship, who after freshman year have 25 free cuts. Excused cuts included in free cuts ("supposed to be no illness

after limit of absence is reached and no mild illness after this limit considered. Only in extreme cases, ordinarily cases of death in family) excess absences excused.") *Penalty*, for over cuts probation imposed for single excess absence, if further absence after probation, expulsion. Student on probation ineligible for work in any undergraduate organization, athletic, dramatic, literary or musical.

Chapel. Attendance required. Permitted absences 20 from 144 chapel exercises.

Dean Ferry writes: "about three or four years ago, we lessened the amount of absence by about half for nearly all the students in college. From a ten per cent allowance, it was reduced to a five per cent for all freshmen and for all other students in college who have failed in their previous semester to gain a grade as high as B in half their courses and as high as C in all their courses. This meant, therefore, a reduction of the allowance of absence by about half for more than three-fourths of the entire student body. This change met with no opposition on the part of the students. It was presented as supported by the reckless attitude towards attendance in which our students had indulged. It was made clear that the poorest scholars were absenting themselves most and that they could least afford to be absent."

AMHERST

Classes. Attendance regulated. Free cuts. Ordinary absences not regarded in operation cut rule.

Method of Regulation. Free cuts permitted as follows: from 3 hour course, five absences per semester; from courses of more or less than 3 hours and from laboratory courses 10 per cent of total exercises of course. Tardiness or absence from any portion of a class exercise for a period not exceeding 15 minutes is counted as one-third of an absence; for a period between 15 and 30 minutes, two-thirds of an absence; and in case the period exceeds half-an-hour the student is recorded as absent. An absence or a tardiness from recitation and chapel in the twenty-four hours preceding and following scheduled recesses or holidays counts double. All work missed must be made up. *Penalty*, for exceeding allowed number of cuts, probation and, unless excused by dean, examination mark, in course reduced by five points for each absence in excess of allowance. For unexcused absence after probation student excluded from course.

Chapel. Attendance required. 216 chapel exercises and 36 Sunday services in year. Permitted absences, from chapel 36 and from Sunday services, 8. "No absences practically beyond allowance."

THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE UNDERGRADUATES IN REGARD TO THE CUT RULE

We realize that at college there must be annually a season of complaining, occasioned now by the laying of strips of rubber in the library and again by the serving of too much rice pudding for dessert, a season which furnishes subject matter for editorials and debates and then quickly passes in face of more serious things. But the agitation aroused by the adoption of a rule regulating attendance at lectures (and the substitution of the present rule, which allows eight cuts, has in no way alleviated the trouble) is no ephemeral growth. It is a protest without parallel in our college generation. In its appeal it is universal, as is witnessed by the crowded undergraduate meetings, which last far beyond the stipulated half-hour; it is permanent, as is proved by the sustained interest of the College, which is as alive today and as ready to break into open revolt as on the Mon-

day morning when the new regulation was announced. We are, in short, making a resolute and united stand against a system supported by arguments which seem to us unfair, advocating methods which seem to us superficial.

The statistics, which make eight the average number of cuts for each student during the preceding year, we feel misrepresent the facts. These figures include a large number of cuts, as in the case of several students in poor health, which have not been officially excused but which have been approved by the authorities. These students would have gone through the form of having official excuses if there had been any warning that our actions were being laid up against us. In other words, the statistics quoted as indicating the average number of intentional cuts per student include a large number of legitimate cuts as well.

However, the undergraduates are, after all, less interested in what brought about the cut rule than in what will be its effects. We admit that there is always among us a small number of students who do not take their work seriously and who spend as much time as possible away from College. But these students are few and may be dealt with individually, else why do we have course-books which must be signed by our professors? These students are in the minority and, indeed, if they formed the majority, any number of cut rules were insufficient to

keep up the standard of Bryn Mawr. Why then must the sins of the few be visited upon the many? Why must the strong be fettered that the weak may be strengthened? The majority of us do take our work seriously, do regulate our conduct judiciously, and it is we who protest. "Purge us of our disorders," if you must, harden our work, if you will, but do not destroy our self-respect, do not transform Bryn Mawr College into a "boarding-school for young ladies."

H. W. I., '15.

THE CUT RULE

In the opinion of the undergraduates and, pretty generally, of alumnae, the institution of a cut rule betokens the downfall of the old order. Compulsory attendance upon lectures appears to be taking the place of attendance motivated by pure love of learning; and the fight, in the eyes of the fighters, is one not for favours but for a principle. In higher education, as in the perpetuation of species, survival of the fittest is the universal law; utilitarianism and democracy, so they argue, lead to compromise and failure. The scholars of the past have not needed to be held to their tasks by threats. If wolves have entered the fold in sheep's clothing, efforts should not be made to keep them there. Scholarship, in other words, is for the fit, and the sooner the mere pretenders to it are sent about their business, the better.

There is so much in this sort of logic to commend it to those who genuinely care for scholarly pursuits that very special care should be exercised in looking into the circumstances which make such reasoning possible. This particular crisis in our own college history should not be considered in isolation. If a genuine difficulty confronts us, it is probably not a difficulty peculiar to us alone.

In the first place, it must be admitted that a cut rule, in so far as it applies to those who attend lectures regularly of their free will, is to be deplored. Yet, if we are reasonable, we can see that such persons may, under the new system, still attend their lectures for the love of learning, and not from terror of the penalties of non-attendance. The existence in society of punishment for murder and theft cannot be said to account for the right conduct of certain of our citizens. The electric chair, the penitentiary, and prison labour are provided for

delinquents; but entirely other motives than fear may actuate the vast majority of men. It is then only with regard to its effect upon those who might not regularly attend lectures that the cut rule needs consideration. We must ask ourselves whether we believe that such students as are in need of artificial aids to keep them at their work should be given these aids. The question at once involves a survey of the general status of education.

College education is coming increasingly within the reach of the masses. Whereas, a few generations ago, only those with a passion for learning continued their studies after leaving school, now hundreds, guiltless of any particular intellectual ardour, enter a college or a university as a matter of course. In fact just as primary education passed through a stage of being rare and difficult to attain, so secondary education bids fair to become the rule rather than the exception. Since the total number of genuine scholars by no means keeps pace with increase in facilities there could be but one result. The colleges and universities are now harbouring, in addition to the elect, crowds of the commonplace. The situation is apparent to those who believe in a cut rule and to those who do not. But to the believers and the unbelievers its significance appears different.

There will always be those who advocate the development of the few at the expense of the many and who would, accordingly, debar from college all but the very fit. There is much to be said for this policy; but after all the limits of its operation are arbitrarily chosen. There can be no question, for example, that if all the time and money at the disposal of the government were expended upon the promising pupils in the public schools and all others were cast

out, the pupils who remained would profit. Yet no one advocates such a course. Perhaps then, enforced opening of our doors to the unfit as well as to the fit betokens development of society, not degeneration. Unless, indeed, the sole aim of a college is to produce future college professors, this cannot but be the case. If it is desirable to disseminate knowledge of the multiplication table among the slow and the brilliant alike, surely it is far more important to make common property the facts and theories taught in the higher centres of learning, even if those facts and theories lose something of their pristine bloom in the process. In the interest of the speediest development of knowledge and reason among the prejudiced and ignorant the widest extension of educational opportunities compatible with high standards seems unquestionably desirable. If, then, some need crutches in the form of a cut rule, let them have a cut rule.

I have of course considered explicitly only those who would attend lectures without com-

pulsion and those who would not attend sufficiently often unless constrained to do so. There is the third class, those who care for their work but claim that in its interest cutting beyond the limits set by even the most liberal cut rule is sometimes desirable. This, however, may be doubted. In the fairly rare cases where the lectures of a course may be taken down so mechanically and with so little profit at the moment that attendance is a waste of time, not the attendance but the professor should be eliminated. For if it pays to have a lecture system at all it pays to attend lectures not spasmodically but very regularly. I am not of the number of those who believe that the more universally knowledge is doled out in the form of lectures the better. But I do believe that, accepting the system with its perfections and imperfections together, we cannot logically say that it is more profitable to be absent than to be present every now and again at a lecture.

HELEN H. PARKHURST, '11.

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ADDRESSES

It is intended that a copy of each issue of the QUARTERLY shall go to each member of the Alumnae Association. But the coöperation of the members is needed if each one is to receive her copy promptly. The addresses are taken from the latest number of the College Register unless they are sent directly to the

Editor; and in case of change of address, when the Editor is not notified, there remains only the roundabout way of getting the new address from the usually blurred scrawl of a postmaster's notice. If each one will inform the Editor of a change of address, giving both the old and the new addresses, much greater accuracy in the mailing list can thereby be secured.

WITH THE ALUMNAE

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FIRST EXPLORATION OF THE HARVARD GLACIER, ALASKA, AND FURTHER OBSERVATION OF THE GLACIERS OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, ALASKA

AUGUST 15 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1914

The first exploration of the Harvard Glacier and the continuation of the observations of previous scientific expeditions in regard to the great glaciers of Prince William Sound, Alaska, are reported by Miss Dora Keen, of Philadelphia, U.S.A., as the result of a field expedition recently completed by her, with the aid of three men.

Leaving Valdez, Alaska, on August 15, 1914, in a small launch, the party was set down next day near the head of College Fjord, with six weeks outfit and two small boats, to one of which a detachable motor was affixed. The object of the expedition was twofold: (1) to explore the sources of the Harvard Glacier in the unmapped section of the Chugach Mountains. If a pass were found, it was planned to cross the divide and return to tidewater down the Matanuska

Glacier and the Valley trail of the same name—a traverse of some fifty miles of snow and ice, almost entirely without timber, and a succeeding one hundred miles of a hard trail chiefly through uninhabited country; (2) to continue the observations of the changes taking place in the glaciers of College Fjord and Harriman Fjord. This was to be done by means of photographs taken from lettered stations variously occupied since 1899 by the Harriman Expedition, U. S. Geological Survey, and the National Geographic Society's Expeditions. Both of these objects were accomplished, in spite of almost constant rain or snow, during an expedition that lasted six and one-half weeks actually in the field.

The expedition was a private one, but undertaken at the suggestion and under the guidance of the junior leader of the National Geographic Society's Expeditions, Prof. Lawrence Martin, of the University of Wisconsin.

The party consisted of Miss Dora Keen, leader, whose previous experience was in the glaciers of the Alps and in two extended expeditions in Alaska, entirely on the glaciers of the Wrangell Mountains and resulting in the first ascent of Mt. Blackburn, 16,140 feet; Mr. G. W. Handy, of McCarthy, Alaska, who had been responsible for the success of her second attempt on Mt. Blackburn; G. A. Ra-behl, also an old timer in Alaska; and Mr. H. L. Tucker, of Boston, the topographer, whose previous experience had been on the 1910 Parker-Browne Expedition to Mt. McKinley and with the Yale Peruvian Expedition on Coropuna, 21,000 feet.

The Harvard Glacier has a tidal ice cliff one and one-quarter miles wide and three hundred and fifty feet high, from which ice breaks constantly in summer, causing danger to small boats. Still, a landing was effected in safety on one side and supplies gradually relayed to a point seven miles from the face, where the ice was at last smooth enough to make travel on the glacier itself possible. Over another nine miles of crevasses the party succeeded in reaching the sources of the glacier, to a point where further progress was impossible even on snowshoes because of the shattered condition of the glaciers flowing from the divide. No pass being found, the return was made from this point, by the same route. All the way, food, tents, etc., and for most of the distance fuel and stove had to be relayed on the backs of the party, and all the going was hard, so that three and a half weeks

were spent in going to 6100 feet, sixteen miles from the face of the ice.

Danger from snowslides also prevented any high ascent, but data of value were secured from which the first map of the region will be prepared. Observations of snow-fall and temperatures will also throw light on the alimentation of the glaciers.

Observations of some twenty-five glaciers in College Fjord, Harriman Fjord, and Columbia Bay constituted the second part of the work, which is a continuance of the study of the advance and recession of these glaciers with a view to determining the causes. Some glaciers appear to have receded as much as a quarter of a mile in a year while others nearby seem to have advanced as great an amount.

In spite of great difficulty and some risk forcing a frail dory through solid jams of ice-bergs which threatened to crush it, this part of the expedition also was accomplished without accident.

Miss Keen writes: "The Bryn Mawr Glacier is the most active of all the college glaciers except the Harvard. It is a mile wide and has an ice cliff two hundred and fifty feet high. Waves from falling ice rushed over to our camp, three miles away, in two and a half minutes."

THE PARENTS LEAGUE

Amy Rock Ransome (Mrs. Frederick L. Ransome) had in a recent issue of the *Washington Times* a letter which says:

"The Parents' League is a newly devised means for realizing ideals in education and in community welfare. Whatever can be planned by parents to help the schools in the education of their children, is the chief concern of the League.

"In its constructive policy it leaves no stone unturned in child welfare, linking with the good of the children the welfare of the teachers. It desires especially to foster among parents and children the appreciation of good teaching. Among teachers and children and the parents themselves, it aims to develop the highest sense of responsibility and, with it, the power of coöperation for the good of all. How many parents know, by personal touch, the people who have the duty of guiding and inspiring their children with the love of truth and knowledge? How are the teachers molding the lives of the future citizens and how are we helping them? The duties of the home and

of the school at present are overlapping in some cases and in others there seem to be actual gaps, so that there is need for intelligent co-operation between parents who are studying the situation as a whole and the leaders in educational thought.

"The Parents' League exists because of this need and because a group of far-sighted, public-spirited women saw and made good use of an opportunity to serve the community. When the new Wilson Normal School opened its doors last year, entrance was not refused to the mothers of children in the schools of the locality (the third division of schools) to gather in the auditorium to hear Mrs. Mary Emerson Jackson in a 'Plain Talk to Mothers.' It was only a step beyond to organize, that as mothers, desiring the best development of our children, we might together inform ourselves and act on matters vitally affecting our home economy and school control.

"Several committees have been at work to improve the character of books read by the children in the loan libraries on Fourteenth Street, to devise ways to counteract the evils of cigarette smoking by boys, to increase playground facilities and the use of schools as social centres, to guard against unsuitable amusements, to secure greater protection from contagious diseases, to create public sentiment toward the exercise of greater care on the part of parents in keeping school children from those who are sick, to install sanitary towel service in the schools, to give classes of boys and girls instruction in the gymnasium of the Wilson Normal School and, among other problems of the schoolroom, to bring about a reduction in the size of classes and to do away with afternoon classes for very young children. To monthly conferences the mothers are invited. To the evening meetings parents and friends are invited and the public welcomed.

"Among the subjects discussed at these meetings were the 'Services rendered by the Parents' League,' 'Play as a Factor in Education,' 'The Selection of Books,' 'The Crowded Condition of Schools,' 'Colds and the Prevention of Nose and Throat Trouble,' 'How Music is Connected With the Best Development of Children,' and many other topics of interest and benefit. A series of musicales was also arranged.

"The League has found its most effective field for work in its attempts to secure proper provision for playgrounds. . . . It has in

every way tried to encourage the wider use of the schools as social centres, and at present has merged the progress of playground interests with the group work in schools, especially those that have already formed boys' clubs and other social centres. . . . One of the most enthusiastic members of the Parents' League has described its particular value in its strength as a corporate activity to compel higher standards. It might be called a 'light-house in a sea of life,' a means of protection and a guide from dangers confronting the community."

Mrs. Ransome is president of the Parents' League and was a delegate from that organization to the International Congress of Mothers last spring. She is now conducting a series of musicales as chairman of the committee on literature and arts.

THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE TO GIVE GUIDANCE TO VOLUNTEER SOCIAL WORKERS

An account of this association was given in the *QUARTERLY*, July, 1914, page 121. Margaret Friend, 1911, a member of the National Committee on Volunteer Service, writes:

"The encouragement we have received this fall, both from alumnae associations and different branches of the A.C.A., has given us great hope for the immediate success of our enterprise. New York City has established a bureau for the guidance and placement of volunteers in connection with the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations. Their plans are very comprehensive and the bureau should be a great success."

The new circular gives the following appeal and description of this work:

All communities need the interest of college women. You have had four years of training. Do you want to know about opportunities to help, no matter in what sized town you live?

Any of the following activities could be established or, where already established, could be vitalized and extended, through the help and guidance of the volunteer college graduate:

Public Schools. Health care of pupils; special classes for defectives and delinquents; over age and retarded pupils; vocational training and guidance; wider use of school plant; folk dancing; gymnastics; playgrounds; school gardens; decorations; school lunches; open air classes; visiting teachers; superintendents' reports; attendance problems; publicity about

school work; coöperation with libraries and museums; mothers' clubs; parent teachers' association, etc.

City Beautiful. Standards for public buildings; city planning; boulevards and parks; art exhibits; smoke abatement; shade trees; billboard regulation; home gardens.

Public Recreation. Dance halls; moving picture shows; vaudeville theatres; amusement parks; bathing beaches; public baths; playground supervision; music in parks.

Public Health. Baby saving campaign; milk stations and infant clinics; prenatal work; free dispensaries and dental clinics; social service work in hospitals and dispensaries; visiting nursing; inspection of milk, meat, water, food; patent medicine abuses; free hospital treatment; control of contagious diseases, including tuberculosis.

Weights and Measures. Legal requirements; local inspection; destruction of false weights and measures; coöperation of dealers.

City Cleaning. Streets, alleys, yards; clean-up days; disposal of garbage; ashes and sewage; anti-fly campaign.

Housing. Building regulations; inspection for congestion, safety and sanitation; model houses for workmen; tenements.

Labor Conditions. Laws restricting hours of women and children; welfare work for employees; minimum wage; employers' liability; factory inspection; department stores; work certificates for children.

Public Charities. Relief work in homes; mothers' pensions; coöperation with private charities; placing out of children; orphan asylums; poor farms; care of aged, insane; boards of control for public institutions.

Correction. Juvenile courts; courts of domestic relations; reformatories for boys and girls; probation work for adults and children; prison farms; prison industries.

City Budgets. How estimates are made; budget exhibits to show needs of city departments; publicity and public hearing for citizens.

It is the earnest desire of the committee on Volunteer Service that those willing to help in the organization of local committees write to Margaret A. Friend, 424 Kane Place, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- | | | | |
|--------------|--|--------------|---|
| November 1. | Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. George Black Stewart, D.D., President of Auburn Theological Seminary. | November 15. | Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Henry Lubeck, LL.D., D.C.L., Rector of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, New York City. |
| November 3. | President Thomas At Home to the Graduate Students. | November 16. | Faculty Tea for Graduate Students in Merion Hall, 4 to 6 p.m. |
| November 6. | Meeting of the History Club. Dramatic Lecture before the College by Madame E. Guérin (Sarah Granier) of Lyons, France. Subject: "Marie Antoinette." The lecture was delivered in French and illustrated with stereopticon slides, costumes of the period being worn. | November 20. | Address by Mr. Norman Hapgood, Editor of <i>Harper's Weekly</i> , under the auspices of the class Liberal Club. Subject: "Some Lessons of the War." |
| November 7. | Banner Night. | November 21. | Sophomore play, "Mice and Men." |
| November 8. | Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. William Pierson Merrill, D.D., Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City. | November 22. | Sunday evening service. Sermon by Mr. Francis E. Higgins, Missionary Worker in the Lumber Camps of Minnesota. |
| November 13. | Meeting of the Debating Club, 1915 vs. 1916. | November 25. | Thanksgiving Vacation begins at 1 p.m. |
| | | November 30. | Thanksgiving Vacation ends at 9 a.m. |
| | | December 2. | Meetings of the Debating Clubs. |

- December 5. Lecture on the Classic Drama of Japan, "The No," with stereopticon illustrations by Mrs. Elise J. Blattner, followed by a performance of the "No" Classical Dances by Miss Clara Blattner.
- December 6. Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. George A. Johnston Ross, M.A., Professor of Practical Theology in Union Theological Seminary.
- December 7. President Thomas At Home to the Senior Class.
- December 11. Meeting of the Graduate Club, addressed by President Thomas. Subject: "The Differences between Men and Women Scholars and How to Overcome Them."
- December 12. Senior Reception to the Graduate Students.
- December 13. Sunday evening service. Sermon by President Charles A. Richmond, D.D., President of Union College.
- December 14. President Thomas At Home to Graduate Students.
- December 15. Faculty Tea for Graduate Students in Radnor Hall, 4 to 6 p.m.
- December 16. Meetings of the Debating Clubs.
- December 18. Sophomore Dance for the Freshmen.
- December 19. Concert for the benefit of the Red Cross.
- December 20. Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Father Harvey Officier, of the House of the Holy Cross, West Park, New York.
- December 22. Christmas Vacation begins at 1 p.m.
- January 6. Christmas Vacation ends at 9 a.m.
- January 8. Meeting of the Philosophical Club. Address by Dr. Charles Montague Bakewell of Yale University.
- January 9. Meeting of the College Equal Suffrage League. Address by Madame Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary: "Women and War."
- January 10. Sunday evening service. Sermon by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Secretary of Yale University.
- January 11. President Thomas At Home to the Senior Class.
- January 13. Faculty Tea for Graduate Students in Rockefeller Hall, 4 to 6 p.m.
- January 15. Miss Eleanor Dougherty of the class of 1915, will give a performance of Dramatic Dancing in the Gymnasium for the benefit of the Belgians.
- January 17. Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Right Reverend Philip M. Rhinelander, D.D., Bishop of Pennsylvania.
- January 18. President Thomas At Home to the Graduate Students.
- January 20. Mid-Year examinations begin.
- January 24. Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Father James Huntington, of the House of the Holy Cross, West Park, New York.
- January 30. Meeting of the Alumnae Association. End of the First Semester.

CAMPUS NOTES

Plays. Shakespere and his fellow playwrights are out of fashion on the Bryn Mawr stage. Either they are regarded as too ambitious, or too heavy; or interest in modern drama, fostered by the advantages of the new Book Room, has crowded out more classical taste. This is not to be regretted, altogether, when it determines the choice of anything as light and graceful as "Mice and Men" which was charmingly given by the Sophomore Class as their play for the Freshmen. It is always a question whether it is better to do a great play tolerably, or an insignificant play really well. Sometimes, of course, these are not the only alternatives. We still remember "Romeo and Juliet."

Music. Since the discontinuance of the Whiting concerts, we have not had an abundance of music at the College. Thus far this year there has, in fact, been no music at all. But this deficiency has helped to make the week-ends less crowded.

Lectures. Lectures, also, on Friday and Saturday evenings have been rare. In Novem-

ber, Mr. Norman Hapgood lectured, under the auspices of the Liberal Club, on the subject of the war. But for the most part, the College has supplied its own entertainment.

The Debating Society. The debating society is one of the most vigorous organizations at present and a good deal of time and energy are given to the study of how to speak on one's feet. The cut rule was the subject of one debate; the advisability of increasing the armament of the United States was another. Within the last month a new plan for systematic practice in debating has been adopted. Once a fortnight the debating teams of the four classes meet—each in a separate room in Taylor. Each team is coached and judged by a member of the Faculty and it is reported that already progress is noticeable in the matter of better form and more successful team work. At the first debate under the new regime the judges were President Thomas, Dean Reilly, Miss Shearer and Dr. Wilm.

A New Club. For a number of years need was felt for some club or association which would afford opportunity for discussions inappropriate to the History, Philosophy, Science, Equal Suffrage or English Club; some sixth kind of club which would give the socialists and radicals a chance to speak. But not everyone who wanted such a club was a socialist—even within the existing wide and individual definitions of that term. Accordingly last year when the desired association was started, it was called, for lack of a better name, the class for the study of social problems. This fall, after considering the name "Heretics," in imitation of the club at Cambridge University, and other appropriate titles, the club rebaptized itself "Liberal"—which does not exclude the socialists and admits anarchists, if there be any, as well. As a matter of fact the organization is the most democratic in College, for anyone is eligible (the definition of liberal being left to individual caprice). We harbour suffragists, pacifists, militarists, vivisectionists; we hobnob with feminists, anti-Germans, anti-Allies, and domestic-economy-reformers. Not even the tower of Babel had such a showing.

The Library. Bryn Mawr students, particularly Bryn Mawr graduate students, ought never to cease giving thanks for the use of a library where a wealth of periodicals, both domestic and foreign, on every variety of sub-

jects, is to be found. Nevertheless, with all our thankfulness, we cannot avoid wishing now and then that the alumnae of a woman's college were as wealthy, or as numerous or as charitably disposed (whichever the relevant quality may be) as are the alumni of a large university. The library needs books. Not even the presence of many a Zeitschrift, Archiv and Vierteljahrsschrift atones for the absence of important—indispensable—books on psychology, economics, logic, modern languages, history, art. Next to the endowment fund no more important field than the library exists for the exercise of alumnae beneficence. Tessellated floors are good to have; and new plumbing, and flowering shrubbery. But beyond providing for the sheer necessary upkeep of the halls and campus, we ought to feel called upon to attend to the empty shelves of the library before we turn our eyes to luxuries. If former classes could be made to feel that no more fitting memorial to lost members is to be found than books for the College, at least something would be gained. The contribution of twenty dollars to the endowment fund would be a negligible benefit; memorials anyhow do not empty into the endowment fund. We have learned from experience that the number of marble objects on the campus must be kept within strict limits if we would not resemble a cemetery. The argument that a lost classmate did not care for books seems to me a highly irrelevant one when it comes to selecting a memorial—even if it is not, in virtually every instance, untrue. A gift of books—even twenty dollars worth of them—is a more permanent enrichment of the College than any other gift could be. And to commemorate in a lasting way those who have loved Bryn Mawr no other form of memorial could be more fitting.

Next to books, the library undoubtedly needs most sorely a new lighting system. The beautiful indirect lighting of the new Book Room, and of the psychological laboratory makes us appreciate its advantages. The installation of a similar system—with its concomitant blessings of increased visual efficiency, not to mention its greater comfort—in all the seminaries, offices, and reading rooms of the library is one of the goals that we look forward to—as to the students' building, world peace and the millennium.

HELEN H. PARKHURST.

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY

Dr. Sidney Edward Mezes, formerly of the Faculty of Bryn Mawr College, was recently elected president of the College of the City of New York. Those of the Bryn Mawr alumnae who had the pleasure and benefit of the courses in philosophy under Dr. Mezes in 1892-1893, will be interested in the following comments gathered from several New York papers.

Dr. Mezes received the degrees of B.S. from the University of California, A.B., A.M., and Ph.D. from Harvard. "Joining the faculty of the University of Texas as assistant professor of philosophy in 1894, Dr. Mezes filled successive positions of increasing importance until he became president in 1908. He is a fellow of the A.A.A.S. and past president of the Texas Academy of Sciences.

"When he took over the direction of the University of Texas, President Mezes set himself to eliminate that institution in so far as possible, from politics. His first success in that direction was to have the terms of the regents lengthened, so that no one Governor would be able to name all the members of a board of regents. Thus secured against any partisanship on his board, he addressed himself to a task which he has now all but ended. Instead of going before the State Legislature each year for the necessary appropriations for university maintenance and being made a football of rival politicians, President Mezes looked forward to a time when a certain percentage of the State tax would be granted annually to the State University through a sweeping educational act. While this goal has not yet been reached, it may be confidently predicted that, thanks to his efforts, it is a matter soon to be realized.

"President Mezes has said that no greater educational opportunity presented itself in this country than that afforded by the presidency of the College of the City of New York. . . . Between the old English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and those institutions which have so greatly developed of late years in the manufacturing centres of Manchester and Birmingham, his most sympathetic interest is with the latter. The widest sphere of local usefulness to the varied life of a great city and the closest coöperation with municipal and civic institutions may be confidently given as his conception of the mission of a city college. . .

"Dr. Mezes has published the results of his philosophical studies, of which *The Conception of God and Ethics, Descriptive and Explanatory* are the most noteworthy."

The *New York World* of Sunday, December 20, gave a very impressive interview with Professor Giddings, of Columbia, on the subject of the war. Of Professor Giddings himself, the writer says: "In the Russian Universities, Giddings' *Principles of Sociology* is a standard text book, and the students of Nippon are obliged to digest his *Democracy and Empire* which has greatly influenced the trend of political thought in the Far East. His works are published in French, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Bohemian, Hebrew and even in Japanese and Chinese, and their sales in Russia alone greatly exceed the American sales. Yet it was with something akin to astonishment that at the time of the Russo-Japanese peace negotiations his class one day saw a group of highly distinguished Japanese gentlemen pay a formal call of respect to the 'great philosopher.'"

IN MEMORIAM

LOUISE BOLTON-SMITH

BORN, DECEMBER, 1891

DIED, NOVEMBER 15, 1914

To those of us who had the privilege of knowing her, Louise Bolton-Smith will always remain an inspiring memory. A mind quick to grasp essentials, an energy which knew no bounds and a charm and vivacity which drew and held all those with whom she came in contact, went to form a personality which, once known, could never be forgotten. Always ambitious to do and to do well, to extend her

experiences and to enjoy each opportunity, there were few activities which she did not share with us in her year at college. Her enforced absence from home and her illness during the last two years were borne with a determination and self-sacrifice rare in a young person. The termination of a life so full of promise and courage has come as a shock even to those who knew it was inevitable. The memory of her life will remain always with those who knew and loved her.

F. M. C.

WILHELMINA VON GERBER

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE TARRANT COUNTY,
TEXAS, MEDICAL SOCIETY

Death has again entered the ranks of our profession and claimed one whom we have been glad to know, honor and admire. We are shocked and grieved at the news of the sudden death, in her mother's home in Boston, of Dr. Wilhelmina von Gerber, whose mind and heart were so well trained and prepared for a long useful service in a most noble profession. We shall miss her from our ranks and councils, therefore we, the members of the Tarrant County Medical Society, in regular session, adopt the following resolutions:

That, Dr. von Gerber was one of our most highly esteemed members; she "went about doing good," spending her life and

talents for the advancement of medical education, the relieving of human suffering and trying to make light the burdens of others;

That, we commend her work and the noble deeds of her too short life, as exemplary, and worthy of the respect of all;

That, a copy of these resolutions be sent to her parents, together with the condolence of this society; a copy furnished the local papers and our *State Journal of Medicine* for publication.

[Signed]

[SEAL]

R. H. GOUCH,
JNO. D. COVERT,
T. L. GOODMAN.

Resolutions adopted at regular meeting of the Society, October 2, 1914.

Dr. von Gerber died September 19, 1914.

THE LOCAL BRANCHES

PHILADELPHIA

The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Branch was held at the College Club in Philadelphia on Saturday, November 21, at 11.30 a.m. Sixty members were present. The business transacted was as follows:

1. It was decided that the Branch give this year whatever sum of money could be spared from its funds (which are composed entirely of voluntary contributions) to the Bryn Mawr College Library.

2. Dean Reilly explained to the Branch the development and the operation of the new cut rule.

3. The results of the biennial election were as follows:

Chairman, Elizabeth Bent Clark (Mrs. H. L. Clark), 1895.

Vice-Chairman, Maud Lowrey Jenks (Mrs. R. D. Jenks), 1900.

Secretary-Treasurer, Bertha S. Ehlers, 1909.

Members of the Executive Committee: Georgiana Goddard King, 1896; Helen E. Williams, 1898.

At one o'clock luncheon was served. After the luncheon, Miss Eunice Schenck, Miss Edna Shearer, and Miss Georgiana Goddard King spoke on new phases of work in the French, English and Art Departments of Bryn Mawr.

BERTHA S. EHLERS,

Secretary.

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

BOSTON

RACHEL BREWER, *Corresponding Secretary*
650 Canton Avenue, Milton, Mass.

The Bryn Mawr Club of Boston is planning to entertain President Thomas on February 6. There will probably be a luncheon for the members of the Club, followed by a meeting in the afternoon to which the upper classes from the girls' preparatory schools in and about Boston with their parents and teachers will be invited.

The Club holds its regular teas on the first

Wednesday of every month, at the new Club room, 4 Hancock Avenue. The fall business meeting was held on November 4, and Sylvia Lee, '01, was elected Chairman of the House Committee, and Emily Storer, ex-'10, Chairman of the Committee on Admissions.

NEW YORK

JEANNE KERR, *Secretary*
32 East 64th Street, New York City

The Bryn Mawr Club of New York has had a most successful opening this year and has

welcomed a number of new members. Owing to a most efficient entertainment committee the Club has given a series of luncheons at which they have had distinguished speakers, the last speaker being Mr. Bruère, the City Chamberlain; and at the next luncheon they are to welcome the undergraduates who, we hope, will be our future members.

The redecoration of the rooms a year ago gave the Club a new impetus which, we are glad to say, has carried over into this year. Our membership is large, but it is elastic and we are always joyous at welcoming a new member.

WASHINGTON

CATHERINE THOMPSON, *Secretary*

The Misses Eastman's School,
Washington, D. C.

The Bryn Mawr Club of Washington has elected the following officers for the year 1914-1915: President, Marcia Bready, '05; Vice-President and Treasurer, Elizabeth Tappan, '10; Secretary, Catherine Thompson, '12. The Club has sent a contribution of thirty dollars to the New Book Room at Bryn Mawr College.

CHINA

HELEN BOND CRANE, *Secretary*

Foochow, Fu-kien, China

Four alumnae, Kathrina Van Wagenen, '04, Mary James, '04, Katherine Scott, '04, Jane Ward, '05, and one graduate student, Margaret Beebe, held the first meeting of the new Bryn Mawr Club of China at Kuling, Kiangsi Province, on August 22, 1914. The most pressing problem was to find some means of communication in a Club some of whose members live a fortnight's journey apart, and we discussed fully plans for a circulating letter, the travels of which will form a fair sketch of Chinese geography. We also decided to extend our already wide boundaries to include the Bryn Mawrters in Japan and Korea. If there are any alumnae or former students in the countries or in China itself who do not receive any notice of the Club we hope they will send their names to the Secretary.

And further, we each severally hope that any Bryn Mawrters travelling in the Far East will find out from the Secretary where the various members are living and drop in for a cup of tea, or to use the Chinese phrase come and "eat our rice."

KATHERINE E. SCOTT, '04

Wuchang, China.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by Class Secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible.

1893

MARGARET HILLES JOHNSON, *Secretary*

6 Highland Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey
Helen Staples was married on June 17, 1914, to Mr. Daniel H. Ellsworth and is now living at 435 Wrightwood Avenue, Chicago.

Henrietta Palmer recently wrote from London to the *New York Evening Post* a letter from which the following is taken:

"A gray London and a gray winter day, brightened only by the flags that hang rather limply from shop windows and house-fronts. The flags of all nations, you might take them to be; but no—it is merely that the friends of France are numerous.

London is full-choked. The pace has quickened. If you wish to make your way through the crowd of pedestrians and vehicles, you must step to the tune of the "Marseillaise."

Everywhere there are troops—an endless monotony of khaki, broken only by the uniforms of the Scottish Territorials—chanticler figures in peaked caps and swinging kilts. In obedience to the summons, England is pressing toward the front. The long lines in khaki march away, singing: "Here we are, and here we are, and here we are again"—a look of joy, of sanctified elation on their faces. . . . Later, solitary figures reappear—boyish faces, manly faces, a bandaged head, an empty coat-sleeve, eyes that speak of another world. . . . At Hyde Park corner and Charing Cross the scent of ether fills the air. In the close of St. Bartholomew's convalescent soldiers, lying on their couches, turn to catch the last rays of a November sun.

The little caretaker from our Mansions has returned. "He is back, he is back," his wife calls softly to us from her pool of soapsuds.

"Where?" you ask. "In the hospital." "Wounded?" "No, very ill, a high fever." All this in tones of undisguised elation. "Can they see him?" "Oh yes, every day, but only four at a time." Then they tell how the little boy flung his arms about his father and cried, "Have I found my own papa at last?" Of how the father lay for thirty-six hours in the trenches without food, and with only muddy water to drink—and of his one complaint, that no letters from home reached him at the front.

At the hospitals there is an unwonted air of hospitality and good cheer. An appetizing odor of roast mutton fills the corridors. The nurses wear the same look of consecration that shines on the faces of the soldiers. The humblest citizen takes on new dignity. The attendant in the cloakroom, as she takes your wraps, says: "These are sad times, miss, but we've got to go through with them, and go through with them we must, miss." England is brave—you can see that through your tears."

Emily Moores, daughter of Elizabeth Nichols Moores (Mrs. Charles W. Moores), passed her preliminaries for Bryn Mawr last May and will enter College in October, 1915.

The daughter of Louise Fulton Gucker (Mrs. Frank T. Gucker) entered the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School last fall.

Louise Brownell Saunders (Mrs. Arthur P. Saunders) has resumed her work in Utica in her class in literature which she is meeting twice weekly throughout the winter.

Susan Walker Fitz Gerald (Mrs. Richard Fitz Gerald) is Recording Secretary of the National Association for Equal Suffrage and of the Massachusetts Political Union.

Amy Rock Ransome (Mrs. Frederick L. Ransome) is chairman of the committee on coöperation of the Housekeepers' Alliance in Washington. The *National Parcel Post News* of October 7 says: "One of the most progressive members of the Housekeepers' Alliance is Mrs. F. L. Ransome, who is at present devoting considerable time to the question of marketing by mail and the community plan movement."

In the course of lectures on the conditions leading to the European War, given by the History Department of Mount Holyoke College for the benefit of all the students, Bertha Putnam gave three lectures on the economic development of England, France, Germany and Russia.

During the holidays Miss Putnam read a paper before the American Historical Association.

1894

R. N. Durfee, Jr., the oldest son of Abby Brayton Durfee (Mrs. R. N. Durfee) entered Exeter Academy last fall and expects to enter Harvard next fall.

1895

Mary Flexner was in England last summer when the war broke out.

1896

Elsa Bowman took a course last summer in the University of Wisconsin.

Dora Keen has lectured this year at Wells College, Cornell University, and the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. She will also lecture to the Fortnightly Club and the Geographical Society of Chicago, and has been asked to read a paper before the Association of American Geographers in their meeting at Chicago.

1897

Mary Campbell spent last August in the Hood River Valley in Oregon on the ranch of Grace Campbell Babson (Mrs. S. G. Babson), '00.

1899

Ethel Hooper Edwards (Mrs. Martin Edwards) and her two little girls are spending the winter at Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

1900

Alice Bancroft, ex-'00, is living at the Bryn Mawr Club in New York.

Aurie Thayer Yoakam (Mrs. Maynard K. Yoakam) is taking a course in Spanish at George Washington University.

1901

Hannah Rowley is teaching at the Winsor School, Boston.

Evelyn Walker is Dean of Simmons College, Boston.

1902

Jane Cragin Kay (Mrs. D'Arcy H. Kay) is spending the winter in New York.

Edith Totten returned last summer from her year abroad, and is now living at Florence Court, Washington, D. C.

Anne Rotan Howe (Mrs. Thorndyke Howe) has a son, Spencer Douglas, born October 9, 1914.

1903

Rosalie James spent last summer camping in the Canadian Rockies.

Dr. Grace L. Meigs has been appointed by Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau of the United States Department of Labor, as expert on sanitation on the staff of that bureau. Dr. Meigs has recently been attending physician in children's diseases in Cook County Hospital, and will act in a general advisory capacity to the bureau in matters of child health and hygiene.

—*Science*, November 13.

Eleanor Wallace Loomis (Mrs. Henry M. Loomis) is now settled in Washington, where she has joined the Bryn Mawr Club. Mr. Loomis is in the Bureau of Chemistry.

1905

MARGARET NICHOLS HARDENBERGH, *Secretary*
3824 Warwick Building, Kansas City,
Missouri

Emily Cooper has announced her engagement to Mr. Edwin G. Johnson of Philadelphia.

Frances Hubbard was married in New York on November 19 to Mr. Robert Flaherty of Toronto.

Gertrude Hartman was unable to finish her stay in Europe and is in a sanitarium in New Hampshire.

Katherine Howell is recovering from nervous prostration.

Jane Ward (10 West End Lane, Shanghai) finds the Chinese intelligent, generous, ingenious and full of humor. She writes: "These are great days to be out here. For the women as well as the men are ready to find something new that shall satisfy them as Buddhism and Taoism can do no longer and as Confucianism has never pretended to do. The faces and lives of the Christian families would convince anyone who had time to see a little of it, of what Christianity may mean to such a nation as this."

Alice Meigs Orr (Mrs. Arthur Orr) has gone with her husband and her two little boys to Paris, where Mr. Orr is to be the second secretary of the American Legation.

Brenda Fenollosa Biddle (Mrs. Moncure Biddle), ex-'05, has a son, born in November.

1906

Lucia Ford Rutter (Mrs. W. M. Rutter), ex-'06, is living in Winnetka, Illinois.

Anna McAnulty Phelps (Mrs. Walter S. Phelps) has moved into her new house at 710 Webster Avenue, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Ruth Archbald Little (Mrs. Halsted Little), ex-'06, who was married in November, is living at the corner of Linden and Grand Avenues, Englewood, N. J.

1907

ESTHER WILLIAMS, *Secretary*
Randolph Avenue, Milton, Mass.

Elizabeth Thompson Remington (Mrs. Herbert Remington) died in Philadelphia in September.

Minnie List Chalfant (Mrs. Frederick Chalfant) has a second daughter, born last June.

Ellen Graves, who returned to America with her mother and sister last spring, is living at 1056 Beacon Street, Brookline, Massachusetts.

Marion Warren Steele (Mrs. Sanger B. Steele), ex-'07, reached Chicago about August 1, after a wedding trip abroad. She now has a house-keeping apartment at the Irving, North State Street, Chicago.

1908

Eleanor Rambo is teaching at Miss Wright's School and studying Greek Archaeology at Bryn Mawr.

Anna King is still working with the Associated Charities at Stamford, Connecticut.

Mildred Bishop is tutoring in French in Detroit.

Ina Richter is studying medicine at Johns Hopkins.

Adelaide Case visited Margaret Maynard in Nyack, New York, early in December.

Martha Plaisted Saxton (Mrs. Eugene F. Saxton) has a son, born in November.

Anna Dunham Reilly (Mrs. J. R. Reilly) is living in Winnetka, Illinois.

Jacqueline Morris Evans (Mrs. Edward Evans) has a second son.

Louise Milligan Herron (Mrs. Charles Herron) is moving to Panama, where her husband, Captain Herron, U.S.A., is stationed for three years.

Margaret Copeland Blatchford (Mrs. N. H. Blatchford) has a son, Nathaniel H. Blatchford, 3d, born December 5, 1914.

Louise Congdon Balmer (Mrs. Julius Balmer) and her husband visited Josephine Prouditt Montgomery (Mrs. Dudley Montgomery) in Madison in October.

Melanie Atherton was married on December 2 to the Reverend David Updegraff.

Anna Carrère visited this fall Josephine Proudfit Montgomery (Mrs. Dudley Montgomery) and Margaret Vilas, ex-'08—in Madison, Wisconsin, and Louise Congdon Balmer (Mrs. Julius Balmer) in Evanston, Illinois.

Margaret Vilas, ex-'08, returned in October from a nine months' trip in Europe.

Hazel McLane Clark (Mrs. John A. Clark) has a son, Alexander, born December 5, 1914.

1910

Susanne Allinson has been visiting Virginia McKenney, '08, in Virginia, and stopped for a few days at College on her way home.

Elsa Denison Voorhees (Mrs. J. Dayton Voorhees) will live at 2029 Locust Street, Philadelphia. Mabel Ashley was one of the bridesmaids at her wedding.

Katherine Rotan Drinker (Mrs. Cecil K. Drinker) is doing research work at the Harvard Medical School. Dr. Drinker is at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston.

Charlotte Simonds Sage (Mrs. Nathaniel Sage) is living in Oldtown, Maine, where her husband is doing engineering work.

Mary Wesner is doing graduate work in Latin at Columbia.

Alice Whittemore is teaching mathematics in the Shippen School, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Katherine Forbes Liddell, instead of spending the winter in Paris studying at the Sorbonne, is at present taking one or two courses at Oxford.

1911

MARGARET JEFFREYS HOBART, *Secretary*
Sommariva, Easthampton, New York

Ruth Tanner, ex-'11, has returned to Washington after spending a winter in Munich studying music.

Mildred Janney, ex-'11, was married on October 8 to Mr. William Sinclair Ashbrook. Mr. and Mrs. Ashbrook will live in Philadelphia.

Ruth Roberts was married on October 28 to Mr. Rolla Carol McMillen. Mr. and Mrs. McMillen will live at 1440 West Decatur Street, Decatur, Illinois.

Margaret Hobart goes to California about the twentieth of January as special representative of the Educational Secretary of the Episcopal Board of Missions for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. She will be in San Francisco until about April 25. Her address will be St. Margaret's House, 2629 Haste Street, Berkeley, California, or the Social Economy Building, Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco.

Amy Walker Field (Mrs. James Field) and her husband have been spending their honeymoon in England and Scotland.

1913

Alice Patterson is teaching at Miss Irwin's School.

Margaret Scruggs Caruth (Mrs. Raymond P. Caruth), ex-'13, has a son, Walter Scruggs Caruth, born July 15, 1914.

Marguerite Mellen, ex-'13, has announced her engagement to Mr. Bradley Dewey, of Pittsburgh.

Carolyn Ryan Nash, ex-'13, is living in Washington with her family and doing settlement work.

1914

Eleanor Allen is doing some laboratory work assisting a doctor in San Diego.

Dorothy Godfrey, ex-'14, has announced her engagement to Mr. Charles Stafford Wayman of Chicago.

The following item is taken from a Memphis, Tennessee, paper:

"Hundreds of friends were deeply grieved yesterday to learn of the death of Miss Louise Bolton-Smith, which occurred at 11 o'clock on Sunday evening in Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Bolton-Smith had been with their daughter throughout the summer, which had been spent abroad and on the New England coast. Though having known for many months that her illness was likely to prove fatal, Miss Smith's friends were shocked by the news of her death, which will leave a place in their hearts which can not be filled. . . . Even in their great loss it is a comfort to those privileged to claim her friendship to remember the sweetness and beauty of her character."

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. The Editor begs that copies of books or articles by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr students will be sent to the QUARTERLY for review or notice.

BOOKS REVIEWED

THE GYPSY TRAIL: AN ANTHOLOGY FOR CAMPERS. Compiled by Pauline Goldmark and Mary Hopkins. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. 1914.

This small book—small enough to be easily a companion for walk or camp—has a wide range of poets and much is packed between its covers. One is tempted to dwell too long upon the special moments of delight it yields, as when, at a turn of the page, the splendid *Meergruss* of Heine bursts joyously upon the eyes. If here or there it is a little difficult to trace the connecting thread upon which a selection is hung, the difficulty may very well be of the reviewer's making, but occasionally it seems possible that the thread is simply that the compilers loved some things too well to leave them out—and for this we owe them gratitude. *

The compilers, doubtless, would disclaim an intention of setting forth a philosophic theory, yet what other term can be used of the point of view suggested, revealed even, in the emphasis given by the selection and arrangement of these poems. A work of this sort may be thus in itself a creative work.

It is the call of the open air that the book sounds—the spirit of the open air that it celebrates. It is not so much the aspects of nature that stand out as the reaction of the human soul in her presence—the freedom, the rush of the spirit, the exhilaration, the baptismal sense of peace.

Does not a new note sound clearly in the modern poems—a note differing subtly from the interpretation of the earlier poets—something harder, more insistent in the recognition of our great need? We have bartered our birth-right of the woods, the open fields, the wild air for cities and the ways of cities—and now afar gleams hope of a time when there shall

“a new life, a new society arise,
Man . . . arising once more to
dwell with Nature.”

It is more than pantheism—this new cult. And it is not—may it never be!—a formalized cult, but its hymns are sung. And are they not the words of a law by which alone we may live? In this new understanding we shall find, one day, the solution of many of our problems. As a creative interpreter, then, this collection of poems deserves a high place among anthologies.

In any collection there must necessarily be exclusions—in this case, however, there are remarkably few. Of the most notable it is explained that the Kipling selections, unfortunately, could not be used because of copyright difficulties.

NOTES

Bertha Putnam published an article on “The Ancient Indictments in the Public Record Office,” in the *English Historical Review* for July, 1914.

The New Republic, December 5, 1914, comments thus on the brief prepared by Josephine Goldmark for the Oregon Minimum Wage Case now before the United States Supreme Court:

“What has to be proved to the Supreme Court is that women's wages in many trades are so low as to be dangerous. The argument is not so much over legal principle as over actual fact. On this account the brief which Mr. Brandeis and Miss Goldmark have prepared is not an array of precedents, but an overwhelming indictment of the chaos and cruelty and the stupidity by which women's wages are fixed. The human being who can read this brief and not be shaken by it may with perfect justice regard himself as invincible. Without one touch of rhetoric it piles fact upon fact until the total effect is crushing, and if nothing else were accomplished by the case, the recognition that such a brief can be submitted to the Supreme Court would in itself be a triumph for humane and scientific argument over legal pedantry. It is an example of democracy become clear-sighted—intrusion of reality into the law.”





